MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

JOHN J. RILEY, South Carolina, *Chairman*

FOSTER FURCOLO, Massachusetts GLENN R. DAVIS, Wisconsin

JOHN J. DONNELLY, JR., *Executive Secretary to Subcommittee*

PART 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1952.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

WITNESSES

K. R. BENDETSEN, UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
R. D. KING, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
F. SHACKELFORD, DEPARTMENT COUNSELOR

OFFICE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G–4

MAJ. GEN. W. O. REEDER, DEPUTY ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G–4
BRIG. GEN. R. I. GLASGOW, CHIEF, SERVICE DIVISION, G–4
COL. W. A. CARTER, JR. CHIEF CONSTRUCTION BRANCH, SERVICE DIVISION, G–4
H. S. HULL, CONSTRUCTION BRANCH, SERVICE DIVISION

OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

BRIG. GEN. J. R. HARDIN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
R. B. FOSTER, JR., CHIEF, PROGRAM AND PLANNING DIVISION
LT. COL. J. F. PHELAN, OFFICE MILITARY SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT
G. F. MEIER, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS FOR REAL ESTATE

Mr. RILEY. The committee will please come to order.

We are glad to have the Under Secretary of the Army, Mr. Bendetsen, and officers of the Army here to make their presentations with regard to the funds which will be needed for the Army Public Works Construction program for the fiscal year 1953.

The proposed budget language will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

For construction, installation, and equipment of temporary or permanent public works, military installations, and facilities for the Army, as authorized by [the Act of June 17, 1950 (Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress),] the Act of January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), [and] the Act of September 28, 1951 (Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress), *and the Act of ———— 1952 (Public Law —)*, without regard to sections 1136 and 3734, Revised Statutes, as amended, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed [$10,000,000] *$5,000,000* for advance planning as authorized by section

504 of said Act of September 28, 1951; *$414,515,000*, to remain available until expended [, $1,000,000,000].

Mr. Bendetsen, do you have a general statement which you would like to make?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I have, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RILEY. We would be very happy to hear from you at this time.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Mr. BENDETSEN. We are presenting this morning to the committee our request for appropriations for fiscal year 1953 in the amount of $681.5 million. That is made up in part of requests for appropriations under authorization which we are now requesting of the Congress in H. R. 7694, on which hearings have been held by the House Armed Services Committee, and as a result of their hearings certain changes have been made in the bill as submitted.

Part of the $681.5 million also represents requests for appropriations which I will spell out in detail under the old authorizations already passed and approved by the Congress. We will show that in the course of our testimony.

ADJUSTMENT OF BUDGET REQUEST

Now, with respect to the $681.5 million I should like at the outset to reduce that by $1,980,000. There is in the bill which was considered by the House Armed Services Committee for new authorization a line item on which we are not seeking appropriation in fiscal 1953. That sum was originally represented in the bill, and I will cover it as we proceed.

However, the over-all amount will be reduced by that sum. I will, however, for convenience, go through my testimony on the basis of the bill as it has been acted upon to date by the House Armed Services Committee, explaining it later.

RELATIONSHIP OF BUDGET REQUEST TO LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION

We are, therefore, requesting that you consider favorably the amount of $25,449,000 over and above what has been to date in a tentative way authorized by the House Armed Services Committee. We are asking in the authorization and our request of the Senate Armed Services Committee—if, before it gets there, the House does not reconsider it—that they reconsider the $25,449,000 cut in authorization. Therefore, we would like to speak to you this morning and present our justification on the basis of the reclama which we are making in the new authorization.

In the course of the hearings before the House Armed Services Committee the sum of $2,145,000 was reduced on specific projects, primarily in the warehousing field, and we are not reclaiming that cut.

We also at the time of the hearing made an offer which would be different from the bill, H. R. 7694, to forego $5 million authorization to cover emergencies during fiscal 1953. As you gentlemen know, under that plan and provision, which in the past has been annually authorized, it requires a specific clearance not only with the Appropriations Committees of the two Houses but also with the Armed

Services Committees of the two Houses before any of the emergency funds can be used. However, we have left over and we did not use in the continental United States approximately $5 million from the preceding year; so the request for authorization which was in the original bill we have foregone. Therefore, we are not asking for that to be restored.

As you know, when the bill came up, H. R. 7694, it was in five titles. Title V really included an amount which all three services had pooled for certain overseas construction in connection with infrastructure—that is, the construction in support of NATO—and the House struck out title V and directed that each of the services obtain its own appropriations, rather than to pool them under a direct appropriation and authorization to the Secretary of Defense. That is where that matter stands now. Therefore, we in our request before you will be actually here seeking your favorable consideration of overseas construction in title I for four items which I will explain later.

Our line of communications in France is to support our Ground Forces which are stationed in Germany. Our line of communications across Italy, which comes from Leghorn, is to support the forces there in Austria. And there is certain construction in Japan and Iceland.

So much for my preliminary introduction.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE BUDGET REQUEST TO THE PRESENT EMERGENCY

The sum of $681.5 million as reduced by the $1,980,000 I have mentioned is for projects which are required in the cold war period and the period of our build-up for the things that are absolutely essential today. It does not reflect a request for appropriations to deal with our backlog for a post-cold-war future plan of a military establishment of a permanent nature. In the presentation which we will make we are, therefore, talking exclusively about the emergency period in which we are.

DEFERRED READINESS DATE

When we began to prepare our requests for fiscal 1953 a certain readiness date had been fixed for the Armed Forces by the National Security Council on recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which had been approved by the Secretary of Defense for planning purposes. As you gentlemen know, in the course of the hearings already held, that readiness date was deferred by a year. If it had remained unchanged then we would have had to request your favorable consideration of an over-all construction bill of $1.8 billion to accommodate our phased build-up. The reduced figure reflects a rephasing of the military construction required as stretched out by the deferred readiness date.

REASON FOR DEFERRING THE READINESS DATE

Mr. FURCOLO. May I ask one brief question there, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. Just for the record, would you state what was the reason the original readiness date was deferred for a year?

Mr. BENDETSEN. In the executive branch, after consideration by higher authority—that is, authority higher than the Secretary of the

Army—it was considered by them that the impact on the economy of the United States for a long period was higher than they felt under the conditions ought to have been imposed in fiscal 1953, and, therefore, the phasing of the readiness was deferred on that basis.

I think that there is in the record of the hearings of the Appropriations Committee on the regular appropriation bill, which you have had under consideration, quite an extensive statement on that subject, which was put in the record by Secretary Lovett, by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and by others. If it would be of help to the committee I would be glad to make specific references to that statement.

Mr. FURCOLO. No. I am satisfied to look it up. I did not mean to interrupt your presentation.

TIME LAPSE BETWEEN PROGRAM PLANS AND EXECUTION

Mr. BENDETSEN. About a 2-year period elapses between the time when we receive from the Congress an approved authorization and an appropriation for the funding of new construction and the time when the project is actually ready for occupancy. We, of course, must plan well ahead of our needs for construction. It is essential we do this if we are to have the facilities necessary for the maintenance and operation of the Army's strength and its development, and to receive matériel.

On that point, of course, as authorized last year before the committee, in a time of cold war build-up the requirements for the preservation of our matériel that we are accumulating to increase our strength are really in a measure higher than they are in a period where we might be faced with an all-out war. In that period matériel flows pretty directly from the factory dock through the supply system to the overseas areas. In this period the flow of those supplies, equipment and weapons, as the build-up is made in the coming year, when industry has now gotten ready to produce in large quantities, does not flow directly to consumption in every case. Therefore, we have had to very carefully phase our warehouse space, hard standing and other facilities for the equipment and the ammunition which we have on hand.

The Army presented to you last year, therefore, in that connection, a large construction program which you approved. We assiduously tried to phase that program in accordance with our build-up of strength and the delivery of supplies and equipment on order, based on the projects which you had before you for consideration. I am happy to say that we are following that program with almost no change, despite the long planning period which had to elapse between the request and the actual execution.

BUILDING THE BUDGET ESTIMATE

The program objectives for the requested appropriation were projected in the light of the existing situation of last summer and the guidance which was furnished to the Army and in turn by it to our field commands last September. Within the scope of that guidance the field then submitted by command, from each of the commands in the field, a program which totaled $3.8 billion. We established a re-

view group in the Department of the Army to scrutinize very carefully their requests. This group was directed to include only those projects which were needed in the light of the changing Department of Defense plans in connection with the stretch-out we have already mentioned.

After hearing witnesses in the Department of the Army from all commands in the United States and overseas a screened program phased in accordance with our build-up was prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Army. It called for new authorization in the amount of $1.9 billion, and for an appropiration request of $1.8 billion. That is the $1.8 billion I have already mentioned as having been what would have been required if we had not phased back or deferred our readiness date.

As a result of the changes after September 1, when the executive branch as a whole took under consideration those factors which I mentioned in response to your question a few moments ago, Mr. Furcolo, we phased back, and thus our request was reduced from $1.8 billion to the figure I have mentioned of $681.5 million, reduced by the $1,980,000 which we are giving up.

I should like to point out that this is made up of a request for appropriations on the basis of existing authorizations from prior years of $272.8 million and for appropriations under new authorization which we are asking the Congress to approve of $408.7 million.

Mr. TABER. I thought there was a reduction in that.

Mr. BENDETSEN. There is. The figure I mentioned was $1,980,000.

Mr. TABER. About $406 million.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Therefore, the $681.5 million would be reduced to $679.5 million.

Mr. DAVIS. While we are transforming those figures, where does this $25 million fit in with these figures?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Those figures which are before you on page 2 include our reclama of $25 million, which I will explain later, as to what it covers.

I should like to go off the record at this time, Mr. Chairman. If in the off-the-record portion there are any parts included in my text which the committee feels should be in the record, we can discuss it and work it out. We are trying to be entirely fair, and it is a difficult thing to be certain until we conclude the hearings.

(Discussion off the record.)

TIMING OF THE HEARINGS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I do not like this way of presenting this. Frankly, I think he ought to be telling us what he wants out of what he understands has been authorized. I do not see how he can take up things that are not authorized without getting into a mess. It looks to me like if we try to do that we will be forever, and never get anywhere.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Taber, we thought we would let them make this presentation subject to the authorization, in order to save time. It is our understanding that the Congress is trying to adjourn the first week in July.

Mr. TABER. We are not going to save time if we have a contingent presentation.

Mr. RILEY. We would not mark up the bill.

Mr. TABER. On the basis of what they have decided not to do in the other committee.

Mr. RILEY. Do you not think that we can hear their presentation? We certainly are not going to mark up the bill. The committee will not make any decision until we have the full authorization bill to go by.

Mr. MAHON. In other words, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the funds which are involved here in areas where there may be no authorization are relatively small. Of course we will not know actually what the authorization will be until the House and Senate conferees agree on the bill and send it to the President. All of this is somewhat tentative.

Mr. RILEY. It is tentative because the full authorization bill has not been completed. We are simply trying to save time by having the hearings. We are certainly not going to take any action until the authorization bill has been completed. Then we can write the bill up in accordance with the authorization. Do you see any objection to that, Mr. Taber?

Mr. TABER. No, only if we have a lot of contingent hearings we are just going to be twice as long on hearings as we should.

Mr. MAHON. It is going to be difficult at best. We should adjust ourselves to that at the beginning as well as we can.

Mr. RILEY. We will throw out anything that is not authorized when we come to mark up the bill.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I have no wish, I assure you, to confuse the issue. I am trying my best to clarify it.

I agree that it is a difficult thing, and we really appreciate the fine cooperation we have from you gentlemen in trying, under difficult circumstances, without a specific authorization to hear us.

As a matter of fact, on this point, if the House and the Senate were to sustain the tentative conclusions of the House Armed Services Committee, not yet reported to the floor, then our request for appropriations would then necessarily have to stand as indicated in the left-hand column of page 4 of the statement before you. If the House and Senate favorably consider our reclama of the $25,149,000, then each of the projects concerned would be before you with a request that you favorably consider in each case a larger amount.

I am troubled somewhat by the fact that I am placing these two tables off the record. I feel that the committee needs this specific analysis.

Mr. RILEY. Please see that each member of the committee is furnished with a copy of it.

Mr. BENDETSEN. You each have one, and the clerk has one. If, later on, you feel it has to be on the record, perhaps we could work it out some way. We had not wanted to disclose the degree of specific construction in these places. Everyone generally knows we have troops there. It is a matter of official confirmation of what is going on specifically.

The committee knows; and I defer to your judgment on that, gentlemen.

Shall I proceed, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

Construction in Continental United States

Mr. Bendetsen. The next is the continental United States. Of the total request for appropriation of $679.5 million—that is the $681.5 million adjusted—$255.8 million is for construction in the United States.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

First, as to research and development, we are requesting $61.2 million. These things have been considered by the Army research and development projects and regarded as highly essential by the Army, and supported by the views of eminent scientists whom we have consulted, and of the committees of the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense. We feel it should be provided at a very early date to proceed at an optimum rate with these projects.

Off the record if I may, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Riley. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. Bendesten. There are no existing Army-owned or controlled or available civilian buildings in the civilian economy for this purpose. The requested facilities are of unique types.

TROOP BARRACKS

On the troop barracks for troop housing we are asking $38.1 million for the construction of 16,900 permanent spaces costing $37 million and 1,040 modified emergency spaces costing $1.1 million. This compares with last year's request and authorization of $210 million, which broke down into 78,600 permanent spaces in troop housing, 14,000 modified emergency, and 2,250 spaces of the emergency type.

MAINTENANCE AND SHOP FACILITIES

On the maintenance and shop facilities, the $38.1 million for equipment maintenance and shop facilities is mainly due to the assignment of new or expanded troop-training missions requiring the use of new, heavier and more complex equipment. The requirements for repair make necessary the expansion of the existing shops and structures. Floors and hard standing will not bear the heavier loads required and the higher roofs needed. Larger capacity traveling cranes are needed to handle the equipment under repair. The added workload due to the increases in the amount of heavy combat equipment assigned to the infantry and armored divisions, as compared to the World War II allowances, require larger capacity maintenance shops.

FIRE POWER AND TROOP STRENGTH

On this point, gentlemen, as you know, our divisions today presently have 68 percent more fire power than they had in World War II, with a 20-percent increase in the strength of the division only. Thus we have increased the capacity of the Army in its divisions to do a job with smaller strength. We have increased their power 68 percent by giving them heavier and more equipment. This, in turn, imposes a heavy maintenance load on the Army.

Mr. FURCOLO. Do you mean by that statement that an Army of 3½ million men is about the equivalent of an Army of, let us say, 4 or 5 million men 5 or 6 years ago?

Mr. BENDETSEN. The factor would be 1.8. In other words, we have increased the fire power of each of our divisions by 68 percent, with a strength increase of only 20 percent. The factor, therefore, would be 20 percent of the 68, or roughly 1.8. So, an Army of a given number of divisions would be able to do 1.8 times the amount that its World War II counterpart could do.

In World War II we had 88 divisions mobilized. Today's divisions are such that an equivalent 69 could do the work of 88, applying the same factor, to make clear what we have done.

Mr. DAVIS. That does not make good mathematics to me. What you have there is 1.2 in numbers and 1.68 in strength; is that not right? Those are the comparable figures, are they not?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir. The fire power increase is 68 percent.

Mr. DAVIS. That is 1.68, then, of World War II.

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir. If you had not added strength in manpower to the divisions, then they would be 168 percent more effective.

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. TABER. But you have 120 percent of the manpower.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Therefore, you take 20 percent.

Mr. TABER. 168 as to 120.

Mr. SHACKELFORD. That is right.

Mr. BENDETSEN. So that 20 percent of the 68 percent is the way you weight it. We have added strength.

Mr. TABER. That will not give it.

Mr. DAVIS. That is not good mathematics, the way I used to teach it in high school.

Mr. SCHACKELFORD. It is 120 to 168.

Mr. DAVIS. 120 to 168.

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is right.

Mr. TABER. Which is about 35 percent.

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is nearly 1.8.

Mr. DAVIS. No.

Mr. BENDETSEN. 1.75. You start with 100.

Mr. TABER. 1.35 is about what it is. It may be 1.4. I will not say about that.

Mr. SHACKELFORD. 1.4.

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I certainly defer to the able mathematics of the members of the committee. It is 1.4 rather than 1.8.

Mr. RILEY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. BENDETSEN. You are quite right. The equivalent is higher with a lower manpower to do the same job over all. Thus, the heavier equipment and the increased equipment imposes on us a heavier maintenance factor.

NEW CONSTRUCTION PROPOSED

Mr. RILEY. Do you propose, Mr. Secretary, any new construction? Is this simply renovating your presently existing facility?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir; this is new construction.

Mr. RILEY. This is new construction?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir; that is right.

Mr. RILEY. Are you going to demolish anything you have now?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir. We have a hard and fast rule that we are not replacing facilities.

Mr. RILEY. Fine.

ANTIAIRCRAFT DEFENSE

Mr. BENDETSEN. The triple A defense program, the antiaircraft defense, has $25 million. The $25 million for the support of that program within the continental United States is a continuation of the expanded program which was started in fiscal 1951. Fully trained units are now becoming available in larger numbers for stationing in the vicinity of critical target areas, and the program for the defense of the United States has been well integrated into the Air Force program. It is estimated that about 80 percent of this amount will be expended for the on-site defense facilities, and 20 percent for their support and logistical back-up.

LAND ACQUISITION

We are also asking favorable consideration of $18.1 million for land acquisition. That would cover 153,971 acres at 11 locations. The major portion of it, or by far the substantial portion, is at Fort Bragg, Fort Hood, and Fort Knox. I will give you the acreage figures. First is Fort Knox.

Mr. RILEY. Where is Fort Knox, please, sir?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Fort Knox, Ky., sir. That is the armored center. It is the hub of the Army's armored training.

Mr. RILEY. I know where it is; but I wanted to get it in the record.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir. We are asking for 36,320 acres there, to be authorized by acquisition.

At Fort Bragg, N. C., there are 52,370 acres which will connect Fort Bragg with Camp MacKall, to provide a full-fledged maneuver area for the combined arms there.

In addition, we are asking for an authorization of 63,015 acres at Fort Hood, Tex., for the tank-firing range. We cannot, on our present ranges, fire the heavy-gun tank, the 120-millimeter guns, and we require a place for this expansion.

That constitutes the majority of the acreage that we are requesting, and there will be in the record before you the justification details.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have a statement showing the acreage requested last year?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, that information will be made a part of the record.

(The information requested is as follows:)

LAND ACREAGE REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1952

Funds for the purchase of 454,321.05 acres of land at a total cost of $30,030,620 at 27 installations were requested from Congress in 1951.

UTILITIES

Mr. BENDETSEN. For utilities, $16.4 million. These relate both to new facilities and to the extension and rehabilitation of existing facilities. Included in the list are water supply, distribution, treatment, and storage; electrical distribution and substation; sewage treatment plants, and collection systems; heating plants, street lighting; sprinkler system and storm drainage. These will be justified in detail by each commanding officer in charge.

TRAINING FACILITIES

Training facilities, $15.4 million. This is for training facilities for schools, Army training schools, and field-training aids. The major portion of this amount is for two schools, the artillery school at Fort Bliss, $3.1 million, and the combined adjutant general and finance school at Fort Benjamin Harrison, $7.6 million. As you know, the artillery school is at Fort Bliss, and at Fort Bliss also is the antiaircraft guided missiles center, which has several responsibilities in the antiaircraft field, for the development and training of operational units for operation of guided missiles, and the antiaircraft operation, as you know, is coming along with a great deal of promise.

OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

Operational and administrative facilities, $12.8 million, and includes approximately for administrative facilities and $8.8 million for operational facilities and field-force installations. The administrative facilities portion provides for an addition to the post headquartersat Fort Meade, and in the administrative building in the shop area at Fort Eustis, new administrative buildings at Auburn General Depot and Marietta Depot, a headquarters and administrative building in the Engineer Replacement Training Center at Fort Belvoir, an addition to the existing headquarters building at Atlanta General Depot and an administrative building at Camp Gordon, Ga. Some major items included in the operational portion are a fire security building at Detroit Arsenal, the Detroit tank arsenal; a map reproduction building for the Army Map Service, a matériels laboratories at Fort Bliss, a parachute storage and issue building at Fort Bragg, and an addition to the central heating plant at Madigan Army Hospital, and related operational type storage and issue facilities at various Army installations.

STORAGE FACILITIES

For the storage facilities, the amount aggregates $11.9 million, for closed and open storage facilities for projects at Granite City Engineer Depot, Deseret Chemical Depot, Sierra Ordnance Depot, Bellemead General Depot, Columbus General Depot, and Atlanta General Depot, Memphis General Depot, Sharpe General Depot, Auburn General Depot, Louisville Medical Depot, Marietta Transportation Corps Depot, Tobyhanna Signal Depot, and Anniston Ordnance Depot.

Mr. RILEY. When you speak of open storage facilities, that means buildings with a roof but no walls?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No sides.

EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION

Of course we are foregoing the $5 million emergency construction in the United States authorization, but we need to have an appropriation, as I explained, because that is an annual requirement which is not expended without specific clearance in each case of both the Appropriations Committees of both Houses, and the Armed Services Committee. There is, nevertheless, no actual deposit of funds in the bank to the credit of the Army until and unless approved by those committees.

Mr. TABER. You told us you would not need this because of the carry-over?

Mr. BENDETSEN. For the authorization; the new authorization we would not need.

Mr. TABER. But that provides the money.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, but it is no-year money. Let me see if I can give you the details on that, Mr. Taber. If you will recall, when our 1952 authorization was finally passed, and our appropriations were taken up, there was an over-all reduction. We had asked for $27 million appropriation last year under an authorization of $27 million. When the over-all result came out in the appropriation that was reduced to $3.7 million of the 1952 money appropriated. We have cleared with the committee approximately that amount for obligations, for emergency-type projects, and therefore we are asking you that the authorization last year, which existed, that you make available again $5 million which of course would not be obligated without your approval in each case.

Mr. TABER. You mean the authorization is for an annual amount of $5 million?

Mr. BENDETSEN. There were prior authorizations which covered the appropriation last year, and therefore the 1952 authorization would cover, if you favorably consider this request, the appropriation of $5 million for that purpose. Is that correct, Colonel Carter?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

ACTUAL LOSSES

Mr. RILEY. Do you have any figures to show what the actual losses were last year, losses and damages?

Mr. BENDETSEN. We can submit for the record at this point, if you approve, Mr. Chairman, exactly what projects we have come in for clearance, and exactly what was involved.

Mr. RILEY. I thought maybe you had a statement showing the losses.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Losses and damages——

Mr. RILEY. Yes. We will go into the details later.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes. But most of this was for emergency construction, for requirements not foreseen at the time. We can, however, provide for the record a statement of whatever losses there are.

Colonel CARTER. Most of this is on direct fire losses.

Mr. BENDETSEN. And we can present a detailed statement on that.

(The information requested is as follows:)

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION (EMERGENCY), FISCAL YEAR 1952

Continental United States emergency projects which have been approved or have been submitted for approval to the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of both Houses are as follows:

Approved by the committees:	
Sandia Base, N. Mex., joint project (Army share)	$295,334
Schenectady General Depot, N. Y., replace unit No. 3, warehouse No. 6	83,009
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., replace PX destroyed by high winds	252,000
Valley Forge General Hospital, Pa., rebuild burned-out chapel	45,000
Red River Arsenal, Tex., reconstruction, officers mess destroyed by fire	105,376
Total approved	780,719
Submitted to the committees for approval:	
Camp Stoneman, Calif., repair fire-damaged quartermaster clothing sales store	49,078
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, grid system	2,800,000
Jefferson Proving Ground, Ind., research and development facilities	170,000
Camp Gordon, Ga., replace officers mess destroyed by fire	166,000
Total pending approval	3,185,078
Total, continental United States	3,965,797

Overseas emergency projects which have been approved or have been submitted for approval to the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of both Houses are as follows:

Approved by the committees: Keflavik, Iceland, Army share of integrated project	$5,000,000
Submitted to the committees for approval: Okinawa, typhoon Ruth	1,297,233
Total, overseas	6,297,233

MISCELLANEOUS MINOR PROJECTS

Mr. BENDETSEN. We are also requesting $5 million for roads, railroads, community, airfield and communication facilities and other miscellaneous minor projects not included in the above general broad categories of construction, which I have just covered.

Wherry housing support, $5 million, is to assist the Army in obtaining family housing at permanent installations by providing, where necessary, sites and utilities for the erection of family quarters by civilian interests under the Wherry Housing Act.

ADVANCED DESIGN

Advanced design in the continental United States, we are asking an appropriation of $3 million of fiscal year 1954 projects which will be submitted for some consideration. By a judicious use of advanced design money the Army will be able to initiate design of the more complicated projects, primarily in the research and development area, and thus present you with firm estimates at the time we appear before you next year, in connection with the 1954 request, and the ability to proceed with the program would be much sounder.

We are asking for one item for family quarters of $800,000 for points which I will mention in a moment. This, of course, is for a specific purpose, at specific places, and does not really involve any installations in the over-all shortage of approximately 85,000 family houses which we hope some day an orderly, planned program would provide.

Now if I may go off the record for a moment.

Mr. RILEY. Certainly.

(Discussion off the record.)

OVERSEAS PERMANENT AND GENERAL AREAS

Mr. BENDETSEN. In the overseas general and permanent areas: This area includes unclassified projects totalling $130.1 million for continuation of the programs in Alaska, Okinawa, Caribbean, and Hawaii, and for unforseeable emergency-type projects and advanced design in all overseas areas. The breakdown is as follows:

$71.9 million for continuation of construction in support of a permanent Army force in Alaska. This amount is 36 percent of the total outstanding requirement planned to be completely funded, if approved by Congress, by fiscal year 1956, with the total program of construction essentially completed by fiscal year 1958, or 6 years from now.

$47.7 million for continuation of our permanent Army program in Okinawa. This is 25 percent of the planned outstanding requirements which, if the Congress approves, we would ask to have funded by fiscal year 1957, with the construction for the two lead times completed by the end of fiscal year 1959, 7 years from now.

$5 million for overseas unforeseeable emergency projects, similar to that being requested for continental United States year by year. Again this can only be obligated and expended with the specific clearance of the four committees concerned.

$3.5 million for operational, medical, and administrative facilities in the Caribbean, 50 percent of which is for an ordnance repair shop at Carozal, in the Canal Zone.

$2 million for advanced design of fiscal year 1954 proposed projects in permanent overseas areas similar to that being requested for continental United States as previously discussed. This would enable the Army to make permanent estimates and proceed more incisively and at a more even rate on the projects after advanced designs are completed.

A total of $39,000 for a direction communications center in Hawaii to support Army operations in that area.

That makes an over-all of $130.1 million.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. BENDETSEN. In the overseas area this portion of the Army request for construction amounts to $269.2 million for construction of facilities in foreign countries, which are being occupied by the Army on a temporary basis in the Pacific and European areas and involve temporary construction.

Now, if I may go off the record again.

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

BASIS FOR THE ESTIMATE

Mr. BENDETSEN. I should like to reemphasize, if I may, Mr. Chairman, that this has been phased back in consonance with the stretch-out in the readiness program, with which you are familiar. If it were not for this, our request would be $1.8 billion for new appropriation, rather than the sum before you.

We have carefully and sincerely screened, examined, and weighed these requests. We screened down the field of proposals as originally submitted, as explained earlier in my statement. I believe it is fair to say that this is a request for projects which are required for the cold-war emergency build-up and not things that are desirable but not essential.

It does not reflect what will some day have to be provided, and that is do something about the permanent post-cold-war establishment which has so much temporary land in it that it does represent the heavy annual maintenance drain.

If there are any questions, gentlemen, I will be glad to answer them. I have with me General Hardin, from the Office of Chief of Engineers; General Glasgow and Colonel Carter of G–4 Army. We also have witnesses here from the commands in the continental United States and overseas areas to justify in detail requests for each of the projects which are before you.

We had the understanding that the committee would like to hear from General Hardin in connection with the cost factors employed in these estimates, and he is here and can proceed with that if you so require.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Secretary, we thank you for this statement. There are a few general questions I am sure members of the committee would like to ask you before General Hardin makes his statement on cost factors.

LEAD TIME

You stated on page 2 that it will take about 2 years from the time the Congress makes an appropriation, authorizes the necessary funds, for buildings to be obtained for use. All of this program, I understand, will be started in the fiscal year 1953. Is that correct?

Mr. BENDETSEN. One hundred percent of it will probably not be fully started by the end of 1953. The lead-time problem, which I would like, if I may, in response to your question, discuss briefly, has several segments. First of all, there is an administrative lead time. Some time, depending upon the situation, is required necessarily to obtain the apportionment of the funds appropriated. That means, of course, we must go in and show the authorities concerned in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, who cooperates fully with us, and the Bureau of the Budget, that what we propose in specific detail to build and the given locations do conform to our justification. That is for the protection of public funds and to prove that we are going to stay as closely as we can within the estimates.

There is another important element——

APPORTIONMENT PROCEDURE AND BUDGET BUREAU APPROVAL

Mr. RILEY. Why is it necessary, Mr. Secretary, if the Bureau of the Budget has already screened the projects and decided that the economy and the anticipated income can stand the expenditures, to go back to them for reapportionment? Is there any reason for not handling that within the Offices of the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Defense?

Mr. BENDETSEN. As I understand, Mr. Chairman, the law spells out the procedure to be followed, and it is my impression that the law requires the appropriations be apportioned after they are made available, by the Bureau of the Budget. I believe that is a provision of the law, and in carrying out that responsibility, which is the basic law on construction, as I have explained, they feel that they must base it on some showing, and the showing on which they do base it is the presentation to them of the details of the specific locations, sites, design, and what we propose to build under what has been approved.

That is the procedure which has been followed for a long time. Now, that does not necessarily entail long lead time. Sometimes it is longer than it is at other times. For example, last year, our appropriations for construction became available, if I am not mistaken, about November 1, 1951—that is last year, for 1952 appropriation as such for construction. By November 15, because we had been able to proceed with the detail plans and specifications, I believe we were able to obtain the first $400 million apportionment by November 15.

Sometimes we do not go that fast. But in many instances, such as General Hardin will explain in detail, the advanced planning for these particular projects has not gotten down to specific details so they can be advertised. That has to be done. That has a part of the administrative lead time. After advertisement they move then to bids, that are submitted, and have to be evaluated to be sure they are responsive.

Mr. RILEY. Who is it that evaluates the bids?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Those are evaluated by the organization of the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. RILEY. And then they have to justify them with the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No; once the funds are apportioned to us, then we may proceed to advertise for bids. Assuming we have the detail designs and specifications worked out, once bids are called for, then it is within the Army's authority to obligate the funds and put the ink on the contract. But that takes considerable time. Now, after that is done, there is then the physical lead time in the construction itself which varies with the type of building, its type and size.

POSSIBILITIES OF IMPROVEMENTS IN PROCEDURE

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Secretary, let me ask you this question. In our study of previous construction programs we have seen where there has been considerable delay in the administration and allocation of funds. Do you have any suggestions as to where some of this procedure might be eliminated and still have adequate safety factors?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Mr. Chairman, I think that so long as there is a

requirement in the law for apportionment of appropriation, which is for the protection of the Treasury and to see to it that what you have appropriated is applied as justified before you, some procedure has to be followed. During the time I have been here, since September of 1949, I have made a number of detailed examinations of these procedures with a view of telescoping them. I think we have made considerable progress in that field. I was not satisfied with the administrative lead time as I found it sometime ago, but it is improving. It is a source of concern to us. We are very sincerely trying to do everything we can to be sure that what we present in the apportioned part of the procedure is what they need to make a decision on to get commitment in an incisive and rapid way. We necessarily are trying to accelerate our ability to get the specific design details and award procedures for the Chief of Engineers. I think that is borne out—if I may give you a few figures as to what has happened since June 30, 1951.

AUTHORIZATIONS, APPROPRIATIONS, OBLIGATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, ACTUAL AND PROJECTED APPROPRIATION

We had appropriated to us, based on 1952 authorization and authorizations from prior years, a total of $1.7 billion which was available to obligate, in the contract on November 27, when the fiscal year 1952 appropriation for construction became available.

Of that sum, $433 million, approximately, had been obligated. The $1.7 billion, of course, consisted of $1 billion of appropriation authority which came to us last November 27.

Now, I will place in the record, if I may, Mr. Chairman, a graph which shows what we have done in the past, since June 30, 1949; that is what was available, what we obligated in the way of funds, and for projects, through June 30, 1955.

Mr. MAHON. Ordinarily we do not go to the expense of having graphs printed. Could you give us a brief statement showing what is covered?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I can reduce this to tabular form.

Mr. TABER. I think that would be agreeable.

Mr. MAHON. Just put a table in the record, if you will.

Mr. BENDETSEN. With your approval, Mr. Chairman, we can at this point in the record put in a table.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have enough of those copies for members of the committee?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes; I think we can supply them.

(The information referred to is as follows:)

Military construction, Army—Authorization, appropriation, obligation and expenditures, actual and projected

[In millions of dollars]

Date	Authorization		Appropriation		Without fiscal year 1953 program		With fiscal year 1953 program	
	Authorized	Cumulated total	Appropriations	Cumulated total	Obligations	Expenditures	Obligations	Expenditures
June 12, 1948	[1] 207.7	207.7						
June 12, 1948			[2] 151.0	151.0	80.0	16.7	80.0	16.7
June 30, 1949								
Oct. 20, 1949	80.8	288.5						
Oct. 28, 1949	11.0	299.5	80.4	231.4				
Oct. 29, 1949			10.2	241.6				
June 17, 1950	143.4	442.9						
June 30, 1950					123.8	84.8	123.8	84.8
Sept. 6, 1950			95.3	336.9				
Sept. 27, 1950			85.0	421.9				
Dec. 31, 1950					159.9	108.5	159.9	108.5
Jan. 6, 1951	390.9	833.8	319.7	741.6				
June 30, 1951					433.4	160.0	433.4	160.0
Oct. 28, 1951	1,473.8	2,307.6						
Nov. 1, 1951			1,000.0	1,741.6				
Dec. 31, 1951					664.8	342.3	664.8	342.3
Jan. 31, 1952					716.8	369.8	716.8	369.8
Feb. 29, 1952					775.3	390.0	775.3	390.0
Mar. 31, 1952					813.3	411.4	813.3	411.4
Apr. 30, 1952					843.0	432.3	843.0	432.3
	Figures below are projected							
June 30, 1952	408.7	2,716.3	679.4	2,421.0	880.0	450.0	880.0	450.0
Dec. 31, 1952					1,490.0	782.0	1,720.0	1,488.0
June 30, 1953					1,654.0	1,245.0	2,270.0	1,675.0
Dec. 31, 1953					1,708.0	1,588.0	2,352.0	2,020.0
June 30, 1954					1,726.0	1,700.0	2,380.0	2,240.0
Dec. 31, 1954					1,739.0	1,735.0	2,386.0	2,308.0
June 30, 1955					1,741.6	1,741.6	2,398.0	2,375.0

[1] Included $112.4 for Air Force.
[2] Included $85.5 for Air Force.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I should like, if I may, while we are on this subject, to indicate the rate: By the end of next December—December 31, 1952, or 13 months from the time when the fiscal 1952 appropriation was made available on November 27, 1951, we will have obligated a billion dollars—that is very close to the amount then made available in a 12-months period.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADVANCED PLANNING

Mr. RILEY. Coming back to the administrative lead time, Mr. Secretary, I believe it is the concern of all the members of the committee, and certainly it is with me: Can any of this lead time be eliminated by having appropriations for advanced planning so you can present a firmer program, and not have to go back and forth so much, two or three times?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes; that would materially reduce the lead time, the administrative lead time, if our advanced plans and details, the same details that you and I would go through if we decided to build a house, if we are going to build exactly what it is, so that we can ask the contractor, on specifications, to bid, if we have advanced planning funds, to get the details at the time we submit the request for

appropriation; then as soon as appropriations are made available, we can get ink on the contract and start the project going, the time would be materially reduced.

Mr. RILEY. It would also eliminate the necessity of coming back to the committee of Congress and asking for certain funds to be transferred, or the authority to use certain funds until the regular appropriation can come through, would it not?

Mr. BENDETSEN. It would tend to——

Mr. RILEY. The program, it seems to me, has been, particularly in the urgency of the situation during the past few years, more or less a tentative program, and had to be implemented in each succeeding year as we went along.

Mr. BENDETSEN. It was not tentative as to where the requirements had to be placed; it was not tentative as to the characteristics and capacity of what it was to serve or accommodate; and it was not either tentative as to what kind, whether it would be permanent or temporary, but between that, the location on a piece of ground, we knew it was to be in a certain reservation, or on a certain part of that reservation. We knew that it was to serve a certain purpose, but the detail designs and translation of that into what we can use for inking the contract, as you know, has been quite a problem. The advanced planning would alleviate those elements.

Mr. RILEY. But the procedure which was followed required review of the program over and over again by the Army and the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget, and that necessarily called for a lot of personnel, a lot of paper, a lot of pencils, and a lot of delay.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I would like to say this, Mr. Chairman, I do not know about the other services, but I would like for it to be made perfectly clear that for the Army, what we have asked you to approve, and what you have favorably considered as to what we wanted, where we wanted to put it, and the type of thing we wanted, we have not been back to you indicating that we would want permission to change it to some place else or to change the size or shape of the program. We have not done that in the Army. I do not mean that we are always exact, Mr. Chairman, but what we have asked you to provide is what we are proceeding within the program. The change has not been the factor that it may have been in some of the other departments.

Mr. RILEY. Then your administrative lead time should be considerably shorter than for some of the other Services possibly, because I recall the testimony that we have had here that where you have presented a firm program, allocations are made immediately under the law, and there is no delay, or practically no delay——

Mr. BENDETSEN. The apportionment was shorter in the 1952 construction program, in the main, than it was in the prior years, because we had a longer period of time to prepare against the availability. It was, as you know, November 27, which is somewhat later than it is usually in making it available. There is not so much work and pressure on the Congress, and therefore it was shorter, because in the meantime we can use the time to good advantage with our plans and requirements, and such specific type of things that we can proceed with the obligation. In other cases, however, the apportionment has taken a longer time.

ADMINISTRATIVE LEAD TIME

Mr. RILEY. Could you give us some idea as to what the average administrative lead time has been in this construction program?

Mr. BENDETSEN. The average administrative lead time—my guess would be, beginning back in 1949, which is my experience—and perhaps General Hardin may help on this—would be about 12 months.

General HARDIN. For technical and administrative lead time I would say that is about right, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is my own experience.

Mr. RILEY. Am I correct in saying that the average time before you can expect to let a contract would be 12 months after you get the appropriation from the Congress?

Mr. BENDETSEN. That has been our composite experience; yes. However, in the past year our average, just taking the year by itself, is not that long.

Taking the first year by itself it will not be. Do you have any more of those graphs?

Mr. FOSTER. They are on the way over, Mr. Secretary.

Mr. BENDETSEN. With the impact of the fiscal year 1953 the appropriation we are now requesting, if favorably considered by the Congress and approved, we will by 12 months from last November, have approximately obligated all in equivalent dollars that have been made available. That means it is going on all the time. It does not mean that you wait 12 months and place it all. It is continually being obligated. General Hardin will be able to give you detailed figures on what he expects to obligate in this month of June we are now in. That is cumulative, an acceleration.

Mr. RILEY. Yes, I understand that, but the information I want is this—from the appropriation through the administrative lead time and development of the plans up to the actual letting of the contract would average about 1 year?

General HARDIN. For the more difficult projects, Mr. Chairman, that is correct. I can say more about that a little bit later.

Mr. BENDETSEN. You see, as long as the authorization and the appropriation are both made in the same year we cannot go too far on design without spending too much money on projects not yet approved. Until they are approved we do not feel that we are justified in spending the man-hours, the time and cost in detail design.

So, in the current year which is now expiring, the fiscal year 1952, we had a large new authorization and a large new appropriation for the cold war build-up. Both of them having occurred in the same year, we had to do a lot of things concurrently which would not otherwise have been the case.

For instance, we understood fully the reasons why the Congress did not approve it. We requested, in the fiscal year 1952 bill, authorizations in advance of our requests to the Appropriations Committee for appropriations. We included in the original bill we submitted to the House Armed Services Committee and the Senate Armed Services Committee some of the authorizations which are in this bill that they are now considering. They felt, however, that, with some relatively minor exceptions that they wished to hold the authorization

down to the amount which we said we would ask you to consider for new appropriations.

Do I make that clear? If they had, for example, authorized last year, and in the wisdom of Congress under all of the conditions and the things you had to consider, if the authorizations for the fiscal year 1952 bill for which we need planning, if the fiscal year 1952 had covered what we are now asking in part we could have proceeded with advance design against approved authorizations and spent the money to do it. Do I make that clear, sir?

Mr. RILEY. In other words, if I understand your statement, if you had more time between the authorization and the appropriation you could present a better program to the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. A firmer program?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir. In other words, if I am wrong on the figures with your permission I will correct them for the record. My impression, from recalling it, is we asked appropriations of about $1,234,000,000. We asked an authorization for about $1,800,000,000 in the fiscal year 1952 authorization bill.

Mr. RILEY. What has been developed recently, if you will excuse me, has been more or less of a double authorization because you have not had time between the time your program was authorized from the time you presented your request for actual appropriations, to firm up your program?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir; that is right, the detailed execution.

Mr. RILEY. And we would all be better off if that could have been done?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir; I think under favorable circumstances that would be true. I fully understood that in a year when there were high appropriations, very large appropriations, with the apparent, rather than the real impact on the economy at large in the country, that if an authorization of $1,800,000,000 had been granted it would not have then put any strain on the Treasury. As you gentlemen know, there would be no appropriation to obligate or expend, but the impression in the country would be that way. It is very hard to explain under our system how that works. We all understand it, but it is pretty hard for the average person to understand it, but if the $1,800,000,000 had been authorized and we were only authorized to get appropriations of $1,234,000,000, which came out $1 billion, some of those projects which are now in this authorization and appropriation request could have been carried forward in detail design, so that when the appropriations hearings were held we would have had firmer estimates and when the appropriations were approved by the Congress and were passed we would be closer to the point where we could get ink on the contract, and get rolling. That would be the effect of it, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Mahon, do you have any questions on this?

Mr. MAHON. You mean over-all?

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

STATUS OF ARMY CONSTRUCTION MONEYS

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Bendetsen, at the risk of repeating some place, and in order to get clear in my mind one figure, which is no doubt

shown in the graph you have shown us, how much money remains unobligated at this time from the Army public works fund?

Mr. BENDETSEN. May I ask General Hardin to give you the detailed figures? We called the field over the week end on the telephone to try to get the latest information for you. General Hardin has a study on that.

Mr. MAHON. Yes, give the over-all figure.

General HARDIN. May I give you that figure based on June 30 because we have so much work now that is being advertised, that I would appreciate using that cut-off date.

For funds appropriated prior to fiscal year 1951 we will have $81,000,000 as the carry-over.

For funds appropriated for fiscal year 1952 we will have unobligated, as we see it now, $601,000,000.

Mr. MAHON. Now, that is the fiscal year 1952 and prior years?

General HARDIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. In other words, according to your estimate you will have unobligated the sum of about $680 million or $682 million as of June 30?

General HARDIN. That is our estimate; yes, sir. I can break that down for you.

Mr. MAHON. How much will you have unexpended as of that date?

General HARDIN. I do not have such a figure, Mr. Mahon. It would be, of course, a much larger sum than that.

Mr. MAHON. You do not have it now?

General HARDIN. No, sir.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I estimate that our expenditures for construction by June 30, 1952, will be approximately $525 million.

Mr. MAHON. Well, that, of course, is not exactly the figure I asked for. Will you give it to us, later?

General HARDIN. Yes, sir.

TOTAL PLANNED EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. MAHON. How much money are you talking about here when it comes to public works?

Mr. BENDETSEN. $1,700,000,000 which excludes what is now before you for consideration.

Mr. MAHON. $1,700,000,000?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir, 1952 and prior years, $1,700,000,000. The figure I gave you is of that $1,700,000,000 I estimate we will have obligated and expended about $525 million, is that correct?

Mr. MAHON. Well, of course obligated——

Mr. BENDETSEN (interposing). And expended both.

Mr. MAHON. In other words, you would have about $1,200,000,000 unexpended as of June 30 in the public works program?

General HARDIN. That may be the figure.

Mr. MAHON. All right, be sure that this record is correct so that we can have that clearly in mind.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Now, by December 31, 1952, 6 months later, the end of this calendar year, I estimate that we will have expended $925 million.

Mr. MAHON. And will have obligated what?

Mr. BENDETSEN. By that date we will have obligated $1,500,000,000 approximately.

Mr. MAHON. Well, is there any urgency about the funds here requested? In other words, could we wait until next spring to give you the money and achieve approximately the same result? In other words, Congress will pass an authorizing bill which may become law in June or July. You can then start to make your plans, and you could come in with a very firm program in January, perhaps.

Now, would it be sensible for us to just put this program on the shelf, as far as Army appropriations are concerned, at this time? I want a very exhaustive and accurate answer to that question.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Very well, sir, if I may proceed with a preliminary answer and fill in further detail as we go or supply it for the record. My first response is that my earnest and solid conviction is if that were done the curve of obligation and expenditure would materially flatten out. In other words, it would be necessary to deal with future projections as to the rate at which we could obligate and expend to get these essential facilities.

Now, in a rough-cut answer to start with, I think I should explain to you that by the end of this calendar year we would have obligated approximately $1.5 billion.

Mr. MAHON. $1.5 billion?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, $1.5 billion, and expended approximately $925 million, and 12 months from that date, assuming that the Congress approves our request now for authorization and appropriation, we would be in this situation:

By December 31, 1953, 12 months later, if the Congress did not grant our authorization and appropriation request we would have obligated $1.7 billion, and let me deal first in obligations, whereas if the Congress does grant our request now we would have obligated approximately $2,350,000,000.

Expenditurewise, which is the pay-off in getting the facilities you can use, though you do not pay for them until you get them in the main, the picture would be this way:

If the Congress did not grant our request for authorization and appropriation we would have expended by December 31, 1953, a year later approximately $1.350 billion, whereas we would have expended if the Congress did grant our request $1.575 billion.

In other words, we will proceed concurrently with the remainder of 1952 and prior years and 1953, whereas if 1953 is not made available to us we will not be able to do that, and the lead time would commence next spring as you will see from the table which we will place in the record in translation of the chart I had made with our earnest convictions as to the projection, and there is a substantial difference.

Now, that difference is even further accentuated by June 30, 1954, which is the target date we have discussed here in the readiness of the force.

Now, in that connection by June 30, 1954, without the 1953 appropriation being available to us now we would have obligated about $1.775 billion, and we would have expended about $1.650 billion, nearly all of it, whereas if you give us the authority now by that date, June 30, 1954, we would have obligated $2,190,000,000, or nearly 100 percent of what you gave us.

Mr. MAHON. You can elaborate on that in the record.

Mr. BENDETSEN. And we would have expended $2,150,000,000, or nearly 90 percent. In other words, the curve would flatten out materially and would not make available to us the facilities we need in time to receive the weapons and equipment we have on order for the build-up of our overseas forces for the other items I have explained.

What we have appropriated now, another point of importance, is for specific buildings at specific places, and if the Congress delays our request until next spring we cannot use any of that for something other than that which it is specifically earmarked for. We cannot make a start and the curve would materially flatten out, and it would materially delay by at least a year the time when we would be in the position that we feel we must be.

Mr. MAHON. My point was this: What would be the situation if the authorization were provided now and if the funds came along a little later? I do not know that your answer is responsive to that question?

Mr. BENDETSEN. If the authorization came now and the funds were not available to us, in view of the fact that we are going currently in the coming fiscal year to obligate the remainder of fiscal year 1952 and prior years, and a substantial part of the fiscal 1953 appropriation we would be delayed by that much time.

Mr. MAHON. Well, we have had approximately the same number of men in the Army for how long a period, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Since about a year ago we reached our present level.

Mr. MAHON. We are finding ways to provide for them under some sort of conditions, of course. For example, if we eliminated most of this request for continental United States no vital injury would be done to the United States Army, would it or not?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Well, sir, we can house, and we are housing, in continental housing the present on-board strength of the Army.

Mr. MAHON. You are housing them, and training them, and you are warehousing the stuff that we have. Of course, you are getting some new stuff, but if you do pinch pennies and practice economy can you do it?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I would like to answer that question this way, Mr. Mahon, if it is the intention of the Congress in considering the whole problem to provide for the standing forces that we have raised today and not to provide for a readily expandible mobilization base from which we would be able to meet the horrible contingency of an all-out war, if it is not to provide that, I say you can defer this, but the goals we provide, the mobilization base I have described up to now is in terms of a production base, the end items to be produced from that base, and unless the rest of it is in consonance with that you will not have a mobilization base from which you can with dynamic expandability attain your mobilization goals.

What this does for us is to provide an installment in continental United States on that part of the mobilization build-up demand. After the time when an all-out war might come that would be wholly beyond our capabilities to provide. In other words it is an installment. In troop housing, for instance, we are housing the people we have today, and if that were all we were going to do, I would say you

would not, as a matter of necessity, have to provide additional housing, but if we do not provide it we will not be able to mobilize the forces in time to do the job which the country imposes upon the Army, unless we have some place to put them.

We are not asking you to provide now for the demands that would be imposed, let us say, between M and M plus 6. We are asking you to consider favorably these two other things in general, one, for that segment of the M plus 6 demand for construction which would be beyond our capabiliites to construct or provide for after the balloon went up, and second, those necessary facilities which if you do not have them on hand when the end items come off the line would have to be provided for at great expense, blood, sweat, and tears, and which will deteriorate if we have no place to preserve them.

Mr. FLOOD. What is M plus 6, days or months?

Mr. BENDETSEN. It is months.

In the construction program in continental United States for our troop housing we have very specific demands which would be imposed on us, as you well know in order to build up for mobilization of our forces.

We have estimated our construction capabilities very liberally. In fact, in my honest judgment, having looked at them very carefully, they are far too liberal estimates if we take into account, for example, the great increase in air strength which the engineers would have to provide construction for in continental United States, but we have only asked in 1952 and 1953 for that segment on a liberal estimate of construction capabilities which would be absolutely beyond our power to provide after the balloon went up in the first 6 months of a total mobilization of the Nation.

What we are asking you to consider, gentlemen, is not to accommodate our present forces and not to accommodate the end item in equipment that we have on hand today, but to put in an installment on the mobilization base, so that what we are obligating, and what we expect to get delivered in terms of end items will have some kind of responsibility behind it.

URGENCY OF THE OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. MAHON. All right; you can elaborate on that in the record if you would like to.

Now, I would like to ask you this, How urgent is the Army public works program overseas? Is a delay warranted in the overseas program until next spring, and if not, why not? After all, I believe that is where the major portion of the money will go, according to your statement.

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is right. I think the construction program overseas is most urgent. In Japan we hope to be able to deploy our troops in temporary facilities with the definite end in view of replacing those forces largely with Japanese forces of their own people, and in order to do that we have to move from the permanent facilities indigenous to Japan that we have been occupying on an occupation status. The faster the Japanese can build up the sooner we will be able in future years, to phase down. It is urgent that we do it. Of course, there are uncertainties of which you are well aware in that sector, in that theater.

In Germany our forces are now being redeployed. We have five divisions there. Those are troops in a position who would, of course, as you know, if the balloon went up, get a blow. They do not have a line of communications behind them to enable us to support them against that contingency in their redeployment which is now going on. Therefore I think the line of communication across France as is the case of the one across Italy is really a blue chip requirement that might at any moment involve a pay-off in which they would have to give the best account of themselves that they could. So, I think it is very urgent.

Mr. MAHON. That is more urgent than the Japanese program, then, I would say.

Mr. BENDETSEN. If we might go off the record here.

(Discussion off the record.)

ECONOMICAL EXECUTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. MAHON. I would like to ask this, which changes the subject in a way, what assurance do we have that if this money here being requested is provided that the money will be spent in an economical, prudent way, and in such a way that we will not be subjected to all manner of criticism for errors, real or imaginary, in the program of construction? In other words, have you learned anything so far from the constructive program, and can we have the assurance that the program will be carried out in a prudent way?

Mr. BENDETSEN. You have our earnest and solid assurance that we will do everything humanly possible to insure that it is done in an orderly, efficient, and economical way. In addition to the other factors which are involved, we went through an expansion after June 30, 1950, when the Korean hostilities began; we had to get in new people, untrained people, both civilian and military. They have been on board now for a long time, and they are now seasoned. I think, while it is quite understandable that there is great concern—which I share as a citizen—over the great cost involved in this program, we have done a great many things to instill cost-consciousness, to improve our procedures, and to screen all proposals; and I think we have gone far down that road.

I think that, as General Hardin will later testify, we have made certain savings in the construction program in the past year which he will explain to you. We depend on people; we depend on the human element.

I am responsible in the Department of the Army for trying to give leadership in the management-improvement program. It is beyond the capacity of any one individual to get through the whole establishment, but we have made real progress in that field. We have made a vertical survey of the Corps of Engineers, and we have an investigation and audit program of their procedures by our own people, and I am working closely with the General Accounting Office, and I have invited them in on a cooperative basis. We have hired a firm of systems people to be sure that the controls and the procedures over obligation, expenditure, and accounting for this money is done on a sound basis. I believe all of these things are good investments, and I believe they show great promise on the things that you as the responsible people in Congress have to be assured of.

Mr. FLOOD. Off the record.
(Discussion off the record.)

READINESS DATE ASSUMPTION FOR BUDGET PURPOSES

Mr. FLOOD. As I understand it, then, this is your request for funds to complete your tooling-up process in case M-day is September 1, 1954?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Well, this does not include any appropriations for production facilities.

Mr. FLOOD. I understand that, but what your bill talks about here and what you are looking at is M-day about September 1954?

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is right, but the stretch-out has deferred a part of that request into 1954 with which we will be before you next year to ask your favorable consideration.

Mr. FLOOD. When you first came to us early this year you presented the theory of the stretch-out. Has there been any later development which makes you think that was a bad idea? Has there been a development in the entire picture of the defense area since you made the stretch-out which makes you wish you had not made it?

Mr. BENDETSEN. May I go off the record?

Mr. FLOOD. Certainly.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. FLOOD. I am merely stating my opinion, from what I know. From what I have seen in the past 6 months, there is no doubt about that.

GUIDED MISSILES

On page 7 of your statement you mentioned Fort Bliss. You request funds for Fort Bliss, you told us, for a guided-missiles program. Is that going to consist of a duplication of the White Sands program and the White Sands request?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir. White Sands is contiguous to the Fort Bliss Reservation, as you know.

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. BENDETSEN. We are developing, and they are in the developmental stage, antiaircraft rockets and guided missiles. As soon as they have reached a point where they can be produced in our budget which you have already heard for procurement and production, we have funds for the procurement of end items. Those end items, when issued to the troops, will involve the training and indoctrination of troops stationed at Fort Bliss. There are no accommodations for them at White Sands.

They will employ that range for long-range antiaircraft shoots.

I might say there is not only no duplication but, to the contrary, it is a plan to utilize a large range which is already there.

Mr. FLOOD. I was on the range. What do you mean by "training facilities"? How much money is that? Is that $3.1 million?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. For facilities at Fort Bliss?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. What kind of facilities would you put on that range at Fort Bliss which would cost $3 million which are not provided for at White Sands in those facilities? Is that housing? Quarters?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No.

Mr. FLOOD. Are they the steel facilities for the missile program? What are they?

Mr. BENDETSEN. They are field-training aids, schools, and classrooms for the guided missiles and rocket battalions which will be made operational and trained there.

Mr. FLOOD. At Fort Bliss?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir. And those battalions will fire on the White Sands range.

Mr. FLOOD. But they will move up from Fort Bliss to White Sands?

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is right, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. By motor vehicle?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. They will be quartered at Fort Bliss?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. But they will operate at White Sands?

Mr. BENDETSEN. When they have shoots which would require, for safety purposes, the longer range, they will move north from Fort Bliss and fire from some point between there and White Sands into the impact area to the north, up range from White Sands.

Mr. FLOOD. Where are they going to live?

Mr. BENDETSEN. At Fort Bliss.

Mr. FLOOD. Then these training facilities are merely housing facilities?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir; we are not asking for troop housing facilities at Fort Bliss in this program for this purpose.

Mr. FLOOD. Then, Mr. Secretary, you are duplicating your firing facilities at Fort Bliss and White Sands?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Then what kind of training facilities do you want $3 million for on the artillery range, on the right-hand side of the road going toward El Paso? What do you want over there?

Mr. BENDETSEN. In the Army, to activate the new-type battalions, the guided missile and rocket battalions——

Mr. FLOOD. Do you have the cadres set up on paper now?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. All right.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Those units have to be trained and indoctrinated in the ground-based operations which are incident to the firing and the forwarding and the handling of guided missiles and rockets.

Mr. FLOOD. Let me ask you another question.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Those facilities do not exist at White Sands.

Mr. FLOOD. Maybe this is what we both mean. White Sands is an experimental depot?

Mr. BENDETSEN. It is a proving ground.

Mr. FLOOD. A proving ground.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. Fort Bliss is an operational base?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. The facilties you want are not R. and D. experimental facilities?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. But they are actual operational facilities for the firing of ack-ack cadres at Fort Bliss; is that right?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. I understand.

Mr. BENDETSEN. They are in the ground handling, so that when they go up range and use what is there they can now fire it.

Mr. FLOOD. I understand it now.

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is what it is for.

Mr. FLOOD. All right.

TITLE STATUS OF OKINAWA FACILITIES

What is the status of title at Okinawa on the treaty generally? On the title right of permanency of occupancy, do we have the right to the island vis-à-vis the United Nations in our occupation generally on trusteeships?

Mr. BENDETSEN. As I understand the legal situation, the matter of title is under the control of the United States as trustee. In other words, we say——

Mr. FLOOD. This is a trusteeship, in other words. Is there any discussion offhand that you know of, if you know—and you may not know—as to the permanency of the title and the disposition of the trusteeship of the United Nations? Do you know?

Mr. BENDETSEN. My understanding is that title is in and will vest to the United States in those facilities.

Mr. FLOOD. It does not go with the real estate, then?

Mr. BENDETSEN. The real estate, also.

Mr. FLOOD. If you have a trusteeship title, you do not have that. I was just wondering how much attention we are paying to that, since we are pouring all of this money into that area over there, for an obviously permanent installation. We are doing the same thing we criticized the Japanese for doing with the same trusteeships on the same islands.

Is that your shop, or is that somebody's else's job?

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is not the Army's shop.

Mr. FLOOD. All right.

Mr. BENDETSEN. The title is a matter of governmental policy.

Mr. FLOOD. Are you concerned about that? You represent Army, not the Defense Department?

Mr. BENDETSEN. We are Army.

Mr. FLOOD. That will be upstairs.

Mr. BENDETSEN. The Army administers under governmental policy, which the Army does not make.

Mr. FLOOD. You mean the Defense Department administers?

Mr. BENDETSEN. The Army administers.

Mr. FLOOD. The Army?

Mr. BENDETSEN. As agent for the Defense Department, on Okinawa. Both the governmental and its own instllations are administered.

Mr. FLOOD. Somebody in Congress besides me is going to ask you that someday. Somebody in your shop ought to have a paper on that. Counselor, I think that is your job.

Mr. SHACKELFORD. We will provide it, Mr. Flood; yes, sir.

Mr. BENDETSEN. We are conscious of the question you raised.

COROZAL

Mr. FLOOD. Yes. On which coast is Corozal in the zone?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Corozal is not on either coast. It is inland in the Canal Zone; I should estimate about 15 miles.

Mr. FLOOD. In the jungle?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir. It is on the Panama Railroad, along the side of the Canal itself, in the cleared area; I should estimate about 15 miles inland from the Pacific side of the Canal Zone.

Mr. FLOOD. How big a base is that? How much material do we have there now?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Corozal is the general depot area for the Army forces in the Canal Zone. There is a Quartermaster depot, or a Quartermaster Section, a Signal, Engineer, Ordnance, and the like, in Corozal. There is a Quartermaster cold storage, and also a rations depot. It is a fairly good-sized installation.

Mr. FLOOD. Does that service both coasts? Is that the idea?

Mr. BENDETSEN. It serves the entire United States Army Canal Zone force. The entire Canal Zone, of course, is controlled by the Government, and in this particular reservation set up for this purpose there are 407 acres.

Mr. FLOOD. Has the Navy reactivated Coco Solo at all, do you know? They were pulling out. Did they go back in, or did they pull out? What happened? Did they change their minds about 3 years ago?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I believe there are some skeleton forces at Coco Solo, of the Navy, now. Do you know?

Mr. SHACKELFORD. No.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I believe there are. I was down there recently at Coco Solo, and they have some skeleton naval air there.

Mr. FLOOD. I was thinking more of the area, and not so much the terrain. That is a big place, with a lot of real estate.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes.

Mr. FLOOD. It is only a hop, skip, and a jump from Corozal.

Mr. BENDETSEN. About 15 or 18 miles, I would say.

Mr. FLOOD. Yes.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Wait a minute. It is farther than that.

Mr. FLOOD. On the road it is, yes.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. I have heard this, though I do not know anything about it. The people who know tell me that it is choice land in that Coco Solo area. I am wondering: Have you gone so far into Corozal that you do not want to get mixed up with the coast area? Are we in so far that we have to continue with it? I can see where we might be, but is Corozal so highly developed that we must stay with it?

Mr. BENDETSEN. It is a permanent installation; yes, sir. It is very highly developed, although some of the things are very old.

GERMANY

Mr. FLOOD. Have the Germans agreed upon the figure of what they are going to pay, as to what percentage of their budget Germany is going to use for the development of the German armed forces when we change over?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. Have they agreed on that?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir. I could provide you, if you would like, with a general picture.

Mr. FLOOD. I know what the figure is, but I am asking you now, when you come to us with this budget. This is Army?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. I know what it is, and so do you, looking to a 2-year construction limit lead time, despite the stretchout. This was done. This program was put together by your Army people, and you knew that about the time you would get here this treaty would be signed, and you are shooting the works on that, are you? This whole thing now is interlaced with what the State Department is doing? This is an interlocked program?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLOOD. This is not another one of those hit-and-miss jobs?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir. There has been very close coordination in the whole development of the German contractual relationship. As a matter of fact, even all the administrative agreements which were not completed in the case of Japan when the treaty was signed have been completed concurrently.

Mr. FLOOD. That is what I want to know.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I followed that personally as Mr. Lovett's representative for the Department of Defense. Our objective was to get all these things spelled out before it was signed and we did it.

Mr. FLOOD. You did not do it with the Japanese?

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. Do I understand at this point that you are telling this appropriations subcommittee, on this part having to do with construction, where you are asking for funds for construction with reference to the German situation, that it is coordinated? Has this been coordinated with the State Department in such a way and during the time you prepared it that all the negotiations at Bonn and all the negotiations of the State Department and the Army are all integrated, and you are not going to come back here and say, "We forgot about what went on in Germany"?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I will make a flat statement, sir, that since last September, of 1951, when Secretary Lovett gave me the responsibility to be the coordinating official for defense, I have followed it step by step, coordinating fully with the State Department.

I will make the flat statement that as long as our forces in Germany do not increase and there is no program for them, there will be no supplemental required in fiscal 1953 for the support of our forces in Germany.

I will make the flat assertion that we will not be back in 1953, on the record, for one dime of construction money. I will make the flat assertion that by the end of fiscal 1953 we will have substantially liquidated all carry-over.

And, finally, that our forces are on a dollar-support basis and there is no "housemaid's knee" problem of any kind, I can personally assure you. In 1954 our maintenance and operation will have to be provided by dollars 100 percent.

Mr. FLOOD. I have been around here a long time and I have never heard a statement like that before. You are not figuring on leaving town, are you?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I am perfectly willing to stand behind all I said whenever I leave town.

Mr. FLOOD. It is a marvelous statement, if that is it.

I do not want to monopolize the questioning. I hope you are right. I have seen these things.

Mr. BENDETSEN. If the forces stay at the level they are, which I am sure you will agree is a proper qualification, and if the other nations ratify this contract, the agreed apportionment of funds for fiscal 1953 will cover our construction requirements, will cover our maintenance and operations, with only one contingency: The contingency is that if ratification by the four nations occurred as early as August or September we would not be able to squeak by 100 percent, but there is no possibility, I am told, that ratification of the four powers can occur earlier than October 1.

We hope that if our Senate, after hearing it, approves it, that it will ratify it before the recess of Congress. At least that is the request that has been made.

I talked to Mr. McCloy last week. I was over to see him. I have dealt closely with him on this. He is testifying before the Senate now. He thinks that the German Parliament will ratify it some time in the latter part of August.

According to the State Department people—I am no expert on this—they see no possibility that the French will ratify it before October.

On that basis, with the apportionment to us of the occupation status funds at a certain annual rate, as it now stands, and from there on the apportionment of the German fiscal 1953 defense budget to the support of the Allied forces, including our share, which I personally negotiated, we will be able to do what I said without question.

Mr. FLOOD. You are going to start obligating this on the 1st of July if you get it this year?

Mr. BENDETSEN. There is no money in here for German construction. We are obligating against that deutschemark budget today.

Mr. FLOOD. Indeed you are.

Mr. BENDETSEN. As a matter of fact, we obligated 400 million duetschemarks of construction since 2 weeks ago, when the agreements were made, which the Germans are responsible for sharing.

Mr. FLOOD. When is the next German election?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I believe that does not come until next year.

Mr. FLOOD. That is the coming year?

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is right.

Mr. FLOOD. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Davis, you may proceed.

COMMITMENT OF UNOBLIGATED FUNDS

Mr. DAVIS. If I recall correctly, Mr. Secretary, you mentioned a figure of about $682 million unobligated funds as of March 31. Is that approximately correct?

Mr. BENDETSEN. As of June 30.

Mr. DAVIS. That was as of June 30?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes; that is right.

Mr. DAVIS. Getting back a little bit to just what is meant by unobligated funds: How much of that money do you consider is tied down or committed; how much of it do you consider as being in a loose pool that could be allocated to projects which might be under consideration in this bill?

Mr. BENDETSEN. It is all committed to specific projects, and it is in the course of movement to the ink on the contract for specific projects and at specific locations. There is none of it which either is or could be made available without a complete change in the authorization for anything else. It is specific; it is earmarked; and it is in the course of obligation by which I think you and I mean ink on the contract.

We have spent money in order to place ourselves in a position to advertise for bids. The money has been spent in the continuing process toward the ultimate goal for which it was set up. So specifically answering your first question, it is all committed for a specific project required in order to attain the level of readiness I have this morning discussed.

Mr. DAVIS. Returning to the question that Mr. Mahon asked you this morning, the gist of which was, what would happen if the authorization for this program were taken care of in this month by the Armed Services Committee of the two Houses, but if only planning funds were made available presently, with the actual appropriation for construction being delayed until early next year, and I believe your answer this morning was, in general, that any delay in actual appropriation would be matched with a similar delay in the completion of construction.

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is right; yes.

TIME LAG BETWEEN PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

Mr. DAVIS. Have you had a chance to observe this graph that the rest of us have been looking at during the noon recess?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I understand this to be an Air Force chart, prepared by its Deputy Chief, Chief of Operations, in the Installation Branch of the Air Force. I have a general familiarity with the subject matter. I have not heretofore had a specific opportunity to look at this particular chart. I am familiar with this type of analysis.

Mr. DAVIS. This chart would indicate that there actually is normally a usual lag, at least with respect to the Air Force construction, of several months between the time the funds are made available for planning and the time the funds are actually put to work in construction.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes. That time varies between services. I, of course, am not, as you understand, qualified to discuss their program, but I can say, because of the fact that in many instances I have been called upon to double in brass at the Defense level in the screening and review of our problems for the Defense Secretary, that there are mutual problems. The Air Force is in the position, as I understand it, of having an expanding program, which involves many new, entirely new locations.

In the case of the Army, for the most part, with some exceptions, our program which is in accordance with master planning, which we

have undertaken to do at our installations, and therefore our lag at this is not quite comparable to theirs. At some future time they will be, I am sure, in this situation. In any of that it is always—and I want to be entirely fair about this—it would be almost impossible to eliminate a lag in time between the availability of an appropriation and the ink to the contract, and therefore I have answered your initial question by agreeing with you, that depending upon the circumstances, the time lag can be anywhere from several weeks to several months, and it varies.

One factor, as discussed this morning, is the problem of specific detail designs, specifications, on which the contractor can bid. Those things must be spelled out in the details with which we are all familiar. All of us have gone through some experience in even a relatively important construction program, like a house, that is, when you make a decision, taking this as the architect's drawing, that the house is going to look like this, and that it is going to be set on a hill or on a plain. Then you get to the details. It is open to many changes. If prices change, in a changing period, or if materials are scarce in a tight situation, you must therefore adjust your plans according to the location, the shortages, the time, and so on.

The average lead time, which I mentioned this morning, of 12 months, is not too indicative of what happens in each project. It may be only a couple of months. Not only be a couple of months, before you can place it in obligation; but also it should be recalled that our program goes along in parallel to the 1953 appropriation as granted by the Congress will be in the course of obligation in many instances before we complete the obligations of the 1952 appropriation.

PREPLANNING CONSTRUCTION

Mr. DAVIS. Has anything been done in the way of so-called preplanning with respect to this 1953 program? Using that chart again as an illustration, has anything been done so that in some cases at least the time designated as initiation of plans and availability of funds or master plans, that the period may be running already in respect to some of the projects in this bill?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Oh, yes; in a great many cases, for the posts, camps, and stations, there is behind us all of the work at the left on the chart before you of column 8, that is, to the left.

In other words, the master planning has been done at each post, camp, and station involved in the program. In some instances, some part of the time to the right of column 8 has been carried out, because of the standard barracks, in a given territorial region, using the materials that would normally be employed in that region, the Corps of Engineers has done the detail planning for those types.

So in some cases, and I would say a good example would be troop housing—another example would be in warehousing. I believe the Corps of Engineers will advise, and I have looked into this, too, that it has progressed to the point where some part of the time, 1, 2, or 3 months shown in the design planning stage between column 6 and 2 to the left of the award date, you will note in the center of the chart, is already behind us.

Mr. DAVIS. In last year's bill, was there a comparable appropriation to the $3,000,000 for advanced design requested in this year's bill?

Mr. BENDETSEN. What was the amount?

Colonel CARTER. $10,000,000.

Mr. BENDETSEN. $10,000,000. This type of appropriation means this is a saving both in time and money. As to the projects which are actually approved for construction, it does buy time and places us in a sounder position when we make the awards to get the best deal.

STANDARDIZED PLANS FOR COMMON STRUCTURES

Mr. DAVIS. You mentioned a standardization of plans with respect to troop housing and warehousing, do we have assurance that all the troop housing and warehousing in this bill is pretty much standardized in accordance with the master-type planning for the various housing and various warehousing?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. That will make you happy, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RILEY. It certainly will.

Mr. BENDETSEN. A substantial percentage of it is in that category, and I am very pleased about it, too. I think it is important. You will observe, and I should have recalled this myself, to be more helpful; in each of the justification sheets we have indicated where that is not true.

Mr. DAVIS. What, if any, of the over-all projects listed in these justifications represent new establishments in the Army?

Mr. BENDETSEN. A completely new installation?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. BENDETSEN. There is no new installation in the sense of acquiring a new piece of land anywhere in the program. Is that what you are aiming at in your question?

Mr. DAVIS. That is. Then that means that nearly 154,000 acres are going to be added to the existing installations of the Army?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Primarily at three locations, yes, Bragg, Knox, and Hood.

Mr. DAVIS. Are there any cases where the Army already owns land where you are going in to put up a new set of buildings where no buildings were——

Mr. BENDETSEN. Were in existence before?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. BENDETSON. No.

Mr. DAVIS. Can you recall which, if any, of these projects represent material changes in the mission of the establisment?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir; except for a modification in an old objective, such as Redstone Arsenal where we are now in the guided missile business instead of something else. I know of no situation in which there is a change in the mission. Now, for instance, to be entirely accurate, we might use one of our reservations in the mobilization where their site facilities, for nstance, would be added to, for a replacement, a field artillery replacement training center, for example, as distinguished from another center, but the mission is the same; it is training troops.

There is a classified installation in this program. I will have to go off the record to describe that to you. It is new; it has a new mission. It is the only project of that kind.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I think we might have that now.

Mr. RILEY. Yes. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. BENDETSEN. Back on the record. I have been in and out, this is my third tour in the service of my country on what I am now here trying to do, and I do not believe that I have ever seen a program in the Army or in any service in which it was more clearly apparent of what is needed and places the requirements in any sharper outline. There is no vacillation in this program. What we asked for in 1952 we have not gone back to reprogram. We knew what we wanted, we knew why we wanted it, and we knew where it should go.

In this program we are in the same situation, and I am very proud of that. There is no vacillation, no doubt. We have been very careful to avoid replacements. We are using everything we have got. In any program this large there is always room for differences of opinion, but this is a sincere, and I think a very able effort to place a firm program before you, which, if not authorized or approved in the wisdom of Congress, I should say that it would have to be for reasons other than our not being specific as to why we feel we need, as to why we want it, why we are asking for it, and where it should go and what it should consist of. If the Congress feels that we cannot afford it, that is another matter. But it is specific; it is a clear program, and I think you will see, should you approve this, the obligation and expenditures will rise. We have behind us a lot of work.

ACREAGES INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have available to us, Mr. Secretary, information as to the amount of land in the continental United States owned by the Army not now being used either for operation or training by the Army?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I can provide that for you.

We have an inventory of that. Do we have that available?

Mr. KING. We do not have it with us.

(The information requested is as follows.)

There are nine Army command installations with a total Government-owned acreage of 137,696.03 presently in inactive status. Camp Drum, New York, comprising 107,319 acres, is one of the installations and is used for the training of civilian components and winter maneuvers of the Regular Army. The other installations are used for the training of civilian components and other purposes while being held against the mobilization requirements.

Mr. BENDETSEN. For the most part we are preparing seven location site facilities for the mobilization bases, and if we are fortunate enough to escape an all-out war, we will never use. That is an example of the type of installation, and I should add that I carefully analyzed that last year and made a decision that we would not acquire or ask for authority to acquire land which we would not need. We are trying to hold down the land acquisition. We have got to have more consciousness of the fact that there is a limitation to this. I was very concerned about the land acquisition proposal, and, as this estimate was going forward, I discussed my concern with the Chief of Staff—and he agreed with it—our initial submission of proposals for additional land acquisition were beyond this. What we have carefully tried to do in each of these posts, Fort Hood, Fort Bragg, and Knox, is to avoid

going into areas of concern to the agricultural fabric of the area, the county or the region.

For example, we had a choice at Hood as to whether we would go on the west side or on the east side. A careful analysis was made. If we had gone on the east side we would have run into considerably valuable agricultural land. We did not do that. We have tried to have a sound approach about this. Yet I think for the most part the people concerned would probably have been glad if we had approved the request that we were in the market for more land than is now utilized.

The acquisition of the new weapon, the 120-millimeter tank gun makes it necessary that we extend the ranges. The emphasis we are laying on the combined Army, including airborne troops, makes, it seems to me, it very essential that we have the necessary maneuver areas at Bragg, and therefore we are asking an approval of sufficient land there to connect McCall to Bragg, all of them permanent stations.

Knox, Bragg, and Hood, as you gentlemen know, are permanent in the fabric of the armed establishment even for the post-cold-war forces. They are vital, they are necessary, and we are not adding this at places where there is any doubt, and I think we have a very clear refined plan and program for the continental United States Army installations.

Mr. DAVIS. I was glad to hear your statement that you and the people in your office are well aware of this land acquisition and regarded it as a serious matter, and the basis for my request this morning was to get a comparison between this year and last year, because in the bill which went through here last year there was more land acquisition authorized and appropriated for than is in the entire State of Rhode Island. We cannot keep that up many years and still have privately owned land as a basis for taxtion.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I am acutely conscious of that, and I agree with you 100 percent.

Mr. DAVIS. I am not sure that I was quite clear this morning with respect to the relationship between the $2,145,000 reduction by the Armed Services Committee that you mentioned in your opening statement and the figure of $1,980,000 that we talked about several times during the course of the morning.

Mr. BENDETSEN. The House committee cut, in specific projects, the figure you mentioned, $2,145,000. In addition to that there is an item in the authorization bill for $1,980,000 for which we are not asking you to appropriate for in this year, and therefore our request for appropriations, quite aside from the $2,145,000, cut and is further reduced by the figure of $1,980,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Then if we may return to page 3 of your statement, so for as the amount now before this committee stands, both the $1,980,000 and the $2,145,000 would be subtracted from the amount requested for appropriation?

Mr. BENDETSEN. On page 3 of my statement the figure $681,500,000 has been already adjusted to reflect the House cut of $2,145,000. It has not, however, been adjusted to reflect the authorized cut of the $1,980,000. Therefore, that figure should be reduced to $679.2 million instead of $681.5 million.

Mr. DAVIS. The justification that we have had submitted to us does not indicate in any place either the $2.145 million reduction or the $1.980 million.

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is correct, it does not—well, that would appear and has been reflected in the errata sheet to accompany the schedule and would be reflected to the project numbers shown in each case.

Mr. DONNELLY. I have not received the errata sheets.

Colonel CARTER. They will be provided to the committee.

Mr. BENDETSEN. To conform to this over-all guide.

Mr. DAVIS. So that the line-by-line and station-by-station figures will be in agreement.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

CURRENT EMERGENCY PLANS FOR OLD INSTALLATIONS

Mr. DAVIS. In your general statement, Mr. Secretary, you said in effect that all of this was a part of the current emergency program. Will you demonstrate to us how the $12.8 million operational and administrative expenses at old establishments reconcile itself with that statement?

Mr. BENDETSEN. First, as to operational facilities, including in-training aids: they are a part of the development of the Army in its modernization, in the introduction of new weapons. For example, in the discussion you recall this morning regarding Fort Bliss and its relationship to White Sands. Now, I realize it is difficult to associate an administrative facility for that emergency. Yet any program of this magnitude, defense program, in the field has to be matched by various field headquarters. They have to have places to operate, as you know, and those are needed now. On the administrative facilities that are being used, and the facilities that were built and designed for other purposes, for instance, where we have had an administrative building, we will use it in the program at those stations for something else that is essential. In the over-all picture we feel we are not asking you to give us materials that are merely desirable.

I draw your attention for a moment to what I said in my statement: in administrative facilities, the addition of shops at Fort Meade, and the administrative building, shop area at Fort Eustis, a new administrative building at Auburn, general depot at Marietta, for example, at those places, at those levels of operation, the extent of storage, the extent of maintenance and replacement, the receipts and issue of end items, is increasing and the curve is rising, and it will rise still more in the forthcoming year.

We developed as well as we could some provision to install the necessary management to house the needs at those stations. I think that is important to the program. For example, I cited those as illustrations: the Detroit Arsenal, the fire-control building. We call that administrative. There is much valuable property there, it is an expanding program, and we feel it requires additional protection to cover the investment.

Another item under the head of "Administrative facilities" is the map reproduction building in the Army Map Service. One of the very pressing requirements of which must be satisfied if you are to

endow mobilization bases with what they need in the map reproduction field.

Other items such as the parachute storage and issue building at Fort Bragg. We do not have the means to provide for that. Parachutes, you know, are important to the Army, with the airborne troops, and they have got to reach also a certain level of readiness and parachutes are one of the items.

Mr. DAVIS. I am thinking more in terms of new administration buildings and the same administration buildings at establishments that have existed for years. Is the number of troops, for instance, at such places as Fort Meade, going to substantially exceed what you had in World War II?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I think the mobilization of power at Meade would be about 37,000—I will have to check on that. It will not exceed it. Of course, the administration of the Second Army Headquarters was not at Fort Meade in World War II. It was located, as you know, in downtown Baltimore and in leased space, as Mr. King points out.

Mr. DAVIS. That one illustration probably shows the problem, but we will have to inquire about the separate items as we get into them; but in the absence of a stronger showing, when we get to them, it is going to be a little hard to reconcile these housekeeping items with the emergency construction program.

Mr. KING. I can give you an illustration at Marietta Depot, where all during World War II we used a part of the warehouse for office space. Now, in lieu of building more warehousing, we are attempting to put in an administrative building there to free the warehousing space, so it can be used for expanding the storage space.

Mr. DAVIS. You expect to handle considerably more there than you did at any time during World War II?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Oh, yes. As a matter of fact, our storage requirements in times like this are really heavier than they are in all-out war.

Mr. KING. In all-out war they are used more nearly as reconsignment points and not 100 percent depot operation.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I think that it is a very important thing to have in mind here as we build up our level of mobilization readiness in the cold-war period of emergency, that the load on our depot system is heavier than it is in time of all-out war, where your line of supplies flows more directly from factory to the front line, and to the overseas supporting forces. You build up your production to the point where you can do it, if we are to establish some mobilization, if we are to expand our state of mobilization readiness, we need to have the end items in storage for protection, so that we will have a heavier load on our warehousing and depot program than otherwise would be the case.

Mr. DAVIS. Where was the place you referred to?

Mr. KING. Marietta.

Mr. DAVIS. You also have a request in here for additional warehousing at that place, too?

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is right.

Mr. KING. It would not be as much as if we had continued to use a part of the warehouse for administrative purposes.

Mr. DAVIS. I take it from your statement this morning that this additional administrative space that you are requesting is for mobili-

zation purposes rather than for immediate needs for existing troop strength?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No. Immediate need with troop strength or to provide for additional storage and maintenance. We are not building administrative buildings in the mobilization bases that we are not using, and we are not going to put in a system of mobilizaton that will go into the mothball program for that purposes, in any case, nor should it be.

If we have asked for anything in this program before you of that type which is not for utilization during this time, then it should not be in here.

In connection with warehousing and the depot building, I think there is a point of real pertinence that should be pointed out to the committee, that the Defense Department, under the leadership of the Munitions Board, has established field warehouse coordinating points. In other words, let us say, that in a given region in the United States a naval officer is designated as the defense representative to coordinate the requirements in that particular area, so that if there is any space the Army has which can be used by the Navy, or the Navy has which can be used by the Army, or the Air Force, before the requirement comes in, we try to insure that a complete across-the-board check has been made.

In order to relieve the pressure, to be certain that we are utilizing what we have effectively, this program was established in July of 1951, and it relates both to the use of commercial warehousing wherever possible for perishable commodities and for general storage. I could put this in the record if you would like to have me do so.

Mr. DAVIS. Not for the purpose of this particular inquiry. We kind of got off on this warehousing subject as separate from the administration problem. We may want to refer to that later.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

COORDINATION OF FIELD CONSTRUCTION PLANS

Mr. DAVIS. Now, with respect to the survey, or something of that kind, that opens up a new question, and that is coordination, and the advance notice that the field people are given when they are directed to submit requests to you as to what they need or want. With respect to a construction program, how well are these field commanders, for instance, instructed beforehand as to what the over-all mission of that particular base or station in the future is going to be? In other words, how well are they boned up as to what is expected before they are asked to submit what they want or need in the way of construction at that field or station?

Mr. BENDETSEN. We have undertaken to establish in the Army a program management system so that beginning at the departmental level on through the successive points or levels or echelons of command the Army commanders of which there are six, received from the departmental headquarters the program objectives for a year ahead. They, in turn, break it down and send it to their installation commands apportioning to them a part of the load.

It begins with a statement of Army program objectives which, in turn, are based upon recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

and the Secretary of Defense. If he approves them they come back down to us, and we, in turn, put out a budget directive to the field. It goes to each of the seven technical service chiefs, and from them to their technical services class II command system, and to each of the six Army commanders, and in turn to the stations in their command and the overseas commanders.

For example, we have put out our budget directive to the field for the fiscal year 1954 to the extent we possibly can and had clearly arrived at it. Despite the fact that conditions change the programs which we give them there are the current projected strength now for 1953 and what we propose for 1954. They, in turn, advise each of their stations what the load will be.

We inform them as far in advance as we can.

You are familiar with the budget cycle. We are in the course of preparing 1954 now.

After Korea when the country rose to an accelerated defense program we had five budgets in 1 year. That made it more difficult to give your field commanders a long period of advance notice, but our system is geared to do so.

They have a master plan at each of their stations. If their load is going to increase so as to require them to add to their facilities they can expand along the line of the master plan for this phase, the next phase and the next level. Now, when it comes back up through the same channel it went down it finally reaches the Department where it is examined within the Army Staff, and then it is reviewed by the Budget Advisory Committee, by the Installations Review Group, by the Chief of Staff, and also by my office. It is finally, after I am through giving it a very detailed review, submitted to the Secretary of the Army, and then it goes up to the Secretary of Defense. We invite representations of the Comptroller's office and of the Secretary of Defense into our review process so they are informed as to what we are doing before our estimates go up to them. We look to the Army commanders to screen the requests that come out of line to them from the posts, camps, and stations under their command and to the chiefs of the technical services to screen what they submit to G–4 up through the chain of command, and the Review Group with an over-all look at it, and we take another look within the Budget Advisory Committee which is an over-all staff organization under the chairmanship of the budget officer of the War Department, and finally my office. We give them criteria against which they make their proposals and we screen it against those criteria. I think this is a fairly comprehensive process.

Mr. DAVIS. They were specifically instructed, then, that you did not want them to submit anything that was not very clearly a part of this emergency build-up, and those instructions went right down to station and field commanders?

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is right, sir. They were told they were not to replace anything, that they were not to tear something down that they could use. They were given various criteria as to the type of construction that would be approved and the purpose of it, and, of course, in any such process there is room for differences of opinion. Therefore, we have the last guess before it comes up to the Bureau of the Budget and over to you.

Now, every time we receive them we usually cut them down. They also submitted their estimates against a target date of readiness which was earlier than the one that was ultimately by higher authority. So, we screened them again to defer a project which otherwise would have met the criteria.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you do to protect against the philosophy that it does not do any good to ask, and so every station commander puts in for three or four things and thinks, if I get is fine, and if I do not, no harm has been done?

Mr. BENDETSEN. We protect ourselves against that philosophy by giving it a very careful screening against well-defined criteria. Then we make the field come in and justify it all over again, and most of our people have served, in the aggregate, at most of our posts, camps and stations, and they have a very high degree of familiarity with what there is there and what it would be used for. One of the main protections is that in the Army Staff you have people who have served in the aggregate in many places, and are familiar with every installation we have. I have had a pretty fair exposure to them, but I have not been to all of them myself over a long period. So, most of us know what they are talking about, and that is another protection, and most of the senior commanders in the field at the Army level have themselves served on the departmental staff.

Mr. DAVIS. But there is no other penalty, then, for a thing of that kind other than having that particular project turned down?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, no penalty. If he has complied with the criteria but in his opinion locally, not knowing from the local viewpoint what is being done at the other places outside of his locality, and he is of the opinion that he should have something that is a matter of judgment. Unless he obviously is unresponsive to your long-range program objective I do not think he is really guilty of anything. If we do not know what we are doing, then, of course, we are the ones who ought to be called to account, if we are not in a position to screen it. We try to hold everybody responsible down the line. Of course, there is room for differences of opinion.

Mr. DAVIS. I think what I am getting at is this: What kind of teeth have you put into any kind of a cost-consciousness program with respect to these field commanders when they submit their requests for construction? Your previous testimony has been that the worst that can happen to any of them is that their project will be turned down. Is there not something better than that?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I can only give you my own view of it. I am very conscious personally of the need for cost consciousness, and have taken the leadership in the program, and if an installation commander down the line puts in for a project which, apparently, on the face of it, meets the set-forth criteria, and we do not agree with him and take it out I do not think he has cost anybody anything of any substance. It just does not get by, it is not appropriated for, and it is not built.

If, however, he commits waste or actually wastes resources, then I think he should be penalized.

Mr. DAVIS. I am not thinking so much of waste of existing resources or facilities, as I am of the fact that evidently there is nothing that a local commander has to lose by putting in for these things. The temp-

tation there is to stick it in and see if he cannot sneak it through. What is there to balance against that?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I think what you are saying is that if that reaches up to our level, and comes in from the field then a field commander must have put something in for which he ought to be punished in some way for having put it in. I cannot agree with that. I would not agree that there is anything wrong with that. If, however, what he puts in obviously would be a replacement of some perfectly usable building, and if he had a program which obviously was out of gear, he should be relieved from command and gotten out of there, no question about it. It is a matter of degree, but I cannot accept the philosophy that because we have cut projects out of what has been submitted to us that an area or a field commander has really committed some grave error for which he should be penalized. It is a matter of degree. If the program is obviously cock-eyed I think he ought to be relieved, and I would agree with you on that. Are we both talking about the same thing?

Mr. DAVIS. We are, more so all the time.

Actually what I think I meant was that the temptation there is strong to please the officers that are under him, to please the men who are in the camp, and to please the people in the surrounding community, to build something that does not conform with what we are currently calling the "austerity program." Where we have flagrant violations I think that there ought to be some very definite understanding within the service that that is going to be frowned on in some way, other than simply saying, "No; you cannot have that."

Mr. BENDETSEN. I agree with you completely.

Mr. FURCOLO. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RILEY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

PHASING OF OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. DAVIS. Now, on page 8 of your statement, Mr. Secretary, there is an explanation of the overseas permanent and general areas. I would like a further explanation with regard to the figure of 36 percent of the program in Alaska for the fiscal year, which is well over one-third of the total, when it is shown that the appropriation program will not be completed until 1956, and I would like to ask a similar question with respect to Okinawa where the request is 25 percent of the requirement, when the appropriation program will not be completed until 1957.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Well, in our plans we undertook to phase increments of construction required vitally there, and this is the phasing which, in our judgment, it should follow. We did not want to peak it. We had to get certain key installations up there so that the command out there could function, and therefore this increment is a little larger than those which will follow in tail-end years. We are trying to curve it, rather than peak it, but certain key places have to be provided to be in business at all in any wise.

Mr. DAVIS. Your best estimate as of this date is that the remaining construction program in Alaska will be in the neighborhood of $200 million, is that correct?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Total, yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And your figure for Okinawa is something a little less than that total?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

FUTURE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR CONSTRUCTION

Mr. DAVIS. My final question, Mr. Secretary, refers to the situation with respect to next year. You have expressed your concern, and I know that all of the members of the subcommittee have felt that way, that all of us are put at a great disadvantage because of having the authorization bill and the appropriation bill come before us almost simultaneously. What are the prospects for a more orderly procedure next year?

Mr. BENDETSEN. From the standpoint of the Army I think the prospects are excellent. We have a very clearly defined program of our requirements for the fiscal year 1954, assuming a continuation of the program, for attaining readiness by certain dates, with which you are familiar. We know what we will need, and where we will need it, and we think by the turn of the calendar year if everyone else gets ready the Army bill can be ready.

We are starting to review our 1954 over-all budget process immediately after July 4, and we think we will be in a very good position to come up with a sound justifiable construction program for authorization in order to give time for the legislative committees in the House and the Senate to act on the authorization request before you have to consider appropriations. That would be contingent upon the whole defense bill being ready.

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. I apologize, Mr. Chairman, for taking up so much time of the witness.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Furcolo.

DEFINITENESS OF CONSTRUCTION PLANS

Mr. FURCOLO. Last year, as I remember, you had about $10 million for planning money?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. How much of it was used?

Mr. BENDETSEN. May I ask General Hardin to give you the detail on that?

Mr. FURCOLO. Let me ask about that a little later, General.

You people have your plans definite, as I understand it. The reason I ask the question is because in the other hearings apparently there had been a great deal of waste because of indefinitiveness and constant changes in plans. I am not referring to the Army or any particular service, but it is because of that that I want to ask if what you have in mind is very definite and specific.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. FURCOLO. We are not going to get into a situation where later on somebody is going to say, "We were in a crash or emergency program, and we had to do this as rapidly as we could; we did not expect to have it down to the last detail and knew we were going to

make changes in it." I am not trying to hold you down to where there are not going to be some details changed, but, in general, are you willing to state that your plans are definite and specific, and that they have had deliberate consideration?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir; I am willing to state so.

I appreciate the very sympathetic contingency you lay down that in any plan there are bound to be some changes, at least of a minor nature when you are in a 2-year cycle, but in the Army's case in continental United States our planning of installations we are using or will use in a mobilization and that we intend to use in a future permanent smaller post-cold-war Army, is definite. We know what we want, and where we want to put it, how big it should be, and what kind of buildings they ought to be.

Except for the new installation I described to you off the record this morning we do not have in the United States the problem of selecting across the board new station installations.

We had one problem last year in determining which areas we would use for railhead facilities to provide for our mobilization base, and we have determined those. We have submitted them to you, you have approved them, and we are firm on them.

We have an installations board, which is a technical board. It is taking a careful look at our installations. The only place where shifts could come from factors beyond our control to an appreciable degree might be overseas, but that would be influenced by external forces.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is right.

Mr. BENDETSEN. As far as Okinawa, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Caribbean are concerned, those are the only places where we are beyond the continental United States asking you to provide dollars for permanent construction. Those are permanent garrisons also, and I would foresee no appreciable chance for change.

RELATIONSHIP WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Mr. FURCOLO. That leads into another question that I had in mind that, perhaps, has been answered before.

At some bases, apparently, this Government had to have certain dealings with foreign governments, and there had to be certain commitments and understandings reached. For one reason or another I gathered that often in some cases there had been delays of one kind or another that, perhaps, were inevitable, but which, in any event caused either some confusion or some loss of money. Is there anything like that anticipated in this program in any way?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I think in the case of the Army the chances are slim that we would encounter in the future further difficulties of a type which have been very real in the past. An example which relates in part to the previous question you asked me and also to this one, would be the pipeline across France. We planned originally on a 10-inch line. We had to come back to the Armed Services Committee for an authorization and to you for an appropriation for a 12-inch line.

Mr. RILEY. Should that be on the record?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I think it can be on; it is in the bill.

Mr. RILEY. All right.

Mr. BENDETSEN. The reason for that was that only in the host country having the right to grant or withhold from us license to put in the line they had requirements which by adding an inch to the line could accommodate both. However, there is no such thing as 11-inch pipe for this kind of a line, so it had to be either a 10- or 12-inch line. That presented us with a problem.

Now, in the course of that I suggested, and there has been incorporated into the base rights agreement, a provision that if, as, and when the United States forces no longer require that line they will pay us for the residual value of it. We did not have that in World War II in many cases, but I am glad to tell the committee that that provision is in now. We have had some difficulties in our opinions and attitudes on how we would proceed with construction in France of the line of communications. It was the sincere view of some officials of our forces that we should have the clear right to go direct to any contractor we chose rather than going through or consulting with the French Ministry of Public Works. Well, we have straightened that out with them, and I think the way is clear now.

We are very conscious, naturally, of such matters as taxes. But in the main we think we have those problems behind us.

POSSIBILITIES FOR INCREASED FIRE POWER

Mr. FURCOLO. I was interested in this business of increased fire power, that gave a division the added strength of the percentages indicated. As near as I could make out, apparently, 3 million men today, roughly, would be the equivalent of 4 million or 4.5 million in World War II—just using that as an illustration.

Mr. BENDETSEN. The armed strength is 1.5 million today.

Mr. FURCOLO. Yes; but the personnel strength today, 1 million or 1.5 million personnel today is the equivalent of what would be considerably more than that in World War II days.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. Projecting that thought ahead, I assume that in the future it is fair to assume that the situation is going to improve, so that if we had a proportionate rate a year from now of 1 million men that should have the fire power, perhaps, of even more than 1.5 or 2 million.

Mr. BENDETSEN. In our mobilization planning, in the constant review of the units composed of tables of equipment, for use in the units, we take into account the fire-power development constantly, and therefore in a given mobilization plan to meet the contingency of war, should war be forced upon us, that does entail a consideration of the potential fire power. We ought to have a plan based on what is now available, and we project our plan so as to eventually come to 1 or 2 or 4 years hence, taking that into account. We are very conscious of that very thing, and we have done a great deal in that field.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is the sort of thing I was talking about. In other words, if we have had this tremendous advance in the field of training since World War II, it would seem in all probability that we are bound to have a comparable advance in the next 6 or 7 years. The reason I mention that point is in your plan for Okinawa, for example, you talk about some work to be completed there in 1959. I

do not recall whether it was in connection with barracks or other facilities that have to do with the number of personnel in the service. That would make quite a difference. But if your present plans are based on a million men with certain fire power, projected ahead to 1959, you might find you can get the same fire power with half a million men.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I do not expect to see that happen, Mr. Furcolo; I have no reason to think such a thing will happen. Of course, there will be improvement, and there will be increased strength.

Mr. FURCOLO. I do not mean to say that it will necessarily happen; but if it should increase, as it has from World War II up to now, I think we could expect to see at least something like that continue.

Mr. BENDETSEN. We expect to be able to increase the fire power—I do not know what the percentage would be.

Mr. FURCOLO. No; I do not, either.

Mr. BENDETSEN. At installations like Okinawa we are trying to keep the annual increment in balance. If developments occur between now and fiscal 1958, it would enable us to do with less than we thought we would have to spend, and you would have an opportunity with us to consider that.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, it is not going to be a situation where suddenly in 1959 we will have barracks and facilities for 3,000,000 men—and I am just using that figure for purposes of illustration—and instead of having 3,000,000 men we will actually only need 2,000,000 men because of the increased fire power?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Let me discuss that for a moment, because I think it is a very important point to bear in mind.

We hear a lot of discussion on the so-called division slice: How many men you have on the cutting edge of the combat army in relation to the number behind the line.

The commonplace and widely used assertion is that we should have more men on the firing line rather than fewer with relation to the total. That in my opinion is 180 degrees off curve and 100 percent wrong.

Mr. FURCOLO. Is that in connection with the discussion about having, for example, 13 men to back up one combat man, and Russia may have 5 back-up?

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is the sort of thing that is not possible.

Mr. FURCOLO. I understand.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Our objective is to save lives; our objective is not to match man per man in the number of dead in an engagement. Our objective is to reduce the number of men exposed to the enemy's cutting edge while we are still endowing our men with superior fire power. The fewer men we can expose today and still not only be able to overcome the enemy's fire power—if he wants to put 5 men to 1 on the line—and at the same time be able to overcome him, the more we will have of our sons and citizens left, if a great conflict should come.

Now, in each technological advance which has resulted in endowing us with greater fire power, the back-up is greater. So when we are talking about sheer numbers of men alone, it is very easily to really confuse that with the question of where you have them.

(Discussion off the record.)

I am not advocating anything but the effective utilization of manpower. What I am saying is that in comparison with the enemy, we

want to expose fewer men during an engagement in combat and still anticipate that we will meet and overcome him. The development along this line means that if properly exploited the number of men on the cutting edge will be reduced, but that the over-all number of men in the total mobilization in the United States, in the event of all-out war to be utilized and employed will be placed differently.

That is not to say that I am trying to build up the rear area of troops. I am against that; I am trying to build up the fire power, the cutting edge, with fewer casualties at the same time, and in that concept the main test is how many lives can you save? The concept of how many we have on the front lines is not a sound concept by itself. We are trying to match technological superiority and fire power rather than to match men, man for man. That is my point, and the more we can do that the longer we will live, and the stronger our country will be if we have to make a sacrifice, should war be forced upon us.

OVERTIME

Mr. FURCOLO. We had quite a lot of testimony in some earlier hearings about overtime. I assume that has also come to your attention. I would like to inquire as to whether or not you have a policy as far as cutting down the amount of overtime as much as possible.

Mr. BENDETSEN. We have improved the situation, and have strict control over overtime, and in order to qualify for overtime a project must come to the top and have clear justification for the highest priority so that they do not have overtime simply because somebody says they need to have overtime; it has got to have a clear justification of the higher authority.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, your general policy is to try to avoid overtime if it is possible to do so.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. I am not trying to sandbag this proposition, but this was just given to me as an indication that section 603 of Document 485 has been recommended for deletion. I do not know whether that has a bearing on this problem, and I was not aware of it at the time I asked my question.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I had not particularly participated in the discussion regarding the deletion of section 603 which is in the present act. I want to say that I am entirely in sympathy with the need for close control over overtime, and there is the policy of the Secretary of the Army, and it is my policy from the over-all management point of view, for which I am responsible. I am thoroughly against it. I think there has to be a sound justification in each instance, whether that is in the statute or not, in order to qualify for overtime.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, regardless of whether section 603 remains or not, it is your policy, as you have just indicated?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, and I think it has got to be. Every time we make a mistake and use overtime, and increase costs on something we do not need, it not only embarrasses us, but it embarrasses you, and probably also the readiness and willingness of the American people to say well, we are going to do with this defense program, which we think is important. We have got a responsibility for that, whether it be in the law or not, and I am all for it.

STATUS OF ADVANCED PLANNING APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. FURCOLO. Let me ask you this question: Last year you had about $10 million for advanced planning. What amount of that has been used?

Mr. FOSTER. The categorical answer is that none of it has been used.

Mr. FURCOLO. None of it.

Mr. FOSTER. It has not been apportioned to the Army, by the Bureau of the Budget, although such apportionment was requested in February of this year. Whether there was a reason for their refusal at that time to apportion the money——

Mr. FURCOLO. Suppose we begin at the first. Tell us when you requested the apportionment, if that meets with your approval, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. Suppose you develop it from there on.

Mr. FOSTER. Let me back up then, if I may. The money was appropriated in Public Law 254 and was signed by the President on the first of November. It was specified for use in the advance design of projects for successive years, in this instance, fiscal year 1953 program.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Not for 1952.

Mr. FOSTER. Not for 1952. This was 1953 and subsequent years. In November and in December of 1951 we had not reached the point at which we could embark on advance designs; however, by February of 1952 we had reached that point. Therefore we requested an apportionment of the entire $10 million through normal procedure.

It was actually deleted from the request by the Office of the Secretary of Defense. The reason they deleted the request for apportionment was they wanted from us as a résumé of the funds previously used for advance design, which was furnished them in about 6 weeks.

Mr. RILEY. Six weeks later?

Mr. FOSTER. Six weeks later. We have received an informal recommendation—it has not been given to us in writing as yet—that we should use the funds of the $5.5 million of money available from 1952 appropriation before $10 million would be apportioned.

Now, the explanation of that is this: prior to 1951 the Congress did not appropriate money for advance designs. We did have, however, permission to use funds appropriated for construction of projects for advance designing in the subsequent-years program. The amount of funds were made available for the construction of those projects, and when the funds were made available, the money that was previously used for advance design was recouped and used again.

Mr. FURCOLO. Then you have got more money laying around than then. As to the situation today, what do you have which has not been used?

Mr. FOSTER. For advance planning we have $10 million plus $6 million—that is, we had $6 million in the fiscal year for 1952 funds, put out for advance design, which must be recouped and put into the new construction, new appropriation——

Mr. BENDETSEN. May I just add a word there?

Mr. FURCOLO. Certainly.

Mr. BENDETSEN. We were authorized, beginning in 1951, to borrow from the appropriation for a special project to apply to the advance design, and when the Congress in the next year considered our subsequent years appropriation request and authorized and appropriated the money for the project, we recouped the money used.

Last year we made a special request for funds to be appropriated for advance design—I believe it was the first time——

Mr. FOSTER. We had one previously, in the second supplemental of 1951, of $5.5 million.

Mr. BENDETSEN. $5.5 million. How much of that had we used?

Mr. FOSTER. We had used all of it.

Mr. RILEY. You mean this $6 million that you have in addition to the $10 million was borrowed from some funds?

Mr. FOSTER. That came from funds appropriated for construction.

Mr. BENDETSEN. For specific projects.

Mr. RILEY. For specific projects for which you had authority to use it.

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. You already had actually been appropriated for advance planning $5.5 million and $10 million?

Mr. FOSTER. That is correct.

Mr. BENDETSEN. If in any case, for instance, we borrow from 1952 funds to use them temporarily for advance designs for 1953 and 1954 specific projects, we either could not complete the 1952 program to the extent we set up, or we would find ourselves in a situation where the estimated project would be, in the case of the specific project, higher than the actual cost. In other words, we would be stopped, if you see what I mean. Therefore, the specific appropriation of $5 million was used. We expect to use the $10 million in 1952 for forward planning, but there had been released to us from the 1952 funds, to borrow about $6 million, which they said we had to use before we could use the $10 million. Actually I think it is a matter of opinion. I do not think it is particularly sound to borrow from the 1952 projects which we have to complete and need in order to plan for 1953 and 1954. I do not think it is sound.

Mr. RILEY. If that money, Mr. Secretary, were earmarked for 1952, and the $10 million was earmarked for 1953, these sums would be for two different purposes. Who deleted this; the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. FOSTER. The Department of Defense. It was deleted from the request, Mr. Chairman; there was no flat denial.

Mr. RILEY. It was never presented to the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. FOSTER. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. RILEY. So that now, if I interpret the intent of the Congress correctly, and I wish you would check me, this money was given to the Army so that we would be furnished definite plans, when request came for an appropriation, and that purpose has not been carried out by somebody, so we find ourselves in the position of not having specific plans, although we had provided $10 million last year for this purpose.

Mr. BENDETSEN. So that the lead time will be a little more.

Mr. RILEY. That is correct; is it not?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there duplication between the $5.5 million and the $6 million? In other words, was the $5.5 million to reimburse any of the $6 million?

Mr. FOSTER. No.

Mr. DAVIS. As it stands today, then, the $6 million, in effect, is for practical purposes standing as a charge against the $10 million when you get it?

Mr. FOSTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. The $6 million is borrowed from 1952.

Mr. FOSTER. The $10 million was 1952 money.

Mr. RILEY. But it was for the purpose of providing advance plans for 1953 projects?

Mr. FOSTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. So that we would not get ourselves in the shape we are in today; that was the intent of the Congress, if I interpret it correctly.

General HARDIN. I do not believe there was any lack of care insofar as the results of coming before you today without any actual plans for 1953, because we had enough money to do whatever planning has been required.

Mr. RILEY. I was going to ask that in the next question. My next question is, General Hardin, do you have the personnel in addition to that needed for 1952 planning to do the advance planning for 1953?

General HARDIN. We had the funds to have the plans; yes. We are using the engineers and architectural industry throughout the country, and we could have made contracts.

Mr. RILEY. In other words, you could have gotten the personnel if you had known what was wanted?

General HARDIN. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. That is one delay that I do not believe can be charged to Congress.

Mr. FURCOLO. With reference to the question of deletion: You say that was done by the Department and not the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. Do you know who it was in the Department of Defense?

Mr. FOSTER. It was the Defense Comptroller's office.

Mr. FURCOLO. What office?

Mr. FOSTER. Defense Comptroller.

Mr. FURCOLO. Office of the Defense Comptroller?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. Do you know who it was in that office?

Mr. FOSTER. I do not.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Actually, Mr. Furcolo, in fairness to them, the $6 million of 1952 Construction Fund was released to us for advance planning, which would have to be reimbursed. Their failure to apportion the $10 million was not a denial of the $10 million. They had the $6 million to work on. We said that we felt they should have apportioned the $10 million to reimburse the 1952 appropriations which were allocated for specific projects.

Mr. FOSTER. I think I may add something——

Mr. BENDETSEN. Is that right, General?

General HARDIN. Yes.

Mr. FOSTER. This appropriation being a no-year appropriation, the establishment of the advance design as a specific item in the appropriation bill was done in 1951, and was in effect a revolving fund,

because the funds requested of this committee at that time are for 100 percent of the cost of the projects, including the design. Therefore, if we put out 3 or 2 percent of the cost of the project now for 1953, when the 1953 funds are appropriated for construction, 2.5 or 3 percent, or whatever the figure will be, will be used for the return to this advance design fund, but the dollars will be fiscal year 1952 for 1953 costs.

COMPOSITION OF A HOUSING UNIT

Mr. FURCOLO. It is probably a novel experience to have the committee get after you for not spending money. I want to ask you this question: The housing item mentioned on page 9 of your statement results in about $14,000 to $15,000 a unit. What is comprised in such a unit; how many rooms, and of what sort?

Mr. BENDETSEN. 1,080 square feet.

Mr. FURCOLO. Is that four rooms or two rooms, or what?

Mr. BENDETSEN. We build them in accordance with an analysis of the first three grades, noncommissioned officer's families and some of them are designed for families with no children; some have two and some have three children.

Mr. FURCOLO. The rent varies according to the size of the unit?

Mr. BENDETSEN. In this paticular case I am told there are three-bedroom units, but our housing requirements, where we get the appropriation for family housing, such as we have in Alaska, where a certain proportion have two bedrooms, and a certain proportion, three.

Mr. FURCOLO. Let me put it this way: From your experience at about the $14,000 or $15,000 per unit, as the average unit, what does the Government get for that $15,000 or $14,000? Would you say a three-bedroom house, living room and kitchen?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Three bedrooms, on the average a kitchen, bathroom, living room, and a dining area.

Mr. FURCOLO. Does that take into account anything for sidewalks, or anything else?

Mr. BENDETSEN. That also provides for sidewalks and appropriate utilities.

Mr. FURCOLO. All in all, would you say that was a pretty fair deal as compared to what some outside man gets for $15,000?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I would say yes; I think maybe a little bit more, according to what I see in the papers for the price of houses.

Mr. FURCOLO. On page 10, with reference to the total amount of $5 million for emergency—and of course, if the money is not necessary, it would not be used for this purpose—but you have an amount there of $5 million as against $5 million for emergency purposes for United States construction. That is an item, as I recall, for overseas.

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is right.

Mr. FURCULO. Yet the total constructed for the United States was about double that of overseas; was it not?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Approximately.

Mr. FURCOLO. Why could you not cut that down to $2 or $3 million in the one instance, and $5 million for the other?

Mr. BENDETSEN. The difficulty is that if we should have an unforeseeable emergency requirement overseas, unfortunately on today's market at today's dollar, you cannot build very much. It is not so much the amount of the appropriation we are asking for overseas is that you may have to build something in the way of troop facilities.

Mr. FURCOLO. This is mostly for emergency repair.

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is one, yes; it is either to cover the replacement of something destroyed by act of God, or some other force majeure. In other words, it is to meet some unforeseeable requirement that suddenly arises. This procedure does not place any strain on the Treasury; the funds would not be obligated if we do not need them.

The second point is it avoids the necessity of going through a formal bill, through the Defense budget, and all the rest, that is so much longer, and you have been good enough to agree to allow this through the clearance of the four committees.

MAPPING SERVICE

Mr. FURCOLO. On page 8 of your statement you mentioned the matter of the preproduction mapping program for the armed services. I notice the Interior Department does some mapping work. I do not know just what sort of work it is, whether it would meet the specific purpose or do the type of work you refer to here. Do you know if there is any duplication between the work that is being done, for example, by the Interior Department and the Mapping Service? Would these people have to have other facilities? Would it be possible to coordinate the Mapping Service?

Mr. BENDETSEN. The problem of the capacity of the plant—and they have to turn out a volume of work far greater than the two plants' capacity to reproduce the maps.

There is a limitation on the capacity, and so far as we know, and we are required to process and to coordinate all the available capacity in dealing with every lot of strategic materials—so far as we know there is no duplication.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, you are required to check and to coordinate with the other services to find out whether there would be duplication. It would be fair to say that there is none?

Mr. BENDETSEN. I think it would be fair to say that.

CONSIDERATION OF RENTAL RATES

Mr. FURCOLO. Now, with reference to the strategic policy generally referred to on page 8 of your statement, do you in general try to get away from the high-rent district in storage matters? Is that the general policy of the Department?

Mr. BENDETSEN. To get away from it?

Mr. FURCOLO. Yes; the high rent area in storage matters.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Well, we do. But our problem is, of course, this: to a certain degree by adding to general depots, we get additional capacities, and in most instances we are not establishing new depots. We are trying to add on to the existing general depots and the service depot areas. In some instances those are near rather large communities, but they are old, well-established depots in business for a long time.

Mr. FURCOLO. What about new depots?

Mr. BENDETSEN. There are no new depots; they are merely providing, if you approve our request, for expansion for existing depots.

EFFECT OF SMITH-COUDERT AMENDMENT

Mr. FURCOLO. I had another question here which you have already partially answered, as to whether or not this limitation we have in the

bill in respect to the amount of money that can be expended—the Smith-Coudert amendment, I think it is—whether that is reflected in any way in your plans for this year or in your planning for the future. Does that affect in any particular way what may be done in the future?

Mr. BENDETSEN. This program is based upon the plans and expectation that the expenditures, rather of 1953, for the whole Defense Department, the Army proportion would be at the $52 billion level rather than the $46 billion level as provided for in the Smith-Coudert amendment.

Mr. FURCOLO. My next question is this: Assuming for the purpose of the question that the Smith-Coudert amendment becomes law, what happens to this?

Mr. BENDETSEN. We would be faced with a problem.

Mr. FURCOLO. Would we just close the hearings and say forget it? What happens?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No; we would have to stretch it out.

Mr. FURCOLO. That would be so in spite of the statements you have made that you would face possible difficulty?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Difficulties, but we would stretch it out; that is, we would stretch out the rate at which we could finish, or accept a finished item, or a finished building, materially beyond the already stretched-out defense program.

Mr. FURCOLO. I have no more questions, but I do want to ask one question off the record.

Mr. RILEY. Suppose you go ahead.

(Discussion off the record.)

APPORTIONMENT FOR ADVANCED PLANNING

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Secretary, do you know whether the Department of Defense was in conference with the Bureau of the Budget in refusing to allocate this $10 million, or was that done by the Department of Defense on its own? Do you know about that of your own knowledge?

Mr. BENDETSEN. All I know, of my own knowledge, is that our request for apportionment has not been favorably acted upon.

Mr. RILEY. Thank you. Was Form 132 submitted?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Could we have a copy of that?

Mr. BENDETSEN. It has been submitted, has it not?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Was it submitted back in February?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Could we see a copy of it?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DONNELLY. And the back-up data.

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

MARCH 7, 1952.

Subject: Request for apportionment—Fiscal year 1952 MCA (Regular) appropriation (Schedule No. 17).
From: Corps of Engineers.
Through: ACS/G–4.
To: Comptroller of the Army.

1. It is requested that apportionment of $24,600,000 be obtained from the Bureau of the Budget from the fiscal year 1952 MCA (Regular) appropriation, for "Tactical positions and advance design."

2. There are enclosed six copies of a tabulation to support this request.
3. The following information is furnished for preparation of the funding program:

Project 1100: $24,600,000.

Allocation to Corps of Engineers: Fourth quarter, fiscal year 1952, $19,600,000; first quarter, fiscal year 1953, $5,000,000.

R. E. M. DES ISLETS,
Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Engineer Comptroller
(For the Chief of Engineers).

Noted, Office, ACofS, G–4, March 11, 1952.

W. A. CARTER,
Colonel, GS, Chief, Construction Branch.

Subject: Request for apportionment—fiscal year 1952 MCA (Regular) Appropriation (Schedule No. 17)
From: Budget Division, OCA
Through: AC/S, G–4
To: Chief of Engineers

MAY 12, 1952.

1. Both items contained in Schedule No. 17 have been deferred pending additional information.
2. Funds for "Advance design" have been deferred by OSD pending further information to be furnished in accordance with their request to Mr. Cheek, OCE.
3. Funds for "Tactical positions" have been withheld by the BOB pending receipt of a program breakdown giving the specific list of items proposed at each location and the cost of each item.

C. K. MCALISTER,
Colonel, GS, Budget Division
(For the Comptroller of the Army).

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 8, 1952.

Memorandum for: Chief, Budget Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Army.
Subject: Apportionment schedules.

Attached hereto are the following listed Forms 132 which have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

Form	Appropriation Title	*Agency No.*
132	Military Construction, Army	32
132	Military Construction, Army	33
132	Military Construction, Army	37

JOHN D. MAYCOCK,
(For Lyle S. Garlock, Deputy Comptroller for Budget).

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1952.

Memorandum for: Mr. Lyle S. Garlock, Office of the Secretary of Defense

There is returned herewith Form 132, Agency No. 32, requesting apportionment of $44,526,050 under the appropriation "Military construction, Army." Of this amount $29,926,050 is approved for apportionment, exception having been taken to the following item: Tactical positions, $14,600,000.

This amount has been deferred without prejudice pending the receipt of a program breakdown giving the specific list of items proposed at each location and the cost of each item.

ELLIS H. VEATCH,
National Security Branch, Military Division.

AGENCY NO. 32

Reapportionment schedule for fiscal year 1952

Description		Amount on S. F. 131 or latest S. F. 132	Revised by agency	For use by Bureau of the Budget
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR APPORTIONMENT				
1. Unobligated balances brought forward July 1, 1951		$308,195,372	$308,195,372	$308,195,372
2. Appropriations:				
A. Realized (definite and indefinite)		1,048,363,700	1,048,363,700	1,048,363,700
B. Anticipated for rest of year (indefinite)				
C. Appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations (−)		−48,363,700	−48,363,700	−48,363,700
3. New contract authorizations				
4. Appropriation reimbursements:				
A. Collected Jan. 31, 1952		1,147,561	1,064,979	1,136,828
B. Increase (+) or decrease (−) since July 1 in reimbursements receivable				
C. Anticipated for rest of year				
5. Net transfers to (+) or from (−) this account:				
A. Actual				
B. Anticipated for rest of year				
6. Total amount available for apportionment		1,309,342,933	1,309,260,351	1,309,332,200
APPORTIONMENTS	*Memorandum: Obligations incurred*			
7. First quarter	$110,444,559	303,754,629	303,754,629	303,754,629
8. Second quarter	120,944,831	446,254,492	446,254,492	446,254,492
9. Third quarter, Jan. 31, 1952	52,028,826	320,768,020	312,847,280	320,768,020
10. Fourth quarter		50,847,753	43,711,050	80,773,803
11. Total apportionments	283,418,216	1,121,624,894	1,106,567,451	1,151,550,944
RESERVES				
12. Reserves for savings				
13. Reserves for obligations to be incurred in subsequent years				
14. Reserves for other contingencies		187,718,039	202,692,900	157,781,256
15. Total reserves		187,718,039	202,692,900	157,781,256
16. Total apportionments and reserves		1,309,342,933	1,309,260,351	1,309,332,200

Recommend approval.

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Comptroller and Director, Budget Division. March 25, 1952.
Submitted: G. H. DECKER,
Major General, CS. Chief, Budget Division. March 20, 1952.
Approved: ELLIS H. VEATCH,
(By order of the Director). *May 7, 1952.*

[1] Release from Reserves to make additional funds available in 3d and 4th quarters as follows:

Third quarter	$312,032,280
Schedule No. 18, regular	150,000
Collections deposited by Alaska District, Corps of Engineers (see attached Schedule of Deposits)	665,000
Total	312,847,280
Fourth quarter:	
Schedule No. 18, regular	29,111,050
Schedule No. 17, regular	14,600,000
Total	43,711,050
Reserves	247,043,701
Apportionment request	−54,526,050
Additional actual reimbursements	175,249
Revised reserves	192,692,900

Funding schedule to support request for apportionment, MCA, fiscal year 1952

Project	Budget estimate	Apportionment data		Total to date
		Prior request	This request	
Tactical positions	$20,000,000	$3,400,000	$14,600,000	[1] $18,000,000
Additional funds to continue program submitted with apportionment request No. 53 dated Aug. 31, 1951.			(14,600,000)	(14,600,000)
Advance design	10,000,000	----------	10,000,000	[2] 10,000,000
Funds to cover advance design of 1953 projects. It is proposed to start design by Apr. 1, 1952, of nonrepetitive type facilities included in priority List A of the MCA 1953 budget program. These projects total between $300 and $400 million.			(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)

[1] Page 233 justification book dated Sept. 5, 1951.
[2] Page 1127 justification book dated Sept. 5, 1951.

MAY 22, 1952.

Subject: Request for apportionment, fiscal year 1952 MCA (regular) appropriation (schedule No. 33).
From: CofEngrs.
Through: ACS/G–4.
To: Comptroller of the Army.

1. It is requested that apportionment of $10,000,000 be obtained from the Bureau of the Budget from the fiscal year 1952 MCA (regular) appropriation, for advance design.
2. There are inclosed six copies of a tabulation to support this request.
3. The following information is furnished for preparation of the funding program:

Allocate to Office of the Chief of Engineers, fourth quarter, 1952:
Project 1100 ---------- $4,500,000
Allocate to overseas commands ---------- 5,500,000

Information on which to base allocation of funds to the various overseas commands will be furnished upon issuance of design directives. It is anticipated that such directives will be prepared by the time apportionment of funds has been obtained.

For the Chief of Engineers:

JAMES P. LACROIX,
Acting Engineer Comptroller.

[Comment No. 2]

MAY 26, 1952.

To: COA.
From: G4.
Noted in ACofS, G–4.
For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G–4:

W. A. CARTER,
Colonel, GS, Chief, Construction Branch.

AGENCY No. 44

Reapportionment schedule for fiscal year 1952

Description		Amount on S. F. 131 or latest S. F. 132	Revised by agency	For use by Bureau of the Budget
AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR APPORTIONMENT				
1. Unobligated balances brought forward July 1, 1951		$308,195,372	$308,195,372	
2. Appropriations:				
A. Realized (definite and indefinite)		1,048,363,700	1,048,363,700	
B. Anticipated for rest of year (indefinite)				
C. Appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations (−)		−48,363,700	−48,363,700	
3. New contract authorizations				
4. Appropriation reimbursements:				
A. Collected Apr. 30, 1952		1,136,828	1,227,450	
B. Increase (+) or decrease (−) since July 1 in reimbursements receivable				
C. Anticipated for rest of year				
5. Net transfers to (+) or from (−) this account:				
A. Actual			+313,489	
B. Anticipated for rest of year				
6. Total Amount Available for Apportionment		1,309,332,200	1,309,736,311	
APPORTIONMENTS	*Memorandum: Obligations incurred*			
7. First quarter	$110,444,559	303,754,629	303,754,629	
8. Second quarter	120,944,831	446,254,492	446,254,492	
9. Third quarter	148,537,579	312,847,280	312,847,280	
10. Fourth quarter, Apr. 30, 1952	28,530,128	132,457,378	147,031,551	
11. Total Apportionments	408,457,097	1,195,313,779	1,209,887,952	
RESERVES				
12. Reserves for savings				
13. Reserves for obligations to be incurred in subsequent years				
14. Reserves for other contingencies		114,018,421	[1] 99,848,359	
15. Total reserves		114,018,421	99,848,359	
16. Total apportionments and reserves		1,309,332,200	1,309,736,311	

Submitted: G. HONNEN, *Major General, GS, Chief, Budget Division, May 27, 1952.*

[1] Release from reserves to make additional fourth quarter funds available as follows:

	$132,457,378
Regular, Schedule No. 31	1,176,100
Regular, Schedule No. 32	3,398,073
Regular, Schedule No. 33	10,000,000
Total	147,031,551
Reserve	114,018,421
Increase in actual reimbursements	90,622
Return of unused portion of funds advanced to Department of the Interior (Reclamation)	313,489
Apportionment request	−14,574,173
Revised reserves	99,848,359

Funding schedule to support request for apportionment, MCA, 1952

Station	Budget estimate	Apportionment data			Remarks
		Prior request	This request	Total to date	
Advance design	$10,000,000	0	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	(P. 1127, Justification Book dated Sept. 5, 1951.)
Funds required to advance design the 1953 program. Requirements for this design are based on the following estimates:					
			Estimated design cost		
Research and development facilities requiring design, at 3 percent.	38,000,000	----------	$1,100,000	----------	
Other facilities requiring new design, at 2½ percent.	77,000,000	----------	1,900,000	----------	
Facilities of simple design or for which existing design requires site adaptation, at ½ percent.	300,000,000	----------	1,500,000	----------	
Overseas program (infrastructure), at 2 percent.	269,000,000	----------	5,500,000	----------	
Total	684,000,000	----------	10,000,000	----------	

Mr. RILEY. Now, can you tell me approximately when the first contract was let out of 1952 funds, which appropriation, I think, was signed by the President on November 1, 1951?

Mr. BENDETSEN. The first funds were apportioned to us, was it December 15? When was the first contract out of 1952 funds let, General Hardin?

General HARDIN. I will have to put that in the record, Mr. Chairman, but it was about a month and a half later, as I recall.

Mr. RILEY. Sometime in January?

General HARDIN. That is my recollection.

Mr. RILEY. I would appreciate it if you would put that in the record.

General HARDIN. Yes, sir, I will put that in the record.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I have the impression, and the record will show, I think, that I sent my compliments down the line when I heard that we had let contract before Christmas out of this appropriation.

Colonel CARTER. We had some under advertisement prior to the date the funds were apportioned by the Bureau of the Budget. We have been anticipating the release of funds right away, and we will furnish for the record the dates.

(The information requested is as follows:)

The first construction contract awarded from the fiscal year 1952 military construction, Army program was on November 16, 1951, for a warehouse at Marion Engineer Depot.

ARMY POLICY ON SECTION 602

Mr. RILEY. Now, Mr. Secretary, this is Document 485, and I call your attention to section 602. Do you have a copy of that?

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Did the Army request that this paragraph in which it is provided that the signature of the Secretary was necessary in all cost-plus-fixed-fee projects over $25,000 be deleted from the bill?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir; we have not made that request. In continental United States we would be perfectly willing to live with this. We think we have an obligation to avoid cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts in continental United States wherever we can. There are situations which arise in which you must negotiate. I would say, offhand, sir, that the $25,000 limit contract, in my personal judgment, going to the Secretary of Defense is a pretty low limit. I would think, under the unification law, the secretaries of the respective departments having been given the responsibility for the administration of their departments that the figure of $25,000 applies almost to no construction project, that it is pretty low to go up as far as the Secretary of Defense. It seems to me that the figure of $25,000 when you consider the building, say, of a warehouse or a barracks, or any facility is more or less meaningless. We do not have projects that size.

Mr. RILEY. You have already explained your position, I believe, on paragraph 603 about the overtime.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Yes, sir.

Colonel CARTER. General Hardin, do you want to make a statement on that?

General HARDIN. I think the intent of that paragraph is really payment for expediting, not a prohibition against the use of overtime. The reason I would like to have that understood is because in certain areas of this country where we are authorized to undertake cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts it is necessary to adopt the procedures which are prevailing in those areas, and there are not very many places where you will find that workmen can be obtained on the basis of a 40-hour week, so, you almost without exception have to adopt something more than 40 hours if you are in an area where they have established a 48-hour or a 54-hour week, but I think the emphasis should be put on the idea of expediting rather than just the payment for overtime to the wage earner.

Mr. RILEY. There is no particular harship on the services, however, in getting the Secretary, or his designee, to authorize it in those areas about which you speak?

General HARDIN. Working under that section has been no hardship on us, and would not be if that would be the same procedure to be followed in the future.

Mr. RILEY. That answers as far as section 603 is concerned.

BAKERIES AND LAUNDRIES

What is the position of the Army on section 604 in regard to bakeries and laundries?

Mr. BENDETSEN. We lived with this last year. It was in the law. It does provide some additional safeguard, but it means more administrative work. I had these come to me, and I asked for a justification in each case where it was necessary. There was one at Camp Stoneman, Calif., where we could not get anyone else to handle the business, so the Army prepared its justification, and it came all the way up, and finally came to me, and I asked for an explanation to justify it, and I had to send it on upstairs to the Secretary of Defense, and I do not know what he actually did with it, because he did not ask me to come up and justify it. Have you heard from it?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; we have not heard from it.

Mr. RILEY. So far as you know the Army has not requested the deletion of 604 in regard to bakeries and laundries?

Mr. BENDETSEN. No, sir; as far as I know we have not. I personally have just as I have about 602, that it is a very unnecessarily restrictive affair, and in the case of 602 as I have explained there is no provision for a designee. That $25,000 means, in effect, that every contract would have to come up for construction. In the case of 604 if you place the burden on the secretaries of the departments concerned to certify that they find that such laundry services could not be otherwise provided I think it would give you a safeguard in the administrative field. I do not feel strongly about it. I merely lay those views before you as my personal views.

Mr. RILEY. The only reason for asking these questions is because somebody has indicated that they think they should be deleted.

Mr. BENDETSEN. Some of these provisions just mean a great deal more paper work. If you can get a responsible official at a lower level who is required to certify, I think it would probably, in a small way, save man-hours and paper and some expense.

Mr. RILEY. Now, just one more question on these construction projects. I believe you estimate that you will have an unobligated balance of $682 million on the 30th of June, and you have authorizations without appropriation of $272.8 million, which is an over-all authorization of about $954.8 million, which has been authorized and approved, and which has been funded by the Congress.

Mr. BENDETSEN. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RILEY. Now, the committee wants to hear either the Secretary or the Under Secretary of the Air Force and the Navy so as to have the over-all picture before we go into details, and I imagine we will take about 1 day with each one of those services, Mr. Secretary, and then we will come back to the Army, tentatively on Thursday morning.

We feel that we should have the over-all picture presented to us before we go into the details.

We are certainly very grateful to you for the information you have given us and for going overtime with us so that we could expedite this.

Mr. BENDETSEN. I appreciate the very high courtesy which has been shown me by the committee and I have enjoyed the opportunity to appear before you. We will be right on call beginning Thursday morning at 10 o'clock with our command representatives, and I am at your disposal as always, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1952.

DETAILS OF THE ARMY BUDGET REQUEST

WITNESSES

COL. W. A. CARTER, JR., CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION BRANCH, SERVICE DIVISION, G–4
H. S. HULL, CONSTRUCTION BRANCH, SERVICE DIVISION, G–4
L. B. KNOTT, JR., LEGISLATIVE ATTORNEY, REAL ESTATE, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
BRIG. GEN. J. R. HARDIN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
COL. L. R. INGRAM, ENGINEER, FIRST ARMY

Mr. RILEY. The committee will come to order. We will proceed with the hearing.

Mr. MAHON. What is the procedure, gentlemen, which you suggest at this point?

Colonel CARTER. I am Colonel Carter, sir, and this is General Glasgow, representing the Department of the Army, G–4. We are ready to proceed by starting with the First Army project and going right through, if that is the pleasure of the committee.

Mr. MAHON. How are the projects broken down?

Colonel CARTER. They are broken down by Army commands in the United States, the First, Second, through the Sixth; and one project for the United States Military Academy; then Alaska and Okinawa, which is the unclassified oversea construction, and then we go into the classified oversea construction at the various areas.

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. We have an individual sheet in the justification books for each line item for each station. In addition, we have a summary showing each station with a total appropriation for that station.

REQUESTED APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RILEY. Your total request for 1953 public works construction is $414,515,000; is that correct, Colonel Carter?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; that is correct.

It should be $412,370,000, sir. There were some errata sheets.

Mr. RILEY. $412,370,000?

Mr. HULL. That excludes what was formerly the title V area, sir.

Mr. TABER. There are some of these things left out?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. As you know, sir, the House Armed Services Committee in the bill now on the floor has changed title V, which was in the bill as submitted by the Bureau of the Budget and Department of Defense, and included the Army portion of that in title I.

The grand total request is $679,539,000. That total is broken down into appropriation requests in section 101 of $384,080,000 and in section 102 of $270,010,000, for a grand total of $654,090,000.

As you know, as the Secretary said in his presentation, there was a reduction of $25,449,000 in the authorization made by the House Armed Services Committee in the oversea classified areas, which the Army will ask the Senate to replace. We would like for you to hear

the request for that appropriation. Of course, it is your pleasure as to whether it is included or not.

Mr. TABER. On the items that the committee cut out?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. TABER. I do not think we ought to hear anything which the committee cut out.

Mr. MAHON. I would not think so.

Colonel CARTER. It is a program adjustment, sir, in these oversea areas. There were no specific items cut out, as you understand. It was a program adjustment.

Mr. TABER. But it was reduced by that amount?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. TABER. I do not think we ought to get into that. We will get into trouble if we carry things out on the floor which are not covered by the authorization bill.

Mr. RILEY. We had better just consider the authorization as passed by the House. Then if there is any modification of that when it comes through the Senate we can make adjustments. I believe that would be the better procedure, Colonel.

Colonel CARTER. We would like to suggest, then, sir, in our oversea areas the reduction was made on an over-all basis and adjusted, and it will take us a little while to go into the line items of the different projects. We will give you the picture, and then you can consider the total, and we will have to defer the low-priority items as they have developed to take care of this $25 million.

REQUEST FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Mr. RILEY. In the continental United States, then, the request is for $412,370,000, actually?

Colonel CARTER. It is $262,884,000. That is the total without the title V portion.

Mr. RILEY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel CARTER. These totals on this sheet [indicating] are the total as approved by the House Armed Services Committee. The amount which they approved is listed as the grand total, title I. It is $654 million.

Mr. RILEY. You have a grand total of $654,090,000?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. How much of that is to be in the continental United States?

Colonel CARTER. Well, the grand total for the United States is $260,904,000. That is in place of the second figure in the right-hand column. It is $260,904,000.

AMOUNT REQUESTED FOR OVERSEA CONSTRUCTION

Mr. RILEY. How much is the overseas?

Colonel CARTER. Now, we have the overseas in two categories. Due to the classification of it, I should like to keep it in two categories.

Mr. TABER. What is the figure which compares with the $149 million?

Colonel CARTER. The total overseas and classified is $418,635,000, less $25,449,000.

Mr. RILEY. What is the net figure?

Colonel CARTER. $393,186,000, plus the $260,904,000.

Mr. RILEY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel CARTER. Sir, the oversea total, including classified, is $393,186,000. The ZI total, to agree with the Armed Services Committee action, is $260,904,000. The total request is $654,090,000.

Mr. TABER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

AMOUNT OF REDUCTIONS

Mr. TABER. The reduction, both overseas and domestic, is an even $25,449,000; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is the reduction of the title V portion. The other reductions we have made no reclama on, and they are out of this entire business.

For example, they took out the railroad at Indiantown Gap. That is not in any of these figures.

There were seven warehouses at Fort Belvoir which the Army reported it no longer needed, and those are not in here.

Mr. TABER. Let me ask you something about this railroad business. Do you go to your railroad connections and ask them to figure on building your railroad installations, or do you just go at it yourself?

Colonel CARTER. In many cases we have the railroad companies actually do it for us.

Mr. TABER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RILEY. Colonel Carter, you have allocated to each Army area a certain amount of money, and then you have allocated to each station where you intend to do construction work a certain amount of money; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

FIRST ARMY

Mr. RILEY. The first one here is the First Army?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Do you still propose to allocate $8,937,000 to them?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir. I can give you a general statement concerning the First Army Area and then go right on into Fort Devens, if you would like, sir.

Mr. RILEY. We would appreciate it if you would give us a short statement.

Mr. TABER. Do we need that statement? I should think we could go right along to Fort Devens.

Mr. RILEY. Suppose we put the statement in the record.

Mr. TABER. All right.

Colonel CARTER. The First Army Area, as you all know, is the northeastern corner of the United States.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection the statement will be inserted in the record.

(The information requested is as follows:)

The first Army Area, commanded by Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenberger, consists of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. The First Army is requesting $8,937,000 for military construction located as follows:

At Fort Devens, Mass., $2,356,000 for the construction of three enlisted men's barracks, two warehouses, and an enlisted men's service club.

At Fort Dix, N. J., $5,007,000 for the construction of 10 enlisted men's barracks, and a dental clinic.

At Fort Tilden, N. Y., $77,000 for the construction of an enlisted men's service club. This is temporary-type construction.

At Fort Totten, N. Y., $48,000 for the construction of an electrical switch house and primary electrical distribution line.

At Miller Field, Staten Island, N. Y., a subpost of Fort Wadsworth, $352,000 for the construction of an engineer field maintenance shop and a warehouse.

At Camp Wellfleet, Mass., a subpost of Camp Edwards, $1,097,000 for the construction of 10 enlisted men's barracks, 2 company administration buildings, 2 ammunition magazines, a repair shop for radio-controlled aerial-target equipment, roads and parking areas, and an all-purposes recreation building. These are all temporary structures.

This concludes my general statement.

Fort Devens, Mass.

Mr. Riley. The first station on that list is Fort Devens, Mass. On page 8 of the justifications is the breakdown.

Colonel Carter. The breakdown for Fort Devens is there, followed on pages 9, 10, and 11 by the individual justifications for each one of the items shown on page 8.

BARRACKS

Mr. Riley. All right, sir. You have listed three enlisted men's barracks.

Colonel Carter. Yes, sir.

Mr. Riley. How many personnel are involved?

Colonel Carter. It is shown there in the block just to the right-hand side of the page, about halfway up. It is the present strength of the personnel and officers.

Mr. Taber. On page 9?

Colonel Carter. Page 8, sir. It shows the personnel strength of 1,189 officers, 17,254 enlisted men, and 1,591 civilians, for a total of 20,034. The permanent planned future strength for Fort Devens is 1,618 officers, 12,729 enlisted men, and 1,467 civilians, for a total of 15,814.

Mr. Davis. What is the explanation there of the fact that you are going to have half again as many officers in your permanent future strength, with about two-thirds as many enlisted men.

Colonel Carter. I can only give you a general explanation, sir. It is the difference in the type of unit which will be at Fort Devens during peacetime, as compared with what we have there now. The officer strength of the Army will be higher in peacetime than it is during this limited mobilization which we now have, percentagewise.

Mr. Riley. What is the present mission of Fort Devens?

Colonel Carter. The present mission of Fort Devens is to operate a reception center, an Army Security Agency school, a food-service school, a major Ordnance field maintenance shop, and a training center for a regimental combat team. In addition, the post is responsible for care of the Maynard back-up area.

Mr. TABER. The thing which strikes me about that is that you have presently existing spaces of 28,293, and your target strength is 23,321, and your present strength is something like 20,000.

Colonel CARTER. May I go off the record, sir?

Mr. TABER. With 28,000 spaces, why would you have to have more barracks?

Colonel CARTER. May I go off the record to give you the mobilization strength, sir?

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel CARTER. I may say, sir, that the barracks program throughout this entire construction program, which you are looking at, as Mr. Bendetsen explained, is a portion of the Army's effort to try to get now a few of the things which we have to have and which we cannot build during the first 6 months of mobilization. They are included in this entire bill.

Mr. TABER. What was the strength of this base during the war?

Colonel CARTER. The only strength I have, sir, is for September 30, 1943, when the population was 2,433 officers and 21,938 enlisted men. However, the strength was greater than that at the maximum strength of the war.

Mr. TABER. You have a three-story barracks to cost $1,432,000. I thought you were getting good barracks for somewhere around $1,000 or $1,200 per head.

Colonel CARTER. That is three barracks.

Mr. TABER. Three barracks?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; for $1,431,000.

Mr. TABER. That is over $2,000 a head. You have $675,000, and a proposed authorization of $1,432,000. That is over $2,000 a head. We have been figuring on about a $1,200 maximum, I understood, plus $400 for messing. Do you have to have new messes here?

ARMY BARRACKS PROGRAM

Colonel CARTER. The mess is included in this figure, sir. I would like for General Hardin, if you would allow it, to explain to you the Army-type barracks, what is in it and what it costs. This is exactly the standard barracks which we presented to this committee this last year, at which time it was estimated at $2,400 per man. It had been costing somewhat less than that, and he can give you all the information on it.

Mr. TABER. The Air Force barracks out at Omaha cost about $1,100 or $1,200 per man.

Colonel CARTER. I have no information on that, sir. Perhaps General Hardin has some information.

General HARDIN. Mr. Taber, I can give you information on that. The Army barracks labeled 225-man capacity is in effect a 263-man capacity, based upon the occupancy at 72 square feet per man, which is the mobilization occupancy. Now, under current prices with utilities and all other costs added, it is $12 a square foot. That figures out to be $1,815 per man for the Army barracks on the number of 263, the larger number of men to be housed in a mobilization period.

That building includes not only a mess facility as an integral part of the structure, but it also includes the unit-supply facility. That unit-supply facility is the storage space and the means of the organiza-

tion equipment and clothing being taken care of as a part of the unit operations. I am sure that you are all aware that the Army takes the attitude that these are training objectives both in the messing and in the supply of their units, and, therefore, it is their purpose to have these things on an organizational basis.

Comparing that with the Air Force, on the basis of 72 square feet per man, the permanent Air Force dormitory is figured for 198 men, with a building costing $1,520 per man. Now, that is budgeted in 1952, and I believe at this time, on the basis of $2,000 a man, because of the fact that you have to add $480 per man for the mess, which is, under the Air Force plan, a separate building, generally based upon a 500-man capacity, serving a group of barracks.

So, in effect and in total we get on the Army plan housing and feeding a man at $1,815 a man, and on the Air Force basis it is $2,000 a man.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Why should it cost more for the Air Force than for the Army?

General HARDIN. The Air Force dormitory is a slightly different structure, in that it provides for a larger number of individual rooms. The Air Force dormitory is based upon two rooms, each being occupied by three men, with an adjoining toilet and facilities between the two rooms. On the other hand, in the Army building, the dormitory spaces are based upon the standard construction with 35 men to occupy a larger area, and only a few separate rooms, relatively few to take care of the noncommissioned officers of first three grades.

Colonel CARTER. I may say that you recall when Mr. Bendetsen was here—and I can read this from his prepared statement, if you wish—there is in this bill $38.1 million for barracks, all of the same type, exactly the same standard. There is one item that we will come to when we get to it, a classified point, of a diffeernt type of barracks; that is a special instance. This provides for 16,900 spaces of permanent barracks.

General Hardin previously explained to your committee, I believe; they are concrete frame buildings, a very simple type of construction. There are 1,040 modified emergency spaces. The modified emergency type construction is one straight building, with no central heating, with a concrete slab floor, and more permanent than the emergency type, which is either tarpaper, or wooden sides.

The 1,040 modified emergency spaces are listed to cost $1.1 million.

Last year in 1952 there were $210 million authorized for 78,600 permanent spaces; 14,000 modified emergency, and 22,250 of emergency type.

The Army needs for these barracks was explained last year to this same committee, but I will be glad to explain it again if the committee wishes.

We have a terrific requirement; we are short many barrack spaces at M-plus-6 mobilization strength. This construction during the first 6 months, after mobilization, is the risk we figure that we take in getting the required barrack spaces built.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RILEY. How many do you have now in the United States?

Colonel CARTER. Mr. Hull informs me my book does not show that. It is around 80,000 permanent spaces.

Mr. FURCOLO. In the United States?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. TABER. What you are asking for is a build-up against a possible mobilization rather than your current present demands?

Colonel CARTER. We are asking for two things: the first, the Army permanent barracks, as you know, are very limited. In total permanent barracks, we actually have in the United States, at 60 square feet per man, 177,000 spaces, and at 72 square feet per man, approximately 147,000 spaces. Included in the 1952 program, which is not of course complete for all requirements for the peacetime army, is 466,000.

We must have barracks to meet this emergency. We cannot build them in a short time, and we can get the three-story concrete frame building for little less cost than the modified emergency type of building, because of the stretch-out on the utilities involved. We know we will need these things, for two reasons: the long run and the fact that we feel that it is good business for us to nibble at this really terrific problem, and the 16,900 spaces is really just a nibble.

The various spaces on which we have barracks in this program, are all calculated on the same basis, and there are several criteria we have examined. First, they must be required for permanent peacetime Army at that station; second, they must be so that we can locate them now without destroying any mobility of the higher type, because we need all we have got; and third, they must not exceed the M-plus-6 requirement.

All of those things constitute the criteria under which we have got to work in putting through this unit.

Mr. FURCOLO. Before you get away from the square feet per man, I understand you stated 60 square feet?

Colonel CARTER. The 60 square feet was the figure I gave you. There has ben a recent discussion, and there has been a study in connection with the Army to reduce that figure somewhat.

Mr. FURCOLO. But the present plan, insofar as the Army is concerned, is 60 square feet?

Colonel CARTER. That is the figure; this is calculated under the 60 square feet.

Mr. FURCOLO. What is the number of square feet per person that was used during World War II.

Colonel CARTER. It varied a great deal.

Mr. FURCOLO. Do you remember what the maximum was?

Colonel CARTER. It probably varied. About the maximum we can stack up is three decks in a barrack, or 40 square feet per man. The Russian Army uses more than that. As a matter of fact, the Federal prisons use more than that for prisoners. In the more recent discussions I understand there is a directive now in preparation to reduce the minimum to 50 square feet per man, which will reduce the total requirement by one-eleventh, approximately. But the total requirement is still so great that this 16,000 does not touch it.

Mr. RILEY. And if you build these additional barracks, Colonel Carter, will you not have some vacant barracks still all over the country where we will have to keep up the maintenance?

Colonel CARTER. We have vacant barracks, Mr. Rilev. As a matter of fact, we have some vacant barracks right now at Fort Devens.

Mr. RILEY. And there depreciate a lot more when they are vacant than when they are in use?

Colonel CARTER. Yes; yes and no. They do not, if we can get sufficient funds to keep them in some order; they do not depreciate materially when they are not in use. Frankly, some of these days, we are going to find with all of these barracks, permanent and temporary barracks are going to be in such shape that it is going to be virtually impossible to occupy them. My experience in rehabilitating Camp Rucker was that it cost some $14 million to fix up that station to receive troops. It had been vacant 5 years, and it was not in that condition because we could not maintain the barracks, but it was because we did not have the funds to maintain it.

This need for barracks is a real need. We would have vacant space, as you can see, this capacity, that figure that I gave you a moment ago, is 1,500,000; while we do not have that many men in the Army in the United States. There are other barracks that are empty.

Mr. DAVIS. It appears to me, Colonel Carter, that the gross square feet per man in these barracks is going to run about 176; that is certainly not in line with what you gave.

Colonel CARTER. You have included, Mr. Davis, the mess halls and you have included the supply room, the stores, the latrines, and so on.

Mr. DAVIS. Where can we go to get the kind of figure that we need to know whether you are complying with the results of some of the agreements that have been made about barrack space here with regard to public works during the several weeks' hearings of the subcommittee?

Colonel CARTER. The basic figure is on individual space per man; the 72 square feet per man.

Mr. DAVIS. How do we know that is going to conform to that?

Colonel CARTER. You can get General Hardin to testify as to exactly the number of square feet in the barracks, using the standard.

(Discussion off the record.)

RAILHEAD FACILITIES

Mr. RILEY. What about the railhead facilities?

Colonel CARTER. In the railhead we are getting the utilities, the streets, roads, and repairing the railroads running into the places, so that the contractor can go in and work and we cannot occupy those places where the contractor is going to be working with men until he has gotten fairly well along. You cannot put a division of 15,000 men in a camp on 2,000 acres right down at the same place where the contractor is planning to build a building; it would represent a delay of construction by weeks, if not months.

So in our calculations we are figuring on 6 months, and we would not gain anything by going any further, I do not believe.

Mr. RILEY. The question I had in mind was if you have these railhead facilities, streets, utilities, and things of that kind, it would only take a very short time to put up living quarters so people can use them, instead of having all these various temporary buildings.

Colonel CARTER. We will have this equipment on the existing stations; we will have to put the first men to come in the first several months at the existing stations, not at stations where bulldozers are starting operation, where the contractor has got his labor scattered all over the place, which would mean delay if we tried to bring men in there.

That is what this program is designed to do, to help close that gap. Of course we still have some places where we will still have to build up for the M–plus–6 day, and we must bring our people to the places that we have got in the first few months—in the first month, in the second month, and in the third, that is, by the end of the third month we will start getting spaces. That is why we are trying to work this out.

Mr. RILEY. Still coming back to my premise, and I can give you a clear example, where you have put up a lot of facilities at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; you have streets and equipment where you can put a division in there, and I do not think it would take a very long time to do that.

Colonel CARTER. Yes; but the facilities at Fort Jackson were completed, that is, they had mess halls, roads, streets, and other utilities.

Mr. RILEY. Does not this provide all of that?

Colonel CARTER. No; the railhead facilities, where we are able to connect with the already existing utilities. The funds that we got last year for roads and streets, but not for mess halls, but just for the ordinary streets, underground utilities, and lines, and a railroad coming to the place. The other things are very vital, and they are a vital part of the plans and specifications for the camp. That means about a 2-day start when they start working; but at Fort Jackson we have got those facilities and that was considered in figuring the capacity and the available space.

Mr. RILEY. What railhead facilities have you got; sewer lines, water lines, and water mains?

Colonel CARTER. Only one direct main.

Mr. RILEY. How long does it take to complete the messhall and connect the sewers and water lines?

Colonel CARTER. For 40,000 men, about 4 months.

Mr. RILEY. At one place?

Colonel CARTER. To build for 40,000 men.

Mr. RILEY. How long did it take at Jackson?

Colonel CARTER. They built Fort Jackson in about 4 months, did they not?

Mr. RILEY. I do not recall.

Colonel CARTER. Maybe General Hardin can tell us how long it will take before the engineers would like to have the troops there with the railhead facilities in.

Mr. RILEY. I thought the proposal last year when you got your appropriation was that you were going to put railhead facilities in all these places and you could expand the facilities very quickly.

Colonel CARTER. But as you recall Congress cut the request from $1.234 billion down to $1 billion and we have had to defer some of the items to come within the money available.

Mr. RILEY. That included railheads?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. We are proceeding with the basic things, and we cut the railhead facilities so that we could come within the request, but we are not building the messhalls; we are building——

Mr. RILEY. I understood that was the reason, to try to get them built up, until we need them.

Colonel CARTER. But we will have to have them.

Mr. RILEY. The thing that worries me is this: Here we are in an economic situation, where we should endeavor to make every dollar

count, and you tell us that we have got barracks all over the country that are not in use, and yet you propose to build more and maintain them in anticipation of something that we do not know whether it is going to happen or not; it may happen.

Colonel CARTER. It sure may.

Mr. RILEY. We hope not.

Colonel CARTER. We certainly hope not, and I am personally involved in that.

Mr. RILEY. But I want you to justify to this committee, if you can, the request for all of these buildings when you already have space that is not now in use and you do not know whether we will ever use it or not; no one knows.

Colonel CARTER. That is right; no one knows.

Mr. RILEY. That is the thing that worries me.

Colonel CARTER. The only justification we have for them is the vital need for them in the event of an emergency, plus the need for them now for the permanent Army, and the fact we can get them under ordinary processes with advertised bids, and we have had as many as 25 contractors bid on barracks, which really means less money that we are going to have to pay per man, because we all know how prices go up when we start rushing things and resorting to negotiated costs, cost-plus contracts, cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract, and so on. We will get well ahead of the game, as I indicated, and the simplified modification type of construction is not very much cheaper per man than this.

Mr. RILEY. Where you can get the permanent type of building where it compares in cost to the temporary building, but the question in my mind is that if you have facilities that can be used now, at this time, do you not think the more permanent type of construction might be deferred for a year or two?

Colonel CARTER. I do not think it can be deferred. And as a matter of fact, I do not think the situation is as clear now as it was last year——

Mr. RILEY. I agree with you on that, and still we might not use them.

Colonel CARTER. That is right; we might not use the guns we are buying, either, but I would certainly recomend we continue to buy them. We might not need the air bases, but we sure better build them. And, this is in the same category, and to some extent it has a double-barreled purpose; it is needed over a long period.

Mr. RILEY. I come back to my original premise, that where you have the water, streets and utilities, it does not take long to get them ready to occupy.

Colonel CARTER. The construction capability of the entire Nation has been calculated in figuring how much we can build, without civilian construction interfering whatsoever, and assuming we can get the necessary material and the labor, and still we cannot build what we need in the 6 months after mobilization.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Davis, do you have any questions about the overall lead that has been developed here?

Mr. DAVIS. I have one or two questions on Fort Devens.

BARRACKS REQUIREMENTS IN CASE OF MOBILIZATION

Getting back to Fort Devens, as I understand the answer in response to Mr. Taber's question, your problem there is having available barrack space in case of mobilization?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. DAVIS. You have more, as I understand, more existing barrack spaces than there are men stationed there.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. DAVIS. How do you figure that the building of three permanent barracks is a direct need at Fort Devens?

Colonel CARTER. May I go off the record?

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. DAVIS. Well, let us stick to Devens for a moment.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. You have 675 minimum barrack spaces for the troop program.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. In case of mobilization.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. If the need is to care for the mobilization requirements in accordance with what the firm military plan is, is not the answer to that need some type of basic mobilization barracks, rather than building what amount to permanent barracks?

Colonel CARTER. Well, to build the mobilization type of barracks will cost generally about the same amount of money. And in our review, I may say, we were making efforts to close as much of this gap as we possibly could in this program, to meet the stretch-out program, and the number of barrack spaces was reduced.

We could get more of the emergency type for this same amount of money than we can of the permanent, but not very much more. We cannot get any additional in the amount of modified emergency type. The modified emergency type is an easier maintained building. The emergency type will be more costly to maintain—it may stand up for 3, 4, or 5 years.

So that our solution to the problem is to go to the places where we definitely know there is a long-range need and put in a "drop in the bucket," this 16,000 permanent barrack spaces, at the permanent bases so that we will at the same time take care of this shortage, but I cannot recall a single station in the Army where there is not empty barracks; there may be one or two.

Mr. DAVIS. Let me divert to another subject for a few moments, to get some information we did not get before we started this.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

COST INDEX FACTORS

Mr. DAVIS. That was with respect to the pricing of this over-all program. I believe Admiral Jelley told us yesterday that the cost index had increased about 5 percent since last September. Is that about when this program was prepared, last September?

Colonel CARTER. I would like General Hardin to go into the whole problem of cost price.

Mr. DAVIS. Very well.

General HARDIN. Mr. Davis, this program was priced as of September 1, 1951. That was the time when the directive went out to the commanders telling them to conform to certain standards and prepare their features for the budget, and that the average price would be applied to the facilities to be put through, which we furnish the Department of the Army.

Now, our method of furnishing that cost material to the Department of the Army was to, first of all, where we had cost data—and we had accumulated quite a bit of cost data by this time last September on current construction—was to use our experience, and if we did not have experience, to estimate the cost of structure according to the engineering estimating procedures.

Those prices were uniformly applied to the United States. The national average, as you are well aware, I am sure, varies. There is a considerable deviation between certain parts of the country, even between adjacent communities, like Washington and out here 20 miles away; the price deviations are quite decided.

We used a national average, knowing that when the detail plans were prepared and bidding experience was obtained, we would find that in certain areas the averages would be either more or less than the actual bid price, and it would require some adjustment of funding.

Now, the 1st of September 1951, we also endeavored to forecast what we would likely encounter 6, 9, or 12 months from that date, in the way of price index changes, and prior to September 1, 1951, those changes had risen abruptly and markedly. As of September of last year the price trends had become at a level, had begun to level off, and it has since that date remained quite level.

I estimated the other day, I believe, before the committee on military affairs, that we had only experienced a price change of about 2 or 3 percent, and that is borne out by a more detailed study which we have just made, using the Engineering Cost Record base price index, and also the service of a nationally known organization, the Smith, Hychman & Grylls. The cost index has shown a change of three and a small fraction percent upward, and the Engineering Price Index is based primarily on materials and common labor.

On the other hand, the Smith, Hychman & Grylls service takes into consideration several things, skill and common labor, materials, as well as design costs, and their index has only risen, according to my information, two and a fraction percent. So I think that we are at the top of the curve and that the 2 or 3 percent is well within the limit of ability to estimate anyway, so we feel that these prices are not out of line with the prices for this program, and that they are still good today.

Mr. DAVIS. There is nothing in these estimates to compare with a 20-percent margin set out in the programs of last year?

General HARDIN. No.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How does this year's price compare with last?

General HARDIN. On actual bids?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes.

General HARDIN. On the Army standard repetitive building our prices are within a very small margin, relatively speaking, less than 50 cents per square foot of what we estimated the cost last September.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In other words, there has been very little change in price?

General HARDIN. Yes. On the Air Force side, some of the Air Force dormitories today are figured at between 75 cents and even $1 per square foot—it is less than what they estimated it would be. But we are finding this, that on the repetitive structures, that is, on the standard plans where contractors have become familiar with the structures, we are getting a little bit better price than we anticipated, but on the special designs, things which had to be designed specifically, for those facilities that require a special type of utility, or water supply system, and so on, they are running over what we estimated it would be. The materials have some influence on that.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But the labor and material, generally speaking, is about the same?

General HARDIN. Yes.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Mr. DAVIS. With respect to the service club at Fort Devens, getting back to that specific location, we were told by the Navy yesterday, that the Office of the Secretary of Defense was doing a sit-down job on the recreational facilities.

Colonel CARTER. The "sit-down job" is on the funds coming out for recreational type of facilities, but this is the normal enlisted men's service club, which the Army and the Secretary of Defense and the Munitions Board, and everyone, has agreed should be provided—and the Bureau of the Budget, and so on.

This structure is to replace the club burned down in 1950. There is no service club there of any permanent type at the station now. There are 5,900 square feet in one of the temporary service clubs, and this is to meet the requirements for the existing strength, and this is nothing else. This is the normal enlisted men's service club, and, as you know, the men use it frequently; they hold various types of entertainment, dances, and get-togethers, and so forth.

Mr. DAVIS. How does this compare with the one that was burned down?

Colonel CARTER. Colonel Ingram, of the First Army, may have that information.

Colonel INGRAM. I do not have the exact figures, but I think it would differ just slightly. For the relatively small group—for between 10,000 and 15,000—the ones that were built after the mobilization requirements, as compared with the regular service clubs——

Colonel CARTER. We can get that. As I stated, there are 5,900 square feet in temporary space, which is obviously very small. This is to provide one large club for the station. It is less than the immediate requirements.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this unit cost of $15.60 going to cover the complete cost of this installation?

Colonel CARTER. That covers the cost of the construction of the building, the immediate utilities, the installation equipment, and control center. It does not include any cost of furniture or fixtures and so on. The cost of furniture would be borne out of nonappropriated funds.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have any standard that you use as to this?

Colonel CARTER. This is the engineer's standard plan for service clubs.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have a measuring rod for the number of square feet of service club space per man?

Colonel CARTER. The standard plan for the service club—there are a series of standard plans set up, for various sizes, 5,000, 10,000, 15,000 men, and so on, and that is for the repetitive class. Do you have any standard figures?

General HARDIN. We have different standard service club buildings.

Mr. DAVIS. Into what classification does this fall, General Hardin?

Colonel CARTER. This is not permanent type.

Mr. DAVIS. I notice he has several classifications in the book he indicated to me.

Colonel CARTER. Do you have an identification number on them? We will have to supply that.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this one of the largest types of servicemen's clubs?

Colonel INGRAM. No.

Mr. DAVIS. What I was trying to get at is whether or not it satisfies, or fits in whith the over-all measuring rod that you use on these clubs.

Colonel CARTER. It is fitted into the permanent strength of the post of 12,000 enlisted men. It is less than the requirements for the existing strength; it fits into the permanent, but it is far less than the requirements for the mobilized strength.

Mr. DAVIS. I guess that is all.

Mr. FURCOLO. On page 11 of your justifications, referring to Fort Devens, I assume you do not mean that if you do not get any of the barracks you would not need this new club?

Colonel CARTER. No. You mean the statement, Does it support projects in the program?

Mr. FURCOLO. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. It does support the other projects that will be in the same area.

Mr. FURCOLO. I just wanted to get that on the record.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. Because of language in paragraph 5: "* * * Present utilization to meet need."

Colonel CARTER. I would like to correct the statement I made earlier. There are apparently two service clubs, and the 5,900 square feet was too small. So I was wrong in that there was only one.

Mr. FURCOLO. Would you be willing to cut out the words "or planned" in paragraph 5? The reason I ask that is because of that wording that with the new building you have inadequate facilities for planned military population.

Colonel CARTER. Yes. It might be well to take out that language; it is not just for the planned strength.

Mr. FURCOLO. Even if it were never contemplated to increase the strength, you still feel they would have to have it?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

CONSTRUCTION TIME

Mr. FURCOLO. How long does it take, roughly, to build such a barracks, if you get the money?

Colonel CARTER. The barracks?

Mr. FURCOLO. Yes; would it take over 4 months?

Colonel CARTER. Oh, yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. It would?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. General Hardin, what would you say? Did you get the question?

Mr. FURCOLO. How long would it take, General, to build a barracks such as this, as contemplated at Fort Devens, if you had the money and materials; would it take 4 or 6 months?

General HARDIN. This is the permanent type of structure.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

General HARDIN. Yes; it would take the contractor close to 9 months.

Mr. DAVIS. How long would it take for you to let the contract? Is this a standard job?

General HARDIN. There would have to be advertisement, for a month; and then two weeks for examination of bids, and we normally provide 9 months for this type of construction from the time the contract was let. It is approximately a year, for all intents and purposes, from the time you advertise the job.

Mr. TABER. Would you have to have an architect-engineer do any work on the plans where you have already got a standard type of construction?

General HARDIN. Only for the adaptation to the foundation, and to the particular soil conditions at that site, drainage, utilities, and that sort of thing.

Mr. TABER. How much time would that take?

General HARDIN. It would take normally, for making an architect-engineer contract, to apply the adaptation, it would take a substantially short time, but usually with the standard plan it would be about three months.

Mr. TABER. Three months?

General HARDIN. From the time we get the man on the job until we have the detail plans and specifications.

Mr. TABER. Do you ever expedite them?

Colonel CARTER. The only way to expedite them that we have is dollars, and we try to save them.

Mr. TABER. I cannot understand why it would take a man 3 months to do that kind of a job. I have done some drawing myself, and I know something about it, and I do not feel that a good architect ought to require more than ten days on a job of that kind, if you did it right, and if you were up and on the top of the job. I just do not see why it would require any such length of time.

General HARDIN. If there is great urgency, of course, we can get a contractor, an architect-engineer, to take a somewhat less length of time, but they have to be completely ready, standing idle, ready to do the job on that base, and there is a great deal to do, if they are to do the work intelligently; they have to make foundation studies; they have to do boring; and make soil tests.

Mr. TABER. These boys are all hungry for jobs right now, are they not?

General HARDIN. A great many of them are, yes.

Mr. TABER. These fellows would be paid on a percentage basis of some kind or other, and there would not be any incentive to prevent them from killing the job, would there?

General HARDIN. No; they would have no reason for that.

Mr. TABER. I do not see why they could not move then. This idea that these fellows have got to have about 3 times or 4 times or 10 times

as much time as is necessary, just frankly does not appeal to me. I have done all kinds of jobs, and have done it when the other fellow was taking months, and I have done it in days.

I never was able to work up much sympathy for the fellow who just put in a lot of months on a job that could be done in days. I do not know whether this is going to do any good or not, but it seems like it ought to.

General HARDIN. If we find a contractor who has done work of this nature before and is familiar with the standard plants, it is entirely possible that he could take the job and do it in possibly 2 months. But event so, I am speaking in terms of averages.

Mr. TABER. The contractors that have been doing that kind of a job could do the job for a lot less than the fellow who had not been doing similar jobs, or who had not had any experience.

General HARDIN. It so happens that we are not building these barracks at the same places more than once, and that means, to conform to our policy of getting the architect-engineering work on the building, we take the men from their residence area, and you will find that repetition is not too often the case. It is not our policy, either, to give engineering work constantly to the same firm or organization. If there are qualified engineers in the area we make an effort to distribute the work.

On the other hand, if there is great urgency, I am frank to agree, Mr. Taber, that everything is done that can be done to save time, but where we are not buying time, we feel it pays in the end to get good, accurate plans and specifications without a lot of errors in them, to give the architect sufficient time to become acquainted with the problem and thereby give us a good job.

Mr. TABER. They would not have anything to do but design the foundation to fit the acreage, the draining needs, for the standard plans?

Colonel CARTER. If they were an existing contract; yes, I could agree with you fully, but ordinarily we do not undertake that.

Mr. TABER. That is about all he has to do?

General HARDIN. He would have other things to look at; he would have the utilities and materials, water-supply facilities, and many other things—electric utilities, extension of surface drainage, and many things, to make it a complete whole.

If it is an Air Force job at the moment we may give him the dormitories, mess halls, and storage facilities. It is not a case of taking a building and putting it on the ground. If we gave that to different people, you would have so many contracts, if you did, that they would run over each other.

Mr. TABER. You have a request for 40,000 square feet of storage, and you have existing facilities there of approximately 80,000, with 13,000 temporary.

Colonel CARTER. I can give you some information on that warehouse situation, Mr. Taber—this is shown on page 10.

Mr. TABER. Yes; I have that in front of me. That shows, as I read it, 40,000 square feet.

Colonel CARTER. That is right; there are two buildings a total of 80,000.

Mr. TABER. Two buildings?

Colonel CARTER. Yes; 80,000 is the total.

Mr. TABER. I see. With what you have you will have a margin.

Colonel CARTER. Except there are several warehouses on this station which were built in 1917 and have deteriorated so badly we cannot use the modern handling equipment.

These two buildings will replace some of those that are ready to tumble down, and those are shown in this column of the existing 85,000 you see there.

Mr. TABER. Is that a one-story building?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Those buildings ought not to cost as much as $7.50. What has been your actual experience? Can you give me some buildings you have built and what they cost?

Colonel CARTER. Have you any information, General Hardin, on the cost per square foot for warehousing, those built according to standard plans?

Mr. TABER. I would think you ought to know pretty well about that.

Colonel CARTER. The cost index was explained previously of $7.50 per square foot.

Mr. TABER. $7.50; that seems like a big price for that sort of a job. Maybe it is not.

General HARDIN. I have some prices here, Mr. Taber. At Richmond Quartermaster Depot, November 14, 1951, $6.74. That is the lowest bid, and it is adjusted to include allowances for contingencies covering costs and utilities——

Mr. TABER. Architects?

General HARDIN. To cover engineering costs?

Colonel CARTER. Do you have any information showing the number of square feet that bid was based on?

There are two buildings here, 80,000 square feet.

General HARDIN. This was a general warehouse.

Colonel CARTER. That was 200 by 1,200.

General HARDIN. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. It is a much larger warehouse.

General HARDIN. However, the price is very uniform.

Mr. TABER. It is only the warehouse, and then you have to heat it?

Colonel CARTER. No.

General HARDIN. At Fort Campbell, December 19, 1951, $8.58 per square foot.

Mr. TABER. I think that is all I have.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Scrivner?

VACANT SPACES IN BARRACKS AT FORT DEVENS

Mr. SCRIVNER. I was interested in a statement awhile ago about vacant spaces in barracks. I did not catch the full import of it. What was that statement?

Colonel CARTER. Well, I do not know to which statement you refer, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I think you made some statement that there were vacant spaces in barracks.

Colonel CARTER. There are vacant spaces at Fort Devens.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How many are there at Fort Devens?

Colonel CARTER. Roughly 9,000 spaces vacant, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. At Fort Devens?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. The strength as shown over here was 20,000. Actually, that includes civilians, who, of course, are not in barracks.

There are approximately 12,000 barrack spaces vacant at Fort Devens.

VACANT SPACES IN BARRACKS, ZONE OF INTERIOR

Mr. SCRIVNER. How many vacant spaces do you have throughout the zone of interior; do you know?

Let us put it this way: Do you have the information there where you could make a compilation on vacant spaces?

Colonel CARTER. I can give you an estimate.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Could you estimate it as to each camp? Is that available?

Colonel CARTER. I can give you the figures as we go through, sir, on the vacant spaces at each camp where there are barracks; and I can give you the vacant spaces over all.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If you have that information and compile it ahead of time, so that we can have that picture, that will give us the story on that.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Analysis of vacant barracks spaces at continental United States installations at which fiscal year 1953 troop housing appropriations are requested on basis of 60 square feet per man, as of Mar. 31, 1952

Station	Available spaces	Occupied	Excess	Remarks
Fort Devens	25,309	18,137	7,172	
Fort Dix	31,973	23,520	8,453	
Camp Wellfleet	561	413	148	AA firing range, post overhead of 39 enlisted men.
Fort Campbell	26,797	21,245	5,552	
Fort Knox	40,362	35,619	4,743	
Fort Bragg	45,126	33,321	11,805	
Fort Sill	21,649	22,348	0	2,962 enlisted men living in tents.
Fort Ord	21,642	19,765	1,877	
Camp Stoneman	17,080	15,950	1,130	
Yuma Test Station	479	1,317	0	634 enlisted men living in tents.
Camp Hanford	2,926	2,724	202	
USDB, Camp Cooke	376	443	0	Overcrowded.
Aberdeen Proving Ground	14,633	14,673	0	Do.
White Sands Proving Grounds	1,345	1,371	0	Do.
Fort Monmouth	10,335	8,549	1,786	
Two Rock Ranch	329	320	9	

Over-all continental United States troop-housing analysis, at 60 square feet per enlisted man as of Mar. 31, 1952

Usable barracks spaces	1,177,390
Occupied	880,592
Unoccupied	[1] 296,798

[1] NOTES.—(1) Of the 296,798 unoccupied barracks spaces, 27,025 are at inactive installations, (2) also available: a total of 188,120 tent spaces, of which 49,525 are in inactive status.

BASIS FOR REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL BARRACKS

Mr. SCRIVNER. I notice your statement here at the bottom of page 9, where you are setting up your request for these added barracks, even

though there are approximately 7,000 vacant at Fort Devens. You say:

Required for peacetime Army and to expand the mobilization base.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. When you say "peacetime Army," what is the strength to which you refer?

Colonel CARTER. That is referring to the latest approved Department of the Army peacetime strength of approximately 597,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. All right. Let us say 600,000 for a round figure.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What are the figures upon which you base the phrase "mobilization base"?

Colonel CARTER. That is based on the requirement for mobilization at M plus 6.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How many?

Colonel CARTER. That figure I will have to give you off the record, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. All right.

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel CARTER. That figure is not the mobilization strenth of the Army; that is the number of men who will be in the United States on M plus 6.

Mr. SCRIVNER. With that explanation, then, it would appear that what is contemplated in the program presented to us is a construction program which looks not only to the housing of our present force of approximately 1½ million—although it is going to fluctuate quite violently during the course of the fiscal year; going up fast and then dropping considerably, to come out with an end figure of 1,553,000—but you also are contemplating a program which will provide housing to be available in the event of mobilization.

Colonel CARTER. May I go off the record?

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mobilization.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. And at the same time to make a slight dent on the over-all shortage of permanent structures to replace the temporary structures which are rapidly going out.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is the third bite on it.

Colonel CARTER. All right, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Then your next step in the program is a move toward constructing permanent-type structures to replace some presently existing temporaries?

Colonel CARTER. They will not replace any now, sir. We will not be able to let them replace any.

Mr. SCRIVNER. For a while.

Colonel CARTER. Until we can see that this thing cools off. Now we need everything we have. That is why we have made such a strong effort to put these barracks at places where we do not have to destroy any of the temporary barracks.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am trying to reconcile the statement which you made that you need everything you have with the statement made just a moment ago that you had 7,000 vacant spaces at Fort Devens itself.

Colonel CARTER. We need everything we have so we can build enough to take care of the men we will have in the United States at M plus 6. We will be quite seriously short.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Can anyone in the Department tell me when we will have men for M plus 6?

Colonel CARTER. I am very sure that we cannot, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is right. It could be soon, I suppose.

Colonel CARTER. December.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The most pessimistic observers would say that "it can happen tomorrow." Others, not quite so pessimistic, would say that "we may be called upon for mobilization sometime within 2 years."

Others who have made an equally serious study say that there is no reason they can see right now why we should expect Russia will start a war at any time within the foreseeable future.

Colonel CARTER. We can certainly hope they are right.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do, too.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The ones who say it may happen tomorrow do not have any reason or logic to their argument. They just think it may happen.

However, when you read the arguments and logic of the last two groups, there is a lot to be said for each. The ones who say it may be in 2 years or that it may never be can present a perfectly logical argument for each of the positions. The result is that if the last-mentioned group is right, the group which says that there is going to be no all-out war so far as Russia is concerned—and that is the only country we are worried about now—then, of course, this program takes on the aspects of an overabundance of caution and cost. If the other group is right, the group which says approximately 2 years, then, of course, we would be advancing a program ahead of the possible need. So, when you balance them all out together, one man's guess is about as good as another's; is that not right?

Colonel CARTER. I think you are exactly right, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. As to evaluation.

Colonel CARTER. As to evaluation, one man's guess is just about as good as another's. But it is no guess that in the event it happens we are going to be limited, in the number of men we can take in the Army to get ready for this fight, by the places we can put them. We can put them in tent camps. We can put them out with pit latrines. We can do it. We did it before.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes. I put in quite a few months in a tent camp myself.

Colonel CARTER. As you well know, it is most unsatisfactory.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Well, maybe so, but I look back on it and I do not know but what maybe it did me some good. It certainly made me a little better prepared for what I eventually ran into. I know that the outfit which I went with stood up under the situation much better than some others which had had a little softer spot than we had had; but that is a matter of opinion, I guess.

I think that is all, Mr. Chairman.

Fort Dix, N. J.

Colonel Carter. The next station, another First Army station, is Fort Dix. Most of you are familiar with it. It is near Trenton, N. J. It is an Infantry replacement center, and has 33,214 acres of Government-owned land. The total present strength is 1,464 officers, 25,549 enlisted men, 1,703 civilians, for a total of 28,716. Its permanent future strength is 1,064 officers, 14,750 enlisted men, and 1,747 civilians, for a total of 17,561.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel Carter. The projects at Fort Dix are virtually the same. it is 10 more barracks at Fort Dix.

Mr. Riley. Those are the same type of barracks as the ones we have been talking about?

Colonel Carter. Exactly. Ten 225-man barracks.

Mr. Riley. At the same cost?

Colonel Carter. The same cost and the same requirement.

DENTAL CLINIC

Mr. Riley. You have a dental clinic?

Colonel Carter. The dental clinic is required to furnish adequate dental treatment to troops now in the regimental areas and to relieve the hospital of out-patient dental care.

Mr. Riley. How many chairs is that?

Colonel Carter. 25 chairs. There are 6,490 square feet of mobilization-type dental clinics there now.

Mr. Riley. Does this include the equipment, or just the buildings?

Colonel Carter. It includes $50,000 for medical equipment and $2,000 for signal equipment.

Mr. Riley. Are there any questions on the barracks and the dental clinic at Fort Dix?

(Discussion off the record.)

BARRACKS CONSTRUCTION

Mr. Taber. Your construction here is for 10 barracks?

Colonel Carter. Yes, sir; and one dental clinic.

Mr. Taber. 2,250 capacity?

Colonel Carter. That is right, sir.

Mr. Taber. You are spending about $2,100 or $2,200 per man?

Colonel Carter. Yes, sir.

Mr. Taber. Are these like the others which have a wartime capacity of 263?

Colonel Carter. They are exactly the same design, sir.

Mr. Taber. All right. They are figured at about the same price?

Colonel Carter. Exactly the same price, sir.

Mr. Taber. I do not think I have any more questions, so long as you have the information on the vacant spaces.

Mr. Scrivner. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Fort Tilden, N. Y.

Colonel Carter. The next station is Fort Tilden, N. Y., which is 3 miles from Rockaway Park, Long Island. It is a subpost of Fort Hamilton, and is an antiaircraft artillery site.

The project there is one service club, with standard plans, of an emergency type. That will be the old mobilization type, generally. It is a wooden building. There is no service club at this station at all. This one is requested to provide a small service club for the 1,462 men. Actually, the present strength is 808. However, it is being increased and will go up to 1,462. This will provide one service club for the enlisted men there.

Mr. Taber. What do they do now?

Colonel Carter. They go to New York.

Mr. Taber. Will they not go to New York anyway?

Colonel Carter. Well, we find it is much better if we can keep them on the post.

Mr. Furcolo. The unit cost is $12 for Fort Tilden and $15.60 for Fort Devens. Would you explain that for the record?

Colonel Carter. The difference there is that at Fort Devens it is a permanent club. At Fort Tilden it is a mobilization emergency-type club. One is of wood and one will be of more permanent construction.

Mr. Furcolo. Are there any other questions on Fort Tilden? If not, let us take up the next one.

Fort Totten, N. Y.

Colonel Carter. The next is Fort Totten, N. Y. It is used now for billeting general Reserve units and AAA units. Its strength is 1,742.

The request is for $48,000 provide the primary distribution system and switch house for the electrical distribution system for the post. The present distribution line is overloaded and the new line complete with the switch gear is necessary to relieve the load on the existing primary feeder and to provide additional electrical facilities.

Mr. Furcolo. That, of course, has practically nothing to do with the number of men who will be stationed there?

Colonel Carter. That is true, sir.

Mr. Furcolo. Are there any questions on Fort Totten?

Mr. Taber. You say that is a 20 by 20 building, one story?

Colonel Carter. Yes, sir. The building is estimated to cost $8,000, and the electrical switch gear to go in it $12,000. The remainder of the funds is for the distribution line.

Mr. Taber. Distribution out through?

Colonel Carter. Out through into the station.

Mr. Taber. Into the fort?

Colonel Carter. Yes, sir.

Mr. Taber. Do they not have anything like that now?

Colonel Carter. The system that they have now is badly overloaded, and the electrical engineers have surveyed the place and have recommended very strongly that this be done at once.

Mr. Taber. All right. Go ahead.

Mr. Furcolo. Fort Wadsworth.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Colonel Carter. The next is Miller Field, a subinstallation of Fort Wadsworth, located on Staten Island, on 226 acres of Government-owned land. It was first occupied in 1919. During World War II it was used as an ordnance maintenance shop and as an emergency aircraft landing field. It has been used continuously.

Its strength, as of April 1, 1952, is different from the strength shown in this book: 65 officers and 469 enlisted men. The present mission is to support a major ordnance field maintenance shop, an antiaircraft artillery tactical unit, and a light aircraft landing field.

The projects are for an engineer field maintenance shop, $292,000; and one warehouse, $60,000. The shop building, shown on page 20, is of a standard plan and will include an overhead crane and a paint spray booth. Its purpose is to provide field maintenance of engineer equipment which they have been trying to take care of at the New York port of embarkation. The load has increased, and there is no room at the New York port to expand. This will provide maintenance for a workload of 300 pieces of engineer equipment.

The warehouse building, shown on page 21, is required for storage of replacement units and parts which are presently in open storage. We formerly had these parts in permanent barracks, and we have had to move them out to let the antiaircraft troops stationed there move into the barracks.

Mr. Riley. I have just one question, Colonel, about these barracks buildings there at Fort Wadsworth. Have they been redesigned into barracks?

Colonel Carter. They were barracks originally.

Mr. Riley. And you used them for storage. Now, since you need them for barracks, you are simply building some storage?

Colonel Carter. Yes, sir.

Mr. Riley. Thank you.

Camp Wellfleet, Mass.

Colonel Carter. Camp Wellfleet, Mass., is located at Wellfleet, about 50 miles northeast of Camp Edwards. It is a subpost of Camp Edwards. During World War II it was used as an antiaircraft-artillery range. Its present mission is to provide range facilities for the range training of antiaircraft-artillery units of the Regular Army assigned to the First Army, as well as the National Guard and Reserve antiaircraft units.

STATUS OF THE LAND

Mr. Riley. I notice that the land here is leased.

Colonel Carter. The land is leased.

Mr. Riley. How long is the lease which you have?

Colonel Carter. We were given authority last year to acquire the land. The acquisition was approved and appropriated for.

This has been under lease since 1943. Colonel Ingram, do you have the status of the land, or do you, Mr. Knott? Mr. Knott is from the Corps of Engineers, Real Estate Division, and can give you the status of the Wellfleet land.

Mr. KNOTT. Mr. Chairman, as you know, under title VI of Public Law 155, there is a provision for coming into agreement on particular real-estate transactions with the two respective Armed Services Committees. The House Armed Services Committee has approved the acquisition of fee title. The Senate Armed Services Committee has not given its approval. In the meantime, we are continuing a leasehold condemnation proceeding which has been renewed from year to year. That proceeding will soon expire, in view of the termination recently of the two national emergencies to which the leasehold interest was tied. It runs to something like August or so this year.

Mr. RILEY. You have the money to buy this?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. If you get the authority; is that right?

Mr. KNOTT. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. Do you think you are going to have any trouble getting it?

Mr. KNOTT. I do not know, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Where does it leave us if you do not get to procure it in fee? You say your lease agreement is running out in August.

Mr. KNOTT. That is right, sir. That will simply mean that rather than having the leasehold keyed to a nominal rental, as it has been under the old condemnation proceeding, it will result in a new condemnation proceeding with a new determination of just compensation.

Mr. SCRIVNER. From whom is it leased?

Mr. KNOTT. There are several individuals. There is a group of unknown heirs to whom title has not been fully cleared.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Where are we going if we put in permanent construction on such a tenuous right as that?

Colonel CARTER. This is not permanent construction, sir. This is emergency.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. We must keep this place. It is the only antiaircraft range there. We have no reason to believe that the Armed Services Committee of the Senate will not give us authority to buy this land. They have approved it once in the authorization bill. It is just a question of time. We have had a little difficulty getting some answers. Various people have been away.

Mr. KNOTT. I might say, Colonel Carter, the questions which have been asked by way of additional support of the project have related primarily to the type of arrangements which has been made with the local men, which will permit our use without interfering with their use. We believe that has been satisfactorily answered.

Mr. FURCOLO. It has been satisfactorily answered?

Mr. KNOTT. It has been answered to the best of our ability.

Mr. FURCOLO. There was a great to-do up in that area.

Mr. KNOTT. That is right, sir. There were some local hearings. Our division engineer met with the local people.

Mr. FURCOLO. There was some local letter writing, too.

Mr. TABER. What about the efforts which you have made to get this thing out of the Senate Armed Services Committee? What are you doing about that?

Mr. KNOTT. Well, they have asked questions, Mr. Taber. They have written us letters asking for additional information to support it.

Mr. TABER. Did you give them the information?

Mr. KNOTT. The last reply, I believe, was the 13th of May. We have not heard any response since that time.

Mr. TABER. No answer since then?

Mr. KNOTT. No, sir.

Mr. TABER. You do not know why they do not do anything about it?

Mr. KNOTT. No, sir.

Mr. TABER. Maybe we ought to find out.

Colonel CARTER. It might be helpful.

Mr. KNOTT. Well, of course, the procedure in the Armed Services Committee on these projects is somewhat different there, in that each member acts on them individually; and so long as there is one member objecting it remains a dead project. There is no point at which they meet and vote on it.

To the contrary, in the House Armed Services Committee they act on it on Tuesday, the second Tuesday after they receive it.

Mr. TABER. After they receive it?

Mr. KNOTT. That is right.

Mr. TABER. They did not act on this bill that fast.

Mr. KNOTT. I am talking about the real-estate project submissions.

Colonel CARTER. The resubmission, sir, of the real estate.

Mr. KNOTT. When they received this, Mr. Taber, they had seen it twice already.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. SCRIVNER. My point is that, where your title and your right to occupancy is so indefinite, it just does not sound like good business to go ahead and spend any large sum of money on it until you know exactly what you have and how long you are going to have it.

Colonel CARTER. I understand, sir. We already have an investment in this place.

Mr. TABER. What do you have? If you do not have a good title to it, what is the use of going further?

Colonel CARTER. We are submitting this project, Mr. Taber, with the consideration that we will have a good title to it.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is not a very good way for us to do business, though.

Colonel CARTER. It takes quite a long time to get these projects approved and finally built. These facilities are very badly needed.

Mr. TABER. Why do we put the cart before the horse and put the money to build out before we have title to the land? I just had an experience with a friend of mine who went down to Florida and built a house on somebody else's land. That is what makes me a little bit "leery" of just this way of doing business.

Colonel CARTER. We were fully confident at the time this program was being prepared that we would have had the approval of the Senate Armed Services Committee by the time we came before this committee. It has been delayed.

Mr. RILEY. Can you assure the committee that you will not build anything here unless you do have title?

Colonel CARTER. We can definitely do that, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I think the committee should make it definitely understood that, if allowed by the committee, no expeiditure should be made until we do have a specific and definite right of entry and title.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; we will be glad to accept that provision, sir; not that we have a choice.

Mr. RILEY. Is this intended to be a permanent base?

Colonel CARTER. It is not a permanent base. It is a training base, sir. It will be continuously occupied during the present emergency, and will be used for Reserve-component training after the emergency is over for summertime training. There will be no permanent structures built there.

TO-TYPE BARRACKS

Mr. RILEY. That was the thing which concerned me. I notice you have an enlisted men's barracks here of the TO type. There is not much difference between that cost and the cost for the permanent.

Colonel CARTER. That is true, sir. The housing they have now is not TO type. This is modified emergency type construction, which is not much less expensive.

Mr. TABER. What is the emergency; the lack of title?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. The criteria under which we can build anything permanent is that we only build them on definitely decided permanent stations. This is not a permanent station and will not be continuously occupied, although it will be used for summertime training.

Mr. RILEY. Would not your more or less permanent building be cheaper in the long run, in the way of maintenance and upkeep? The difference which you have here for the construction cost up in that area, of course, may be higher than it is for this TO construction.

Colonel CARTER. The modified emergency-type construction is more reasonable for the building. It spreads out the area so that the utility cost goes up, which balances off the cost per man. You will note that these buildings are smaller in size.

Mr. RILEY. You have ten 80-man barracks.

Colonel CARTER. Their gross area is based on the 72 square feet per man. That is 72 square feet over all. It does not include all the administration buildings and day-room space and storehouse space and all that sort of thing.

Mr. RILEY. How are you going to heat them?

General HARDIN. Outside heating, with central plants.

Colonel CARTER. For these 10 barracks I feel sure it will be cheaper to use a central heating plant. For a smaller number we heat these modified emergency barracks by space heaters.

Mr. RILEY. But when you get to the over-all barracks cost, there is very little difference between this and the austere permanent construction, is there?

Colonel CARTER. There is very little difference. It is about $1,800 per man.

Mr. RILEY. I just wonder whether it is wise to undertake this or not. I should like to have your comments on that.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Why not have them bring up some figures on the other?

Colonel CARTER. Do you have figures, General Hardin?

General HARDIN. I can give you a breakdown on our experience with respect to these modified emergency one-story barracks of 80-man capacity.

The cost of the building proper is $7.80 per square foot, but what has raised the cost to put it on a par, practical par with permanent construction, is the cost of heat.

Mr. RILEY. That is the point I was raising.

General HARDIN. Yes. And the dispersion which you get, of course, for a one-story small structure further aggravates the utility problem, particularly heat, and you have to consider a share of the central heating plant to service those buildings. So that the price that we have used in this program is $7.80 per square foot for the building proper; the outside utilities, $3.20 per square foot, and using the figure of $1 for engineering and the contract supervision cost runs it up to $12 a square foot, which is the same figure which we have applied to three-story masonry structure.

Mr. RILEY. What about messing facilities?

Colonel CARTER. They are already there, the messing facilities.

Mr. RILEY. Then you do not need that.

Colonel CARTER. The existing field type building, and apparently the messing facilities are already there.

General HARDIN. I believe they were authorized in 1952.

Colonel CARTER. Yes. The messing facilities had to be advertised—they have not been advertised. We had plans at this camp to get the messing facilities there as soon as we could, but there has been some delay on it, apparently, so that the people there could live in the tents and use the barracks, come to these places for messing.

Mr. RILEY. Let me ask you this question, Would it not be cheaper to build the regular standard design there, if you are going to have to buy the land? Certainly it would be cheaper to maintain it. Is there any reason why you could not build the regular standard design, if you have not already started?

Colonel CARTER. There is no reason for it except the cost is somewhat less—it is not much less, but it is a little bit. These are rotation camps; people are coming and going all the time.

Mr. RILEY. And we keep it a few years?

Colonel CARTER. After a few years—it might be the difference in the actual maintenance cost of the modified emergency type building, but the maintenance cost should not be very high. They are masonry type, one-story concrete slab buildings.

Mr. RILEY. It takes a lot of heat for them.

Colonel CARTER. That is one of the reasons for the $12 per square foot; as a matter of fact, however, we do not think we would save any over-all money. We think it would cost a little more. We can estimate that, and give you a figure on it. If you wish, we could eliminate this project over here for the recreational building, this $95,000, and throw that in with the $774,000, which would give $869,000. That would be about $1,600,000 for 800 spaces, against $869,000. So we can save some money on this type of construction.

Mr. RILEY. What about the cost of operation and maintenance over a 5-year period?

Colonel CARTER. It would not be that much difference, I do not believe.

Mr. DAVIS. I did not quite follow you as to the basis for combining the $95,000 into the $774,000 for the recreational building. It would not be necessary if you used the permanent type of structure?

Colonel CARTER. No; because if we use the permanent type of barracks, they have a room, and we would not have to provide for them. We could combine those two projects into one.

Mr. DAVIS. Do I understand that you do plan to give us an alternative estimate on it?

Colonel CARTER. We can. The rough estimate for providing 800 spaces at $2,000 would mean $1.6 million. We are providing 800 spaces at this base for $859,000, and it would take a number of years for the difference in maintenance cost to make up that difference. I believe that this is the best project. We already have a mess hall, but if we had to build a mess hall——

Mr. RILEY. You say you would have to build a mess hall?

Colonel CARTER. We already have them.

Mr. RILEY. I appreciate that, but will you give us a revised estimate tomorrow, combining the mess hall and recreational facilities and barracks all into one, and compare that with the authorization for the mess hall, plus the request that you have here?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. Any questions on the First Army?

VACANT SPACES IN BARRACKS, ZONE OF INTERIOR

Mr. MAHON. Let me ask this question, and maybe this has already been developed: How many vacant spaces do we have in the continental United States, if you do know?

Colonel CARTER. I was going to get the exact figure for the committee.

Mr. RILEY. We have already requested them to supply that information, Mr. Mahon.

Mr. MAHON. Can you give us a rough guess, would it run 10,000, a thousand, or what?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, it would run to about 300,000.

Mr. MAHON. Three hundred thousand?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. MAHON. What is the over-all philosophy for asking for additional spaces when we have that many vacancies?

Colonel CARTER. Because of the requirements within the first 6 months of mobilization that we must have, and at the same time to provide for the permanent requirements.

Mr. MAHON. It is the same philosophy that we had presented for the bill last year?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. MAHON. I do not understand that the Air Force, for example, is building up barracks, or housing to be used in the mobilization period.

Colonel CARTER. I do not know. Their problem, of course, is entirely different than ours.

Mr. MAHON. Yes, it is.

Mr. RILEY. Thank you, gentlemen, we will recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1952.

SECOND ARMY

WITNESSES

BRIG. GEN. R. I. GLASGOW, CHIEF, SERVICE DIVISION, G–4
BRIG. GEN. J. R. HARDIN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
COL. W. A. CARTER, JR., CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION BRANCH, SERVICE DIVISION, G–4
COL. G. MURPHY, SECOND ARMY, G–4
L. B. KNOTT, JR., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, REAL ESTATE OFFICE

Mr. RILEY. Colonel Carter, we have today the justification for the Second Army area.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. You have in that area for consideration certain additional facilities at Fort Campbell, Ky.; Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort George G. Meade, Md.; and Camp Pickett, Va.

CHANGES IN AUTHORIZATION BILL

Colonel CARTER. I would like to call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that the House in passing the authorization bill, which I understand has passed, deleted the item for Indiantown Gap Military Reservation.

And there are certain other changes, minor changes, with one major change, which we can cover when we come to the stations concerned. If you would like to enter the totals on them, the total set-up is $23,515,000.

Indiantown Gap has been deleted.

Fort Knox, Ky., the total should be $16,794,000.

Mr. TABER. How much was that?

Colonel CARTER. $16,794,000.

The item for Fort George G. Meade, Md., should be changed to $1,454,000.

The second area, as you all know, comprises seven States; Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio.

FORT CAMPBELL, KY.

Mr. RILEY. We will take up first the item for Fort Campbell.

Colonel CARTER. The first item is for Fort Campbell, which is 8 miles from the town of Clarksville, Tenn. The reservation lies partly in Kentucky and partly in Tennessee. The post itself is in Kentucky. It was acquired in 1942; served as an Army division training center during World War II. Its strength during World War II was 3,860 officers, and 48,554 enlisted men.

Mr. RILEY. The Government owns all of this land?

Colonel CARTER. The Government owns 101,244 acres of land. The total Government investment at Fort Campbell is $53,238,000.

The Army has awarded contracts in the amount of $27,223,400 for construction authorized in appropriations in fiscal years 1951 and

1952, making the total cost for Campbell, construction and land acquisition, $80,462,131.

The current mission of the station is to serve as an airborne division training center and as a training station for general reserve units of various types.

BARRACKS

Mr. RILEY. These barracks here are standard barracks, which you have described?

Colonel CARTER. The barracks indicated on page 31 are exactly the same standard barracks.

Mr. RILEY. Permanent barracks?

Colonel CARTER. Permanent barracks, of the same standard plans, similar to those that are under construction now.

Mr. TABER. How much is under construction at this time?

Colonel CARTER. The 1951 construction program is now 60 percent completed, provides barracks for 1,800 enlisted men.

Mr. TABER. The 1,800 is new construction; when will that be completed?

Colonel CARTER. It is 60 percent complete now, Mr. Taber. Do we have the completion date on the construction, General Hardin?

General HARDIN. I think so.

Mr. TABER. The 60 percent of completion: does that mean 60 percent of the building job is done?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. TABER. It does not mean 60 percent of the lead time and all that sort of thing?

Colonel CARTER. It means that the buildings themselves are 60 percent complete, and that there still remained at the time this report was made, a month or two ago——

Mr. TABER. That is all new construction?

Colonel CARTER. The 1952 construction program for an additional 8,950 enlisted men has started. We can give you the date of the award of that contract for the record. It has been recent, this spring. Those spaces are shown on page 31 in the block B–2, 9,700 permanent spaces. That is the 1951 and 1952 construction program. There are no permanent barracks actually completed and occupied.

Mr. RILEY. Everything up to this time has been of the mobilization type?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. You have quite a lot of barracks of the emergency type?

Colonel CARTER. There are 25,723 spaces in mobilization-type barracks, of which all are available for occupancy. The strength of the station is——

Mr. TABER. You are asking for 15,000 more emergency spaces somewhere.

Colonel CARTER. I am sorry; I did not understand your question.

Mr. TABER. You are asking for 15,000 more of these modified emergency station spaces at that point?

Colonel CARTER. No; we are asking for 1,800 permanent-type barracks which is the only request.

Mr. TABER. You say you have got a target for 40,000 spaces, which is 15,000 more than you have existing.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. That is why I ask the question.

Colonel CARTER. That is the mobilization requirements, and this additional here will apply against that deficit.

Mr. TABER. I see.

Colonel CARTER. The actual strength on February 29, 1952, was 22,385 enlisted men, 1,721 officers, for a total of 24,106.

Mr. TABER. That is your total present strength?

Colonel CARTER. That was the strength on February 29, 1952, and the strength is practically the same today. There may have been a few changes, but it is almost the same.

Mr. TABER. Are those barracks pretty good?

Colonel CARTER. They are similar to the emergency-type barracks that we have all over the United States. They vary in condition from very good to bad; very good for those that have been rehabilitated, to some we have not rehabilitated, which are in very poor condition.

Mr. TABER. That is this group of 25,000 that are there?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. The floors generally are split and cracked, and the steps leading to the second floor are badly worn, but generally their condition is about the same all over the United States.

Mr. TABER. How bad do you really need these additional barracks right now?

Colonel CARTER. We need these barracks, Mr. Taber, for the same reason as explained yesterday that we need the barracks in the Army generally. Campbell is a permanent station and it has only a portion of the barracks which it permanently needs, and will need for this particular station. We have a sizable gap between our target strength, which is the strength of both the permanent and the existing mobilization barracks, so that these barracks will be barracks that we have planned to have in place in the event of an all-out war, to put the men to bed in immediately, and they are absolutely necessary. However, we feel very strongly that this barracks program is a definite need and should be prosecuted as rapidly as we can.

I think you will find that authorization of these additional barracks at the same place where contractors are now working on the same type of buildings will very likely result in our getting good bids on the additional construction. There will, I think, be a lot of competition.

EXPANSION OF WATER-TREATMENT PLANT

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the expansion of the water-treatment plant, to increase the capacity from 5 million gallons to 8 million gallons daily.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct. The project is for the construction of additional clear wells and filters with the installation of additional pumps and facilities to provide a capacity of 8 million gallons daily.

Mr. RILEY. Where do you get the water from; from the river there, or do you get it out of deep wells?

Colonel CARTER. Colonel Murphy is here from the Second Army, and he can give you a more detailed answer on that, I believe.

Colonel MURPHY. We get it both from springs, wells, and the local creeks.

Mr. RILEY. And it has to be filtered?

Colonel MURPHY. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. In addition, at Fort Campbell the existing water-supply facility, which has a capacity of only 5 million gallons per day, serves the Campbell Air Force base, the Clarksville Base, the defense housing project, and the Wherry housing project. The combined daily usage is well over 4 million gallons per day. The troop-housing capacity is being increased, and we are up to the absolute maximum for safety—in fact, we are above it, because of the wooden buildings on the post, and in the event of a fire we would not have enough water, particularly for some of them, to really fight a fire, and this expansion of the water-treatment plant itself will provide that additional capacity.

HARDSTAND

Mr. RILEY. Will you give us the explanation for the request for hardstand?

Colonel CARTER. The project for hardstand, shown on page 33, for 8,444 square yards, in connection with the shops at the engineering post, and is to provide hardstand for construction of engineer service buildings, which are in the fiscal 1952 program, and to effect greater efficiency of operation and reduction in maintenance by having hardstand near the shop.

This is an item which should have been included in the engineering service buildings which were in the fiscal 1952 request. However, it was not, and that is why it is here.

MOTOR REPAIR SHOPS

Mr. RILEY. The next item is for motor-repair shops.

Colonel CARTER. The three-battalion motor-repair shops involve a total cost of $203,000. These facilities are necessary to support the troop housing, which is being constructed under the 1951 and 1952 program, and to take care of the additional barracks constructed in the 1953 program. It consists of three motor-repair shops and hardstand around those shops.

Mr. RILEY. Are you moving facilities somewhere else, or is this an expansion?

Colonel CARTER. This is an expansion in the new area where permanent troop barracks are going. This provides the motor-pool facilities in the barracks area.

Mr. RILEY. Will you use the other facilities that you have now, also?

Colonel CARTER. There are a large number of company-type motor-repair shops of temporary construction on the post. They will continue to be used by the troops in their vicinity. However, these will be used by the new troops that come into the new area. Some of the existing company-type motor-repair shops will be used for storage and other needs around the shops, around the posts, until they are needed during mobilization for repair mission.

Mr. RILEY. But can you assure us that they will be continued in use for either motorpool facilities or repair facilities, for storage or something useful and necessary?

Colonel CARTER. Colonel Murphy, would you care to expand on that statement?

Colonel MURPHY. They certainly will be used, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of the buildings—for repairs and maintenance of motor vehicles.

Mr. RILEY. We are talking about the facilities that you now have, when you get these new buildings, can you assure the committee that the other abandoned facilities will be used for a useful, proper, and required purpose?

Colonel MURPHY. Yes; we can certainly assure the committee that the very temporary, not now being used for this purpose, will be used for a similar purpose, in a smaller way, near the unit that has the vehicle that must be given what we call the first echelon maintenance, the daily care; these are for the next echelon, the second echelon.

Mr. RILEY. The committee is very much concerned about the abandonment of any facilities that you have now for newer and probably more modern facilities. We are opposed to having facilities that are usable, and which should be used, being abandoned. That is the reason I ask the question.

Colonel CARTER. I may add, Mr. Chairman, that the facilities that are being used now are not in the location so they can ultimately be used economically by the troops that will be moved into these new barracks. These motor repair shops are for the battalions that will be in the barracks or in the vinicity of those barracks. The other motor repair shops are scattered in the company areas all over the post, and it will be very difficult to carry out the mission of the station without this complete facility.

Mr. RILEY. But you are not going to tear them down.

Colonel CARTER. We are not going to tear them down; they will still be used in the areas that are necessary.

The next item is hardstand, which is for the same purpose that I mentioned previously.

Mr. TABER. I would like to ask a question with reference to these existing facilities. You are not using the whole of these existing facilities now, are you?

Colonel CARTER. The station is almost full, sir. Considering the available space in mobilization barracks, the strength is practically the same, and we are using near the company the very small motor repair shops that are scattered all over the place.

Mr. TABER. The document here says that you have got permanent motor vehicle repair shops for 215,000.

Colonel CARTER. That is the requirement, Mr. Taber; that is not what we have. Down in item 2, existing facilities, you will note the figure is zero.

Mr. TABER. But it says 484,864 square feet.

Colonel CARTER. That is the mobilization type that we were talking about, the company-type shop which exists.

Mr. TABER. What sort of shops are they?

Colonel CARTER. They are, mostly three- and four-stall wooden buildings, with big doors in front with a little shop in one end, that will take about four vehicles, or three, because you have to have room for men to work in them. These shops take care of the repairs, each one of them, for one battalion. The small shops, which I believe is of the FH-2 type building—is that right, Colonel Murphy?

Colonel MURPHY. Some of them are open-end, with no doors; some of them just grew up over the years, mostly during the last World War. Most of them are in very poor shape. We have put no money in them because they were not worth spending money on.

Colonel CARTER. These are temporary motor-repair shops and are very, very difficult to maintain, because they are largely wooden; the doors rot off, when they are open, as you know, they get into the weather and they have to be replaced frequently. And those type of shops are not suitable for the battalion use; they represent more the company use.

Mr. TABER. How many motor vehicles do you have or have to have there?

Colonel CARTER. We will have to supply that for the record, I believe.

Colonel MURPHY. I can give you that data, Mr. Taber. We have there now 4,165 general-purpose vehicles and 320 combat vehicles, for a total of 4,485 vehicles, at Campbell right now.

Mr. TABER. And you have an objective of something like 71,000 square feet, and this is about one-fourth of it.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. TABER. The square footage that is available runs up into a great big figure, beyond what your target considerations seem to be.

Colonel CARTER. That is right. However, it is so located that it cannot be used to its full efficiency.

Mr. TABER. Have you been there, Colonel Carter?

Colonel CARTER. I have been there, yes, but I have not been over all of these particular items. I have been on the station. Colonel Murphy has been there, and I am sure that he knows the condition.

Mr. TABER. Colonel Murphy, what do you know about the buildings? Are they not sufficient to take care of all you need at this time?

Colonel MURPHY. They are not sufficient, as I explained, and they really should not be considered motor-repair shops, they just more or less grew up during the last World War; they were mostly storage buildings, and they are far from adequate to take care of these things. They are in a very bad state of repair and maintenance is very expensive, and some of them are about to collapse. They are spread all over the post, Mr. Taber, some here and some there. They are really little company repair shops, and as Colonel Carter said, most of them will take one or two vehicles, or three. Some of them are one-vehicle shops.

Mr. TABER. I guess that is all I have.

VACANT BARRACKS SPACES

Mr. SCRIVNER. How many vacant barracks spaces do you have at Campbell?

Colonel CARTER. As of March 31 there were 5,552 barrack spaces vacant.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Why do you need 1,800 more barracks, then?

Colonel CARTER. We need these for the same reason we need them at Fort Devens and at Fort Dix, and for the other projects in the program.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Primarily to meet mobilization requirements, rather than at present?

Colonel CARTER. To take care of a small portion of the gap in what we have and what we can build in the first 6 months of an all-out war.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Rather than at present——

Colonel CARTER. The need is present and urgent.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Not if you have 5,550 vacancies, it is not urgent.

Colonel CARTER. Of course, it depends upon the definition of urgent. If we do not have them very soon we may be embarrassed, and it may be difficult to mobilize our people into the Army.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I know. The type of training you are to give there is paratroop, tanks, and what not?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. SCRIVNER. They are supposed to be pretty rugged sort of individuals at the time they are given that training.

Colonel CARTER. They are pretty rugged individuals.

Mr. SCRIVNER. And men of that type are able to take care of themselves, and they could probably take care of themselves, could they not?

Colonel CARTER. Well, we have had divisions in pup tents.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I know; I have slept in them.

Colonel CARTER. However, it interferes with the training; it slows down men, makes them spend a great deal of time taking care of themselves.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Well, they have got to take care of themselves when they get out in the field.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, they have.

Mr. SCRIVNER. And they do not have these facilities.

Colonel CARTER. But we want to use all of the possible time we can to train these people, train them to fight, not to take care of themselves.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Well, one of the trainings you put him through is to teach him how to take care of himself out in the field.

Colonel CARTER. We want to teach these men how to take care of themselves in maneuvers, and not to spend all their time taking care of themselves in tents.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Of course, you know they are not going to be required to spend all of their time doing that. That is ridiculous.

Colonel CARTER. Surely they will not. But if we do not have the barracks to put these men in an all-out mobilization, they must go into tents.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Surely.

Colonel CARTER. And if they go into tents it requires a great deal more time for them to take care of themselves rather than going in training.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Why does he have to spend more time in a tent taking care of himself than he would in barracks? I have spent a very limited time in barracks, but I spent a lot of time in tents, under canvas, and your statement just does not stand up.

Colonel CARTER. Well, one of the things we do is to try to keep the men clean.

Mr. SCRIVNER. All right, I kept myself clean, and I did not have any automatic washing machines, and I did not have a lot of these modern gadgets, and I think I did a pretty good job at it.

Colonel CARTER. I think you will find in training men, that they can train more readily from barracks.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Why? Why should they have any more time?

Colonel CARTER. Well, they have to get up early.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Well, I have been up early, too, and that is not any reason. There is no reason why you could not require some of these men who are in training to do that, if this is an emergency, and is as urgent as some people tell us it is going to be, and if the enemy is to be as tough as we have been told, these men had better be able to take care of themselves.

Colonel CARTER. We want them to be able to take care of themselves, and to make them able to fight the enemy.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Now, Colonel, you may have a story to support this camp, but you have not told it well.

Now, in talking about the shops: Are you anticipating that in the use of these barracks, that these are to be battalion troops, rather than company shops?

Colonel CARTER. They are to be battalion groups, Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I know, but you want to get the repair shops in connection with some new barracks?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. All right; that is what I am trying to get clear; they will have shops put near the new barracks. Will they be adjacent to the battalion shops, and are they ready to work at the barracks which exist there now, or are they to be the mobilization type building—where that type of building will be dropped out of the picture, and you will not be using the company shops; is that about it?

Colonel CARTER. The battalion shops will be under the battalion command to train for battalion command in the way that they would be operating in the field, and the company type——

Mr. SCRIVNER. But when they actually go into field training they are going to have to carry a motor repair shop, are they not?

Colonel CARTER. However, the battalion motor repair shop will be for major repairs and——

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes, but they are going to have to repair motors in the field, and they will not have all of the equipment found in these garages.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. SCRIVNER. As I say, you may have a perfectly logical and good story but you are not doing a very good job selling it this morning.

Colonel CARTER. Is there anything you would care to add to this, Colonel Murphy?

Colonel MURPHY. I cannot add much, Mr. Scrivner, except to say that I think these motor repair shops will certainly stand us in good stead in giving these men training.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But when they get into the field they are going to have to do this repair work without all of this equipment, and to do it in the muck and mire.

Colonel MURPHY. But when they go to the field we want them to be trained.

Mr. SCRIVNER. They are going to have to do the repairing, and they will have a lot of things that they must do right out in the mud.

Colonel MURPHY. Yes, you are correct about that, but we want them to be trained so they will know what they are doing, and so they can do it if they have to in the dark.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes; there is no question about that. I believe that is all.

MACHINE GUN MOVING TARGET RANGE

Mr. RILEY. The last item for Campbell, I believe, is the machine gun moving target range.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. What is that?

Colonel CARTER. That is a thousand-inch machine gun moving target range. That is a standard machine gun moving target range, 1,000-inch range, required to provide the necessary training range in compliance with the existing training directed by the commanding general of the Army Field Forces and the Army commanders. Such facilities do not exist at the present time, and are urgently needed to meet existing training needs.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any other questions on Fort Campbell? If not, I understand that Indiantown Gap is not authorized at this time.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir. It has been stricken out.

FORT KNOX, KY.

Mr. RILEY. We go next to Fort Knox.

Colonel CARTER. Next is Fort Knox, Ky.

Mr. RILEY. What was deleted from that, Colonel?

Colonel CARTER. We have changed the two barracks, which were two 105-man barracks, to one 225-man barracks, to save money. The 225-man barracks is a good deal cheaper per man than the 105-man barracks, because of the mess facilities and administrative facilities.

Mr. RILEY. Is that the second item on page 39?

Colonel CARTER. The second item on page 39 has been deleted. The first item has been changed from 10 to 11. The total for the first item is $5,390,000. The second item is deleted.

In our construction program in 1952 we have made that same change wherever it was practicable.

BARRACKS REQUIREMENT

Mr. RILEY. Are those 11 barracks the same standard barracks we have been talking about?

Colonel CARTER. They are the standard barracks.

Mr. RILEY. What are the requirements for the facilities at Fort Knox?

Colonel CARTER. The February 29 strength at Fort Knox was 37,772. The proposed permanent strength is 22,169. Its target strength is 62,975.

Either in existence or under construction at the station are 11,207 spaces in permanent barracks and 40,189 spaces in temporary barracks.

Mr. RILEY. How many are not in use at the present time?

Colonel CARTER. There are 4,743 usable spaces which are not in use at the present time.

The mission of this station is the Armored School and Training Center, the Army Field Forces Research Test Board No. 2, and the Medical Research Laboratory.

Mr. TABER. Do you have any of this under construction at this spot currently?

Colonel CARTER. The fiscal 1952 construction program provided permanent barracks for 8,325 enlisted men. I believe that is now under contract.

Do you have any information on that, General?

General HARDIN. Yes; it is.

Mr. TABER. When was that let to contract?

General HARDIN. The contract was let in December 1951.

Mr. TABER. What is the percentage of completion?

General HARDIN. The over-all percentage of the job appears to be about 10 percent. That is a number of items beyond the barracks. It includes 15 or 20 items. It is a very large contract, totaling about $36 million.

Mr. TABER. You do not expect that to be done before the first of July 1953?

General HARDIN. That is about right, sir; on an average.

Mr. TABER. You already have 8,300 under construction. Whatever you would get in the line of these additional barracks would not be in shape so that you could move in on it for some little time.

You have a lot of people there in tents now, I expect; do you not?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. There are no people at Fort Knox in tents.

Mr. TABER. No people in tents?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Mr. TABER. Well, you have an emergency set-up for 40,000, and including the 8,300 you have 11,000 permanent spaces; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. TABER. You are doing pretty good toward actually building up to what your requirement is.

Colonel CARTER. The requirement for mobilization is 57,000.

Mr. TABER. Fifty-seven thousand? You told us a while back it was 62,000.

Colonel MURPHY. That includes the officers.

Mr. TABER. What is that? That is the figure you gave us a while back.

Colonel CARTER. That included the officers, 5,725 officers. The enlisted strength will be 57,250.

Mr. RILEY. What is the total strength?

Colonel CARTER. 62,975.

TIMING OF CONSTRUCTION

Mr. TABER. You would not be getting started on this construction for some little time. This would follow along after the other, and it might be ready to go the first of May next year; is that about right?

Colonel CARTER. If the Congress appropriates the money for this project it can be advertised in time to start work in the spring, at the beginning of the working season.

Mr. TABER. That would be about the picture?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. Of course, if the money is not appropriated until next summer it would delay us a year.

Mr. TABER. But if it were appropriated next winter it would not?

Colonel CARTER. As your committee knows from your previous hearings, it takes some time after funds are appropriated by Congress to get going.

Mr. TABER. Yes. That is because we have dumped so much on you that you could not work it out quickly.

If you have advance planning money, so long as it is authorized, you would be able to get all ready to let a contract as soon as the money was available to you?

Colonel CARTER. We can go a certain distance on advance planning, and so on.

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. However, to actually go into the site plans and the adaptation to the site and so forth without the appropriation is spending a sizeable sum of money when the appropriation might not become available.

Mr. TABER. Well, there would not be very much which you would have to do afterwards.

TOPOGRAPHY

I do not know what the topography is down there. You might tell us.

Colonel CARTER. Fort Knox is located near Louisville, Ky. It is generally rolling hills.

Mr. TABER. It is not very far from the river?

Colonel CARTER. It is 27 miles southwest of Louisville; and you are correct, it is not very far from the river.

Mr. TABER. They are not really bad hills?

Colonel CARTER. They are generally rolling hills. There is a good deal of grading and site adaptation required.

I know in the 1952 program we had some difficulty in siting due to an error in topography. One of the barracks was actually cutting across a ravine, and we sent out there and got a check on it on the ground, and moved it about a block to save a good deal of work in the site preparation.

It would require a detailed topography of any location where you put these barracks. It is not just plain, flat land.

Mr. TABER. Well, they would be a standard-type barracks?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. All the barracks in this program except one item, which I will cover when we come to it, are the standard-type barracks.

Mr. TABER. I think that is all I have.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not have anything on the barracks.

ARMORED SCHOOL BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the Armored School Building.

Colonel CARTER. The project is for construction of a permanent school building for the Command and Staff Department of the Armored School at Fort Knox, Ky. This building will contain 9 classrooms and the necessary office space for instructors and administrative personnel.

Construction will be of a similar type to the barracks construction; reinforced concrete frame with exterior masonry walls of the locally available material; concrete block, brick, or such type as that.

The school has an expected peacetime student load of 1,400, the average strength of any one school day during the year. It needs office space for instructors and administrative personnel.

Mr. RILEY. For what have you been using that heretofore?

Colonel CARTER. The Command and Staff personnel are presently housed in the Operations and Mobilization Buildings, which are widely scattered throughout the post. The classroom and office space in these types of buildings is very inefficient, and it is very expensive to maintain. The heating alone is quite an additional cost for operation.

UTILIZATION OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

Mr. RILEY. For what purpose will these buildings be used, should you get this new building and abandon the ones now in use?

Colonel CARTER. They will be returned to their original use. Some of them are supply buildings. Some of them are barracks buildings. Some of them are administration buildings. They represent just any kind of building. The school has expanded and has had to use anything and everything it could find on the post. There was not a school building built for the Armored School during World War II.

These will not be destroyed.

Mr. RILEY. Can you assure the committee that the buildings presently in use for school purposes will be utilized to the fullest extent should this new building be constructed?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. As a matter of fact, of course, during the present emergency the school load is larger than 1,400.

Mr. RILEY. How many could you crowd in this building if you had to do it?

Colonel CARTER. I do not believe we could crowd it. This is the staff headquarters and nine classrooms, so we would not be able to get the full peacetime load of the school in this building.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In one shift.

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. During one day.

Mr. RILEY. You could have a couple of sessions; could you not?

Colonel CARTER. I am sure they run sessions now all during the day. Very likely they run some at night.

TRAINING PERIOD

Mr. RILEY. What is the normal period of training, Colonel, for this type of serviceman?

Colonel CARTER. There are various schools there, sir. There is the Armored Force officer advanced class, which is a full 9 months' school.

There is the associate Armored Force advanced class, which is a 3 months' course.

There is the Armored Communication officer class, which is 3 months.

There is an advanced refresher class.

I can supply all of these for the record, if you would like. There is a whole list: Associate company officer class; company officer refresher course; motor and motor transport officer; communications chief; radio mechanics; track vehicle mechanics; chief track vehicle mechanics; tank leader course; reconnaissance leader course; and turret artillery mechanics course.

Mr. RILEY. They all run from 3 to 9 months?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. They vary from a period of approximately 3 to 9 months. Have you any better figures on that, Colonel Murphy?

Colonel MURPHY. Some of them are less than that, on the 30-day courses. It shows there the number of hours they actually spend in class. That must be supplemented by outside work.

Colonel CARTER. That is only the interior work.

Colonel MURPHY. Yes; most of them are from 3 to 9 months, Mr. Riley.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY REQUIREMENTS

Mr. TABER. These things are to be temporary? You have a story in here which indicates that in this whole picture your target its temporary.

Mr. SCRIVNER. This is permanent.

Colonel CARTER. The target strength requires 167,000 square feet.

Mr. TABER. At your existing facilities you have all of this?

Colonel CARTER. None.

Mr. TABER. Your present activity is permenant, 167,000 feet.

Colonel CARTER. We do not have that, sir.

Mr. TABER. You do not have it?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; that is what we need.

Mr. TABER. Why do you put it in there?

Colonel CARTER. That is the requirement, sir. That is the requirement for the present strength, 167,000 square feet. We actually have zero square feet in permanent facilities.

Mr. TABER. You want 79,000?

Colonel CARTER. 79,000 for the staff and overhead and for the 9 classrooms in this one building.

Mr. TABER. At $16.80 a square foot?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. TABER. Is that not pretty high? Are your bids running anything like that?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Does that include any building equipment?

Colonel CARTER. It only includes signal equipment, and then, of course, the normally installed heating plant and that sort of thing.

General HARDIN. It does include installed equipment of various kinds.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, that is right.

Mr. TABER. That is all I have.

MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the "Medical Research Laboratory." The construction cost is $1,750,000, with equipment of $250,000.

Is this to train enlisted men, Colonel Carter?

Colonel CARTER. This is for medical research, to provide a permanent medical research laboratory, including physiology, biochemistry, radiobiology, biophysics, psychophysiology, X-ray and photo-

graphic development, environmental medicine branches, technical shops, and service facilities to study environmental factors on both animals and humans.

It will be a reinforced concrete frame building with masonry exterior walls, similar to the Army standard construction. The laboratory conducts studies of psychological and physiological problems of military personnel with relation to equipment, environment, and military tasks. That involves basic and applied research in many of the medical fields. It also assists in problems undertaken by field research teams conducting field research in the various test stations in the Arctic and the desert and the Tropics.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have any facilities now for this type of research?

Colonel CARTER. They are scattered all over a wide area of 1 to 4 miles apart.

Mr. RILEY. They are at Fort Knox?

Colonel CARTER. They are at Fort Knox.

Mr. RILEY. The present facilities are there?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. It is virtually impossible to carry out the research which has been assigned to this laboratory in the over-all research program in the present temporary wooden structures. Much of the equipment that they could use they cannot put in these temporary buildings.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have facilities there now for creating temperatures of minus 60° Centigrade to plus 65° Centigrade?

Colonel CARTER. There are no such facilities there now.

Mr. SCRIVNER. With all the other heat chambers we have all over the country, why do you have to have one at Fort Knox?

Colonel CARTER. It is tied in, Mr. Scrivner, with the other work which is done at this particular place. They are working on both animals and men with the equipment which is there.

Mr. SCRIVNER. This is not the only place they are working on animals and men in temperature chambers, is it?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir. The reason for this small portion in the control temperature room will be to study without terrific expense and transportation of equipment and personnel which are there for other reasons to the other laboratories.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You are getting as to this just like the Air Force is on its wind tunnels. You scatter them all over the United States. It seems as though the results obtained in one laboratory could certainly be used for the information of all the other laboratories.

Colonel CARTER. In certain ways they can, sir. In certain other ways they cannot, because the tests they run are quite technical, and take quite a long time.

In an effort to try to schedule everything in one place I do not believe you would save money. I think you would lose money.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How many other medical laboratories similar to this are there in the United States?

Colonel CARTER. So far as I know this is the only type laboratory of this particular kind in the United States. We can supply for the record the information as to any other types which are similar.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Please do that.

(The information requested is as follows:)

No other medical laboratories similar to this are existent in the United States. When completed, environmental studies on human engineering will be made between man and his equipment from a scientific medical standpoint.

Mr. RILEY. Does the Air Force not have a similar laboratory at Eglin Field?

Colonel CARTER. They have a very large control temperature hangar there. When I was connected with research and development down at Fort Belvoir we tried to schedule some tests in that. This has been several years ago. But it was scheduled at that time for about a year ahead, before we could get space to put even an air compressor in it.

Mr. TABER. When would you be prepared to let a contract on this? Would it be along about a year from now?

Colonel CARTER. This would require special design. It would take some time. Perhaps General Hardin can give us better information on it.

General HARDIN. About the spring of next year is when it could be done, if we were authorized to proceed with design now. It would certainly not be less than 9 months.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What would be a conservative estimate of your cost of planning and designing and the detail for a unit like this?

General HARDIN. This unit would be in the neighborhood of about 3½ or 4 percent for design, $1,750,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What is that in money?

General HARDIN. That would be $60,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. $75,000 would be ample?

General HARDIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. In line with that same thought, General Hardin, would you be able to give us, after you have made more substantial plans, a better cost factor than this, or do you think this is a good cost estimate?

General HARDIN. The cost estimate would undoubtedly be much firmer; yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. I notice you have some animals in here, Colonel Carter. What sort of animals do you test, and for what purpose?

Colonel CARTER. They are small animals of various kinds. We can put them under tests which we cannot put humans under.

Mr. RILEY. It is a sort of guinea pig operation?

Colonel CARTER. They would vary from the guinea pigs up to the other small animals.

(Discussion off the record.)

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Colonel CARTER. The next item is for acquisition of land. This is one of the three large land acquisitions which are in this proposed appropriation.

Fort Knox, which now has approximately 107,000 acres of land, is of a very irregular shape. This land is required so that we can fire the new tank guns, which have a range of up to 30,000 yards. Such a range cannot be located within the present reservation boundaries. It is a requirement in the school training and in the testing at Field Forces Board No. 2 that we be able to fire these particular guns.

This is the minimum acreage necessary to provide these ranges.

This is located south of the existing reservation, east of United States Highway 31–W, north of Elizabethtown, and west of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. It is rolling to rugged, and is neither thickly settled nor very highly developed.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How much is it per acre?

Colonel CARTER. The cost is shown as $128 per acre. Mr. Knott is here this morning, and may have further information on this particular land acquisition.

Mr. RILEY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. TABER. Is this pretty good land, or is it rather hilly?

Colonel CARTER. It is Kentucky hills.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It depends on whether you are buying or selling.

Mr. TABER. I appreciate that. It says here "rolling to rugged." Rugged land should not cost us $128 per acre.

Colonel CARTER. That estimate was made by the District Engineer in the area.

Mr. TABER. What can you tell us about that, Colonel? Can you tell us anything?

Colonel CARTER. Mr. Knott is here, sir.

Mr. KNOTT. As to the run of the prices, Mr. Taber?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. KNOTT. That is an average. There are some improved properties and a considerable amount of pasture land. There are farm lands, pastures, woodlands, small homesites, and a few country stores. It runs about 80 percent owner-occupied and about 20 percent tenant-occupied. It is fairly typical.

Of course, that is just 27 miles from Louisville. There are roads there. Some of it is roadfront property.

We, of course, in arriving at that over-all estimate, considered some comparable sales. I might say that the timing on this was about June, just about this time a year ago.

Mr. TABER. You mean that is when you got the idea that you were going to take this over?

Mr. KNOTT. Well, that was when the study on the costs was made, sir.

Mr. TABER. Do you really need 36,000 acres? That means 60 blocks of a square mile, which would be maybe 30 by 20 miles. That is a lot of land.

Mr. KNOTT. That is true. It is a fringe proposition, Mr. Taber. I believe this map will show it [exhibiting map].

Mr. TABER. You mean it is a kind of doubtful proposition?

Mr. KNOTT. No.

Mr. TABER. That is what I understood by "fringe."

Colonel CARTER. It is around the edges.

Mr. KNOTT. It is around the edges.

Colonel CARTER. Just like on a lady's skirt.

Mr. KNOTT. It dips down here [indicating].

Mr. TABER. It runs all around the place?

Mr. KNOTT. Well, on two sides.

Mr. TABER. You refer to that which is enclosed in the red pencil?

Mr. KNOTT. That is right, sir. This is the part of the existing reservation, the 107,000 acres here [indicating].

These two areas would add 36,000 more acres, making a total of 143,000 acres.

Prior to World War II there were approximately thirty thousand-some acre in the reservation. During World War II it was expanded by about 77,000 additional acres, making the present plant.

Mr. RILEY. That does not give you much additional range.

Colonel CARTER. Well, they have some tank firing ranges there now for the shorter-range weapons, sir.

Colonel MURPHY. This may show that, Mr. Riley [exhibiting second map]. Here [indicating] are the set-ups on the range. The two-firing points are the 90 and the 120.

Colonel CARTER. You will see they are right to the edge.

Colonel MURPHY. It is just adding the fringe, so that we can reach out.

Mr. TABER. What on this map would compare with that which is enclosed in the black ink on that map?

Colonel MURPHY. The hatch marks.

Colonel CARTER. It is the diagonal marks showing the area to be acquired. It is up here and down here [indicating].

Mr. TABER. I see. Well, that is the part which would add to the range?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. TABER. The other part does not add to the range, does it?

Colonel CARTER. The other part we already own, sir.

Mr. TABER. But the other part of the acquisition does not add to the range at all.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; it does.

General GLASGOW. Yes, sir.

Colonel CARTER. Let me put this map over here [moving map]. Here it is [indicating].

Mr. TABER. According to that map, it all appears to go together, and on this map it does not. There is a stretch of 3 or 4 miles in there between them.

Colonel CARTER. Here [indicating] is the A area, at the top of your map.

Mr. TABER. I see.

Colonel CARTER. There [indicating] is the B area at the bottom.

Mr. TABER. I see.

Colonel CARTER. Here [indicating] is where the guns will be; and here [indicating] is the limit of our range right now.

Mr. TABER. I see. How far is that?

Colonel MURPHY. About 34,000 yards, altogether.

Mr. TABER. 34,000 yards.

Colonel MURPHY. Nineteen miles.

Colonel CARTER. About 19 miles.

Mr. TABER. It would figure more than that. With your land acquisition, if that compares at all with your acreage, it would be more than that.

Colonel CARTER. Well, it is the same acreage, sir.

Mr. RILEY. You are getting pretty close to some towns there, are you not?

Colonel CARTER. These [indicating] are the outside safety limits.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What are you going to do when you get some longer-range runs?

Colonel CARTER. Fort Bliss is 150 miles long.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is just exactly what I was thinking about. I do not know whether you are a mind reader or not. That is why I was asking the question; because we have comparable training facilities at Fort Bliss, do we not?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Or down in Texas some place.

Colonel CARTER. We have a Fort Hood, and we are asking for more land there for this same purpose.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Is Fort Hood in Texas?

Colonel CARTER. It is in Texas, sir.

Mr. TABER. Where is this camp?

Colonel CARTER. Right there [indicating].

Mr. RILEY. It is Fort Knox.

Mr. TABER. Where is Louisville on the map?

Colonel MURPHY. South.

Colonel CARTER. It is south, off the map.

Mr. TABER. South of that?

Colonel CARTER. Wait a minute. No; it is north.

Mr. KNOTT. This shows it 17.6 miles from the reservation boundary.

Mr. TABER. Up the river?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. TABER. Louisville is north of it, north and east?

Colonel CARTER. North and east, sir. Fort Knox is south and west of Louisville.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What do you have up in the northwest corner there?

Colonel CARTER. Here [indicating] is the reservation. Here [indicating] is the post; right here.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What do you have clear up at the top?

Colonel CARTER. Right up in here [indicating] is the maneuver area, the training area, and smaller ranges for small arms and that type of thing. Some of those ranges are out in here [indicating], also. This [indicating] is the main tank firing ranges now, and the artillery ranges are over on this side [indicating].

Mr. TABER. What is the scale on that map, Colonel?

Colonel CARTER. About an inch to the mile.

Mr. TABER. An inch to the mile?

Colonel CARTER. A little larger than an inch to the mile.

Mr. TABER. That means that that distance from one end to the other, from where it shows the "120 millimeters" up to the top, is about 25 or 30 miles. That is about 30 inches.

Colonel CARTER. Here [indicating] is 4 miles, for the length of this pencil. That is 4, 8, 12, 16, and about another 1. That is about 17 miles.

Mr. TABER. The 36,000 acres figures out at a stretch of about 20 miles by 30 miles. I do not know just where you get your 36,000 acres in that territory with that distance.

Colonel MURPHY. Is that not about 60 square miles, Mr. Taber? It would not be 30 by 20. That would be 600. I think it is 60 square miles.

Mr. TABER. Yes; 60 square miles.

Colonel MURPHY. So it would be 2 by 30 or 15 by 4.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Colonel CARTER. So this is about right. That [indicating] is the area. This is the acreage. That is the reason for the need.

Mr. TABER. Well, I believe that is all I have. When would you be able to get this land?

Colonel CARTER. We would start acquisition right away. In accordance with law we have to clear this acquisition after we make the detailed planning report, giving the exact cost and the exact ownerships and that sort of thing, with the Armed Services Committees of the House and Senate. As soon as they approve it we would start acquisition.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You mean this is not in the present authorization bill?

Colonel CARTER. It is in the authorization bill; yes, sir. However, Public Law 155, and I believe this authorization bill this time, requires that before we make any final action on land acquisition we must get a second clearance from those two committees, based on the exact prices.

Mr. KNOTT. Colonel Carter, that is not specifically provided in this authorization bill, but it is in Public Law 155. That is considered permanent law.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. KNOTT. It relates to any acquisition by the Army of real estate hereafter for military purposes.

Mr. RILEY. These estimates here cover the removal of these telephone and electric light lines?

Mr. KNOTT. They do, sir.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. This will be an impact area, as you can see.

Mr. TABER. That is all I have.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

HEAVY TANK REPAIR SHOP

Colonel CARTER. The next item is the "Heavy tank repair shop." The building will consist of 24 working bays capable of handling the largest tanks which the Army has now or under procurement. The building will contain a shop. It will be of steel reinforced concrete frame, with exterior masonry walls and an underground exhaust system to take care of the exhaust fumes from the engines.

This is 34,640 square feet at $21.40 a square foot, and a building cost of $741,700, with $15,300 additional for equipment. The total is $757,000.

Mr. RILEY. Do I understand that you have very good facilities now for the smaller tanks, but very inadequate facilities for the large, heavy tanks?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

BATTALION TANK MAINTENANCE SHOPS

The next item, Mr. Chairman, is for 12 battalion tank maintenance shops to provide first and second echelon maintenance for the largest size tanks which are located at Fort Knox.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Why the difference in the size of the doors? If you are going to have 20-foot doors for your heavy tank shops, why do you not have to have 20-foot doors for your battalion tank shops? You are going to have to handle the same size tanks, are you not?

Colonel CARTER. These battalion shops are of a standard design and the 14-foot door is wide enough to get the tank in. The reason for the larger doors in the other shop is so that we can get not only the tank, but the tank retriever, and equipment like that, back into the shop.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I thought there was some talk about getting a tank retriever tank, that would get away from a lot of these other retriever facilities.

Colonel CARTER. I am not familiar with that, sir. I think it would be a good idea, but just what progress they have made on it, I do not know.

Mr. SCRIVNER. At any rate, in a battalion tank shop you do not have to worry about your wide retrievers?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. There is a difference of 2 feet.

Mr. TABER. Why do you need these on top of the others? We have just got through going over a project, which you said you had to have because these shops were scattered all over the lot. Now you are proposing to scatter some more over the lot. I do not understand it.

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. That was at Fort Campbell, where we had the company-type motor vehicle repair shops. These are battalion-type tank maintenance shops similar to the battalion motor shops we were asking for at Fort Campbell.

Mr. TABER. These are to be scattered all over, according to the way this is set up here. And that was what you wanted to get away from in the other project.

Colonel CARTER. These will not be scattered all over. They will be put in the permanent tank battalion areas.

Mr. TABER. You mean, the tanks will all be gathered together in one territory?

Colonel CARTER. In each battalion area.

Mr. TABER. Why should they need so many of these tank maintenance shops—the small ones?

Colonel CARTER. They need one such shop for each tank battalion for battalion maintenance.

Mr. TABER. Do you mean that you are afraid that someone is going to steal a nut or a bolt off another tank if you have all of it in one shop?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; we would not be able to put 12 battalion tank-repair shops in one place. You see, this is for first- and second-echelon maintenance. That is done within the battalion. The other shop, the big shop, was for the third and fourth and fifth echelon, the heavy maintenance.

Mr. TABER. The big shop is 34,000 square feet and this particular set-up calls for 82,000 square feet.

Colonel CARTER. It is 6,726 feet each, for each one of the 12.

Mr. TABER. That is for each of the 12?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. This provides for minor maintenance on the tanks which the battalion performs. The other shop is for the heavy repair performed by the Ordnance maintenance.

Mr. RILEY. In other words, one is for light repairs and the other is for general overhaul; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. General overhaul; that is correct, sir.

Mr. TABER. One building would be cheaper than 12; would it not?

Colonel CARTER. Not a great deal.

Mr. TABER. To do the same job?

Colonel CARTER. In this type of construction it would not do the same job. It would mean that we would have to try to consolidate all of our battalion tanks in one place to keep from driving them all around the place for maintenance.

Mr. TABER. Have you any of this sort of thing under construction at this point?

Colonel CARTER. I do not think so; there is none in the 1952 program.

Mr. TABER. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

TANK PARK

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the tank park or hardstand.

Colonel CARTER. This is for the construction of a concrete-paved hardstand—two of them. The present parks, of which we have 66,000 square yards, are inadequate. We are asking for 33,000 square yards additional to provide a place to park the tanks so that we can move them around. In an area where you have tanks operating, you can go into a place once with a tank without too much damage to the surface of the ground after a rain. However, in a tank park where they are moving in and out continually, I have personally seen areas where the mud gets as much as 3 and 4 feet deep.

Mr. TABER. Would you tell us about when you would be ready to proceed with plans for the construction of the large shop building and the 12 small shops, and this parking set-up?

Colonel CARTER. The 12 small shops and, of course, the hardstand, are definitely standard plans. The hardstand is simply a pavement. The larger shop is of special design but would not be as complicated a design as anything like a laboratory, and we would be able to proceed very promptly with the construction of these items after the appropriation is made.

Mr. TABER. In other words, if you got that money by the forepart of July, you would be able to get the small shops going this fall?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; and the bigger shop very soon thereafter.

Mr. TABER. The hardstand you would be able to get going right away?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. As soon as you could lay the thing out on the ground?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. That is all.

EXTENSION TO ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Mr. RILEY. The next item is "Extension to electrical distribution system."

Colonel CARTER. This is an item to extend the present system to take care of the construction, some of which is now under way and the construction authorized in this bill.

Mr. RILEY. This is to connect these new buildings, new construction, things of that kind?

Colonel CARTER. That is right; and to make certain changes in the existing system, where we have had a smaller load, for example, on one distribution system. We would have to change the transformer and run heavier lines through an area to get to the new construction. It is tied into the new construction all the way through.

Mr. RILEY. Over on page 53 of these justifications you have an item for extending electrical-distribution lines. Those are long-range lines to get light on the firing ranges; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That item is a different item entirely from this one.

Mr. RILEY. It is for a different purpose?

Colonel CARTER. It is for a different purpose. It is to extend distribution lines to these tank-firing ranges where it is stated stationary tanks have been set up to provide for gunnery instruction at the most economical cost. They have been using portable generators, and that is very expensive both from the point of view of operation and maintenance and replacement of portable generators. They are not cheap. This particular item here will mean that we will not have to use them.

Mr. TABER. You mean you will not have to use the other one?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. TABER. You do not need the one on page 53 if you have the one on page 48?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. As I just stated, the one on page 53 is a different project entirely. I said we would not need the portable generators which we now have on the ground at these ranges to run the electrical equipment that is there.

Mr. RILEY. You would still have to have those portable units in order to be able to give training to troops, when you take them into the field?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; the tanks do not carry portable generators along with them; that is, the tankers firing the tanks do not carry them. These are generators which are issued for this special purpose to run this type of equipment. Actually they have to be purchased; they are not issued, and they cost from $7,000 to $15,000 apiece, depending on the size.

Mr. RILEY. What I want to get cleared up is: When you have to go into combat, do you not have to have these portable units?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Mr. RILEY. How would the men know how to use them if you did not have them for training?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. The tank itself carries a generator on its engine. These stationary tanks are used all the time, have been put up in place, and we supply them with power in order to save running the tank engine, which consumes a terrific amount of gasoline.

Mr. RILEY. The tanks have their own lighting system in combat operation?

Colonel CARTER. That is right; that is within the tank itself. These generators are set up for these stationary tanks and they are separate; they are not in the tank.

Mr. RILEY. Would these generators have any salvage value after we put in these distribution lines?

Colonel CARTER. We might get a little bit out of them, depending upon their life. Their life is not very great. They would have to go back to be repaired, and we would get out of them what we could.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How many portable units are you using now?

Colonel CARTER. I do not have the answer to that.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How much does one cost, and how long do they last? What I am trying to get at is this: You might find that this was what has often been referred to as a self-liquidating project. You just told us that you are using portables and how they had to be replaced, and how expensive it was.

Colonel CARTER. They estimate that they will save in gasoline alone $102,250 a year. That figure is pretty high.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That sounds pretty high.

Mr. RILEY. The installation cost is $37,000?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. My recollection concerning these portable generators is that they cost $12,000 to $14,000 apiece.

Colonel CARTER. They do.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How long will they last under this drag? Let us assume that they cost $12,000. You are using how many, and how long would they last?

Colonel CARTER. I do not have the figure on how many they are using. They say in the statement that the use of portable generators has not proven satisfactory.

Mr. SCRIVNER. They also say that it will be more economical; that is what I was trying to find out.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is a conclusion, and I was asking for the facts upon which the conclusion is based.

Mr. RILEY. Will you supply for the record the information requested, as to how many there are and the cost of each?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

The generators used are very small ones which are separate from the motor of the tank. There are 60 of them used; their cost is $260 each, or $15,600 for the total. They are of extremely short life, running about 1,000 hours before they need a complete rebuild, and must be replaced several times per year. They consume approximately $15,000 worth of gasoline per year.

WATER-SUPPLY FACILITIES AND LAND

Mr. RILEY. Take up the next item.

Mr. TABER. The next item is the water item?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. I think we ought to look again at that Fort Campbell deal. There, with 38,000 spaces desired for a peak job, you have got 8 million gallons daily capacity requested; and with a present availability of 5 million. Then you come over to Fort Knox where you have 3 million gallons present capacity and 62,000 troops. Unless there is some further explanation, it would seen that you would not need the water project at Fort Campbell at all. It does not balance out.

Colonel CARTER. As I stated, sir, Campbell supplies water more than just to Campbell. I think the record shows that we gave you that information.

Mr. TABER. I do not remember it; perhaps you did.

Colonel CARTER. Campbell supplies water to Campbell Air Force Base, Clarksville Base, and a defense-housing project, as well as to the post. At Fort Knox they supply water to Fort Knox alone. The existing plant has a capacity of 5 million gallons, and they propose to add 3 million gallons to bring it up to 8 million.

Mr. TABER. The existing capacity is 3 million gallons according to the book we have before us and you propose to bring it up to 5 million.

Colonel CARTER. There should be a correction in the figure shown on page 49. You will notice that it is connected to a 5-million-gallon-per-day Muldraugh filtration plant. The existing water treatment capacity is 5 million gallons. The additional wells will give a capacity of 2,880,000, approximately 3 million, bringing the total capacity up to 8 million gallons, which is the requirement.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Will that mean that you will have to have additional filtration?

Mr. TABER. This says that it will produce a total of 5,400,000 gallons per day. It looks as though the 8-million figure is wrong.

Mr. RILEY. Let us get the 8-million-gallon figure straight on the record.

Colonel CARTER. The existing water supply facility consists of one pumping plant from Otter Creek connected to a permanent filtration plant, of 3 million gallons per day, together with 7 presently installed wells producing 500 gallons per minute, each connected to a filtration plant of a 5-million-gallon capacity.

In order to maintain the productive capacity of these wells, it is proposed that the existing 7 wells operate on a 12-hour basis producing 2.5 million gallons per day; the proposed new wells would operate on a 16-hour basis, producing 2,880,000 gallons per day. This would give a total of 5,400,000 gallons pumping capacity through the second filtration plant which is already in existence, with sufficient allowance of time for recovery of the water supply in the well field area and for pumping equipment maintenance.

That is the total amount of water available for daily use at Fort Knox would be 8 million gallons.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Mr. RILEY. Do you have to have 320 acres of additional land? That is not included in the 36,000 acres you have been talking about?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct. That is a small area on which to drill the wells; is that correct?

Colonel MURPHY. Actually you get 20 acres outright and get water rights on 135 acres. There is acquisition of 20 acres.

Mr. RILEY. Our statement here says water rights on 300 additional acres.

Colonel MURPHY. That was correct at that time, but a resurvey indicated that all we needed was 20 acres actually for construction and 135 acres which we requested water rights on only.

Colonel CARTER. In other words, the figure 300 is changed to 135?

Mr. TABER. What is the figure $31,000 changed to?

Colonel CARTER. There will be no change in that, sir.

Mr. TABER. You mean you are going to pay just as much as you would if you bought the 320 acres?

Colonel CARTER. We were not buying 320 acres of land. We were simply getting water rights on 300 acres.

Mr. RILEY. How much is the 20 acres going to cost?

Mr. KNOTT. $6,000.

Mr. TABER. And the water rights on the 135 acres will cost what?

Mr. KNOTT. That is at the rate of $50 an acre.

Mr. TABER. For the water rights?

Mr. KNOTT. That is right, sir.

Mr. TABER. That is more money than you had in before. You are running your cost up instead of down.

Colonel CARTER. This was the estimate at the time that these books were made up. Mr. Knott may have some later information on the cost.

Mr. RILEY. It looks as though this item could be reduced at least half.

Mr. TABER. You could knock off about $17,000.

Colonel CARTER. We have no objection to that, sir. It is about 5 percent of the total cost; it is within the estimating error actually.

ARTILLERY SHOP

Mr. RILEY. The next item is artillery shop. Would you give us a description of that and tell us why you need it?

Colonel CARTER. This calls for 34,643 square feet at a total cost of $757,000. The existing facilities are inadequate to perform the functions of artillery maintenance and repair. The building will contain 24 working bays, will be of steel reinforced concrete frame with masonry-type walls.

At the present time the artillery repair facilities are limited to approximately 4,000 square feet of working space which limits the number of people we can have working. We are performing work outdoors and during the wintertime it is impossible to do anything because of the climate.

This shop is being built in conjunction with a heavy tank shop in the same area so that we will be able to use the same supervision and control.

Mr. RILEY. You have heavy artillery at Fort Knox as well as heavy tanks?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. I thought you had most of your artillery down at Fort Bragg.

Colonel CARTER. We have artillery scattered all over the United States. Our artillery battalions are not concentrated. As a matter of fact, there are not very many at Fort Bragg. Each division, when you are training, has its own artillery. The separate artillery battalions are in various locations; some at Bragg and some at other stations.

Mr. RILEY. You have a pretty long range at Bragg; do you not?

Colonel CARTER. I do not know what the exact range is. Bragg's primary mission now is airborne training, not artillery training. There is a highway that runs right through the middle of the Bragg Reservation and we have had great difficulty handling our range firing there.

Mr. RILEY. I know that Mr. Davis has been concerned about the acquisition of land all over the country in order to get these long ranges.

Mr. SCRIVNER. So am I.

Mr. RILEY. I am just wondering why you could not concentrate them at two or three spots so that you would not have to purchase so much land.

Colonel CARTER. This range problem has been of great concern to General Collins personally and these acquisitions of land were gone into in great detail and presented to him. He has eliminated all but those that he felt were very definitely required. It is just impossible to have a big army all in one place with all the different weapons that they have to have.

Mr. RILEY. I realize that fully. But where you have to have long-distance ranges, I am wondering why those could not be at several certain designated spots and make it possible to relinquish some of this land that you have at other places, where you do not have long-range artillery firing or where you find it is not feasible to use it there.

Colonel CARTER. As you know, sir, where we do not have the land now we do not have that kind of station, naturally. But we have had great difficulty at Fort Sill because of limited ranges there. But those ranges are used at Fort Bragg and at Jackson, and so forth. The whole problem is a complicated one and has been worked out very carefully.

Incidentally, we furnished information with reference to Mr. Davis' question on the land-acquisition problem. I know that he is concerned with it and so is everybody else. We gave him information as to the total acreage of land involved in last year's appropriation, which was a very large figure, over 400,000 acres. We are not buying all of that land. We have deferred the acquisition of 271,744 acres in the railhead facilities.

Mr. RILEY. You had authorization to buy about 400,000 acres?

Colonel CARTER. The exact figure was 454,000.

Mr. RILEY. And you have deferred the purchase of 271,000 acres?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, in the railhead facilities, which we are not buying. We are buying only the cantonment area itself, where we will actually have to do construction, leaving all the range areas and maneuver areas and that sort of stuff out, so that it will remain for its present use until mobilization actually occurs. Then we can go in and get the land where we have to have it.

Mr. RILEY. It is proposed to lease that land if you should need it?

Colonel CARTER. Some of it will be leased. The impact areas we would practically have to buy, because it is impossible to get them cleaned of duds to return them to civilian use.

COMBAT FIRING RANGE

Mr. RILEY. The next item is combat firing range; on page 51.

Colonel CARTER. This is for a moving tank combat firing range. It is to construct 600 yards of circular moving tank runway, install the rail and roadbed and construct the berm and the disappearing targets, and so forth; purchase some small gasoline rail cars that pull the targets and build a small-range building and a latrine and install a communications system.

There is one such existing range now at the Armored School, which is in use by the school 5 days a week and only allows 1 day for the Third Armored Division which is also at Fort Knox, and other units. This is an immediately urgent requirement for current training. The amount of the project is $40,000.

MOVING TANK RANGE

Mr. RILEY. The next item is a moving-tank range.

Colonel CARTER. The next item is the construction of a larger similar type range for utilization with the new 120-millimeter gun tanks. The construction will consist of a main firing line with 3,500 yards of fire, 10 moving-tank runways 1,500 yards each, the construction of a target track for four rail cars, with necessary target trailers and the construction of necessary cable-driven targets.

This is a requirement of the Armored School and the Armored Replacement Center, Third Armored Division. There is no such facility at Knox now.

Mr. RILEY. If there are no further questions on this item, we have already discussed the next item, on page 53, to extend the electrical distribution lines. Suppose you proceed to the next item, Colonel.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

Colonel CARTER. The next item is Fort Meade and the House action yesterday deleted the first item for barracks.

Mr. RILEY. No barracks at all, then?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. As you all know, Fort Meade is located near Baltimore. It has been an Army station since 1918.

Mr. RILEY. What is its mission?

Colonel CARTER. It is the headquarters of the Second Army and has the signal research and development activity, a reception center, and is a training station for antiaircraft artillery and other units. There is a classified activity which has recently been ordered to the station.

Mr. RILEY. That reduces the over-all sum for Fort Meade to $1,454,000?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

Mr. TABER. With reference to this communications center, you will not have that ready to let the contract very much before the 1st of May next year, will you?

Colonel CARTER. That represents a special design. However, the signal people have been working on the signal design for this building for some time. They have been trying to get this building. It has been needed for some time and they are well along with their definite requirements for it. So that it would not be as long delayed as a laboratory-type building.

Mr. TABER. It would be quite a while, though, would it not?

Colonel CARTER. It would take several months to design such a building; yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. You would not be ready before spring?

Colonel CARTER. I may say, sir, that we have already given the Chief of Engineers authority to design many of the items, after they were cleared by the House Armed Services Committee, so that the design on many of these things has already started.

Mr. TABER. The question I asked you was whether this would be ready before a pretty good period of time, so that you would be able to advertise it?

Colonel CARTER. It would take several months. This communications building will be of a similar type permanent construction as the other Army permanent buildings. They are presently using part of the basement of a building which was planned for barracks, and we have some additional activities which are being assigned to the station, making the present communications center too small to carry the load. We cannot expand the present location nor can we get some of the new equipment that the signal people have to have in the new communications set-up at Meade into the building that now exists. The ceilings are not high enough.

ADDITION TO POST HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. If there are no other questions on that item, we will take up the next item, "Addition to post headquarters building."

Colonel CARTER. The next item is the construction of an addition to building 4551. This is a modern building designed as a post headquarters building. However, it now houses a part of the Second Army Headquarters. The addition will be of the same type construction as the old building, a masonry building with brick facing.

Mr. TABER. How long is it going to take you to get ready to let that out?

Colonel CARTER. I think they could do that almost immediately, since they have been trying to get this addition for some time.

Mr. TABER. Do they need it very badly?

Colonel CARTER. They are very crowded now, sir, and they do need it very badly.

Mr. TABER. They have been getting along quite a while without it, and you had more people there in World War II than you have there now.

Colonel CARTER. The Second Army Headquarters was not at Fort Meade during World War II. It was in downtown Baltimore in leased space which is no longer available. This is a requirement which has come on the station at Meade since World War II.

HARDSTAND FOR UNIT MOTOR POOL

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the hardstand for the unit motor pool.

Colonel CARTER. That is to provide for a hardstand to go with the barracks which are in the 1952 program. It is required to support troops which will be in the new barracks area.

Mr. RILEY. What is the military strength maintained at Fort Meade and the number of vehicles that you have over there?

Colonel CARTER. The military strength at Fort Meade at present is a total of 24,293 officers and men. That is as of February 29. I do not have the number of vehicles at the station. We will have to give you that for the record, if you want it.

Mr. RILEY. I think we should have it.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Fort Meade:	
Number of vehicles	2,012
Number of trailers	664

UNDERGROUND MAGAZINES

Mr. RILEY. The next item is for 7 underground magazines.

Colonel CARTER. This item is in there because there is an added mission at Fort Meade.

POST TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

Mr. RILEY. The post telephone exchange.

Colonel CARTER. That is this building, for the Second Army Communication Center. The Second Army Communication Center is largely radio.

Mr. RILEY. This post telephone exchange building is for the use of the Meade Base alone?

Colonel CARTER. Yes; it is for the use of Meade and other activities which are being put at Meade. The communications facilities at Meade are located in a mobilization-type temporary building. This building has caught fire twice in the past several years, and the equipment in the building is valued at $360,000. There is also an expansion required in the telephone system at Meade, due to the additional missions that we have got at the stations, where we feel that we will be saving money by establishing a modern, efficient telephone building, rather than trying to temporarily extend the present wooden building.

Mr. RILEY. Am I correct in my understanding that you need a building to take care of equipment that possibly is different?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct; the dial equipment has to be in a dust-free, moisture-proof room. The equipment in these new telephone buildings is in air-conditioned rooms.

Mr. RILEY. And there is no such building available at the post?

Colonel CARTER. No.

Mr. RILEY. Will you take up the next item?

ORDNANCE ANNEX, FINANCE ANNEX, CLASSROOMS

Colonel CARTER. There are three items, "The post ordnance annex, post finance annex, and classrooms."

The first two of these items add to existing mobilization-type buildings, with the same type of construction and are needed, very badly needed, to take care of the over-crowding in existing facilities. This is a current, definitely a current need. There are three classrooms required to take care of the indoor instruction, which has to be carried out in various places, mess halls, barrack rooms, and mobilization barracks, and they are for the current mission of the station.

Mr. RILEY. What is the mission of this station?

CAMP PICKETT, VA.

Colonel CARTER. Camp Pickett is a training center for general reserve units, it has the Third Cavalry group and a replacement.

Mr. RILEY. The Third Cavalry group.

Colonel MURPHY. The Third Army Cavalry.

Mr. RILEY. That is just a name; is it not?

Colonel CARTER. No; it is mechanized cavalry, and that particular unit has to be located in the vicinity of Washington.

Mr. TABER. You have no plans for the future. Why can you not get along with the buildings that you have now?

Colonel CARTER. We have no classroom buildings.

Mr. TABER. You are using something for classrooms now?

Colonel CARTER. We are using makeshift type of things, that are scattered all over the post and the instruction in them is most inefficient.

The strength of that station is not shown here, as it is not a permanent station. However, its target strength is 43,000. Those figures were not in this book.

Mr. TABER. They do not show here.

Colonel CARTER. No; that figure happens to have been omitted from page 61. However, its target strength is 39,151 enlisted, and 3,915 officers, for a total of 43,061.

Mr. TABER. Looking at the front page, it looks as if you were going to abandon the place.

Colonel CARTER. We are not. The present strength of the station is approximately 19,000.

Mr. TABER. That is all I have.

POST ORDNANCE OFFICE ANNEX

Mr. RILEY. The post ordnance annex, why is that needed?

Colonel CARTER. The present ordnance office consists of 2,750 fee and has proven to be entirely inadequate for the people with files which are crowded into the space. At the present time we are utilizing about 50 square feet per person. The minimum that we could get by with is 65, and for efficient operation we need more nearly 100. It is proposed to build an annex of 3,125 square feet to accommodate the approximately 35 people.

Mr. RILEY. Is it adjacent to the present building?

Colonel CARTER. It is an extension of it.

POST FINANCE OFFICE

Mr. RILEY. The post finance office which you are requesting is an annex?

Colonel CARTER. It is a similar situation.

Mr. RILEY. It is an extension of what you presently have?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. I notice that the unit cost of the post ordnance office annex is $12 per square foot, and on the post finance office annex it is $13.

Colonel CARTER. The reason for that—it is similar construction, except that in the finance office we will be constructing some heavier walls and windows, and there will be a portion of this building in which there will be located a vault for money.

Mr. RILEY. The cost of the vault is included in the $13 estimate?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. Then, the three classrooms——

Mr. RILEY. I think you have pretty well described those.

Colonel CARTER. That completes the Second Army.

Third Army

Mr. Riley. Colonel Carter, I believe the next series, beginning on page 65, is in the Third Army area.

Colonel Carter. That is right.

Mr. Riley. Generally what area is that?

Colonel Carter. The Third Army covers the southeastern States of the United States, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee.

Mr. Taber. Are there any corrections on this page 65, before we start with the discussions?

Colonel Carter. No; there has been no change.

Mr. Riley. I believe you said you had a general statement. We will be glad to have that for the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

General Statement, Third Army

Third Army Headquarters is located at Fort McPherson, Ga., approximately in the center of the Third Army Area which includes the seven Southeastern States—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee.

At the present time, there are eight active class-I installations in the Third Army Area. Four of the installations have been designated permanent peacetime stations. They are Fort Benning, Ga.; Fort Bragg, N. C.; Fort McClellan, Ala.; and Fort McPherson, Ga. The other four, Camp Gordon, Ga.; Fort Jackson, S. C.; Camp Rucker, Ala.; and Camp Stewart, Ga., are mobilization-type stations which are to be retained for use either of the active peacetime Army, the Organized Reserve Corps or the National Guard. In addition, after completion of the fiscal year 1952 construction program, there will be two railhead-type installations—Camp Blanding, Fla.; and Camp Shelby, Miss.

The fiscal year 1953 construction program originally included many projects which were highly advantageous from an operational and administrative standpoint. Reviews by Department of the Army, Department of Defense, and the Bureau of the Budget have resulted in deletion from the program of all but the most essential projects. Certain projects in the program now before you are required to prevent a breakdown of functions, either administrative or operational. Third Army Headquarters has in the past 2 weeks made a further restudy to assure that no facility remains in the program which is no longer required on account of recent changes in conditions.

Practically the entire program will provide permanent type facilities at permanent peacetime installations. No projects have been requested in this program solely for the purpose of meeting an emergency or possible mobilization requirement.

Fort Benning, Ga.

Colonel Carter. The first installation for the Third Army is that of Fort Benning, Ga. Fort Benning is 10½ miles southeast of Columbus, having been originally acquired in 1918, and it contains 96,619 acres. Subsequently it has been increased by additional acquisitions to 182,632 acres of Government-owned land, and 132 acres under lease. Approximately 12,000 acres of the reservation are located across the Chattahoochee River in the State of Alabama.

I have a general statement here about Fort Benning, which I will be glad to give you for the record.

Mr. Riley. We will be glad to have that in record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

FORT BENNING, GA.

GENERAL

Fort Benning, Ga., is approximately 10½ miles southeast of Columbus, Ga. (population 79,510). The original reservation was acquired by outright purchase or condemnation in 1918 and contained a net area of 96,619 acres. Subsequent acquisitions have increased the size of the reservation to 182,632 acres of Government-owned land and 132 acres under lease. Approximately 12,000 acres of the reservation are located across the Chattahoochee River in the State of Alabama.

MISSIONS

The present missions of Fort Benning consist of the conduct and support of the Infantry School and the Airborne School; the housing and support of Army Field Forces Board No. 3, and various general Reserve units.

WORLD WAR II USAGE

During World War II, Fort Benning had a maximum normal capacity of 93,098 spaces. The maximum strength of the station, however, occurred in June 1944, when the normal housing capacity was only 86,883 and the peak strength reached 94,031. Those troops which could not be accommodated in barracks at that time were housed under bivouac conditions in the field. The troops present at the time of the maximum peak lokad consisted of the Seventy-first Infantry Division, tactical and technical service units, and students of The Infantry School, Officers and Officers Candidate School Courses, along with the necessary station complement.

EXISTING FACILITIES

The present permanent facilities at Fort Benning consist of those necessary to partly support the classroom and administrative space requirements of The Infantry School, and to provide housing and necessary supporting facilities for 6,744 troops. The fiscal year 1952 construction program contained items for construction of 7,545 additional permanent troop spaces which will result in a total of 14,289 permanent troop spaces. There are also temporary facilities to provide housing and support for 52,017 enlisted men. Because of conversion to nontroop housing uses such as family housing administration, storage, and class rooms, only 47,373 existing permanent and temporary spaces are available for troop housing. This results in a total usable troop housing capacity, permanent and temporary, after completion of the 1952 program, of 54,918 spaces.

FISCAL YEAR 1952

The fiscal year 1952 construction program at Fort Benning will provide permanent barracks for 7,545 enlisted men, BOQ spaces for 75 officers, a few of the supporting facilities for the foregoing troop housing, one general-purpose warehouse, a special engineer shop and classroom, some training facilities, a 500-bed permanent hospital, and a highway bridge across Upatoi Creek.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1953

The fiscal year 1953 construction program for Fort Benning, Ga., is designed to accomplish the following results:

(*a*) To correct deficiencies in existing supporting facilities at the station, that are due to changes in mission, organization, and equipment of units occupying the post. These changes have occurred since the bulk of the construction was accomplished early in World War II. The vast increases in strength of units, and the fact that present units contain a greatly increased number of weapons and vehicles, along with the fact that changes in training methods and concepts have required increased training facilities, makes such a course mandatory.

(*b*) The replacement of outmoded and worn-out facilities and those removed or demolished since World War II.

(*c*) The provision of part of the necessary supporting facilities for the 7,545 enlisted spaces in the fiscal year 1952 program.

PRESENT STRENGTH

Colonel CARTER. I should be glad to answer any inquiries concerning the details which the committee may have.

Mr. TABER. I think we ought to have the present strength there.

Colonel CARTER. The present strength is approximately 41,676, 32,000 enlisted men, and 5,558 officers, and 3,770 civilians. The permanent future strength is 2,571 officers.

Mr. TABER. How much?

Colonel CARTER. 2,571 officers.

Mr. TABER. That is what you call the permanent strength?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. These figures are stated in the block at the right hand top of the page.

Mr. RILEY. What is the target strength, Colonel?

Mr. TABER. That does not show here.

Colonel CARTER. I do not know offhand what the target strength for Fort Benning is, since there are no barracks in this program we did not include the target strength in the program. The program at Fort Benning consists of a project for increasing the size of the water treatment plant, $3,500,000; for new water main, $582,000; access roads to Upatoi Creek, $183,000.

I might add, that the access roads at the main post entrance was in the authorization last year, and we had hoped that we might get the Public Roads Administration to build the access roads, but they determined that since it was on a reservation they could not fund it, and therefore we are asking for this access road $183,000 to provide for the second lane of the highway, making it four-lane to the bridge.

There are three motor repair shops, $204,000; transportation office and warehouse, $135,000; two general warehouses, $113,000; five ammunition igloos, $125,000; two ammunition magazines, $124,000; ammunition workshop, $27,000; two cold-storage warehouses, for breakdown, ration breakdown, $42,000 each.

Those are separate projects, since they are on separate locations.

Four motor repair shops, $191,000; a mobilization tank repair shop, $48,000; hardstand for the motor pool, $223,000; motor repair shop, $48,000; hardstand two other projects, $72,000 and $46,000, respectively. And the final item is motor repair shop, $48,000.

Those projects are shown on pages 67 through 84, and I will be glad to answer any questions about any individual project you may have in mind.

WATER-TREATMENT PLANT

Mr. RILEY. With respect to the water treatment plant at Fort Benning, why is it necessary to expand it that much?

Colonel CARTER. There has been a water shortage at Fort Benning for some time.

Mr. RILEY. You have lost an airfield adjoining that?

Colonel CARTER. We lost an airfield which was on the post as a part of the post. But we have also built a sizable number, 850 additional Wherry-built housing. We have increased the barrack capacity by the permanent barracks, so that the addition to the water treatment plant is required to bring the water supply to the minimum necessary for the station. The proposed plant will be constructed

on Upatoi Creek, which is on the reservation, and in the vicinity of the Sand Hills area.

Mr. RILEY. Have you been running short of water?

Colonel CARTER. During the past several years in the summertime it has been necessary to drastically curtail the use of water, yes.

Mr. TABER. What capacity do you have now?

Colonel CARTER. The present capacity is 6 million gallons per day. This will add 3½ million gallons per day.

Mr. TABER. Have you ever tried to get some of these modern devices so you can go around to stop some of the leaks?

Colonel CARTER. Yes; we have.

Mr. TABER. With a supply of 6 million gallons a day, average, you ought not to be bad off with the population you have, unless you have a lot of leaks; I know something about the normal consumption of that sort of a job, and I do not believe you would be short unless you have got a lot of leaks.

Colonel CARTER. We have checked the leaks, and that kind of work is continuous, but the average consumption is about, a little under 150 gallons per day, and that is not out of line with the similar type of installations.

Mr. TABER. You mean that a military camp would have more consumption than the ordinary community?

Colonel CARTER. No; the ordinary community consumption is more than 150 gallons per day. New York City consumes around 200 gallons per day, I believe, as I recall from a report I saw.

Mr. TABER. I think you are mistaken. They have got a lot of leaks, too, that they should not have. I do not know about it, but I do know places that had a consumption like that where, after they went out and did a good job in checking on the leaks, they got rid of them, reduced the surplus consumption. The water does not go through meters at all, does it?

Colonel CARTER. No.

Mr. TABER. You see, you are not able to spot the territory as you would where it goes through meters, so you can tell how much water you are losing. The average community of that size, that cuts out the leaks, with the proper analysis of the meters, checks for leaks, has cut their requirement in half.

Colonel CARTER. We have reduced the leaks; we have checked that, and we have a continuous operation that is going on all the time, because water, of course, costs us money in the maintenance and operation fund, and there is a continual program of not only checking the leaks, but of going through the area to prevent the enlisted men from wasting water.

Each summer at Fort Benning it is necessary to stop any watering of lawns, and watering of grass, and washing of automobiles and vehicles of various kinds in order to insure water in case of fire.

Mr. TABER. You have got a special design on that set-up. What would be the lead time on a construction of that kind?

Colonel CARTER. We have already authorized the Chief of Engineers to start the design on this project.

Mr. TABER. But that was only a week or so ago.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, that has only been very recent.

Mr. TABER. You would not expect the Chief of Engineers to have it ready before the 1st of May, for a filtration plant?

Colonel CARTER. I would say that it should not take 12 months to make the designs; it should be done in less time than that.

Mr. TABER. It is one of the slowest jobs you have got in your whole book, and one of the most particular if you have a good job done.

Colonel CARTER. I agree with you, the design of a water filtration plant is a difficult job, but it is not a 12 months' job.

Mr. TABER. You would not be ready to let a contract before the 1st of May, would you?

Colonel CARTER. I would say we could let it by the 1st of May—I believe we should be able to let it by February.

Mr. TABER. On what were the figures based to arrive at the cost?

Colonel CARTER. It is based on the calculated costs, made by, and in conjunction with, the Office of Engineers, the district engineers, working under the Chief of Engineers, and has been checked in the Office of the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. TABER. Was there anybody on it who had experience in that line?

Colonel CARTER. It was checked by the Chief of Engineers, and, I am informed, by the people who are experienced in water treatment plants.

Mr. TABER. That is all I have.

WATER MAINS

Mr. RILEY. These water mains are in connection with the plant?

Colonel CARTER. They are in connection with the treatment plant, needed to connect the treatment plant to the existing mains in Sand Hill, and the Harmony Church area.

ACCESS ROADS

Mr. RILEY. You have already explained the access roads.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. About how many miles are involved?

Mr. TABER. Two and a half miles, it says here.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

MOTOR-REPAIR SHOPS

Mr. TABER. You have several motor-repair shops.

Colonel CARTER. These are similar buildings to those that were funded in fiscal 1952, along with permanent housing. The housing is to be constructed in two areas, about a half a mile from each other. Those shops are to provide for the second area, which will have the facilities for maintenance of 277 vehicles in the infantry regiment that will be assigned to those barracks.

Mr. RILEY. Those are standard equipment?

Colonel CARTER. They are standard equipment.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

Mr. RILEY. The next item is "Transportation office and warehouse."

Colonel CARTER. This is to replace a building. The existing building was constructed in 1935 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It consists of stud walls. Continuous hard usage has accelerated depre-

ciation of this frame building. The floors have been repaired repeatedly, and it is impossible to maintain them any longer. It will be along the same size of the existing building, and will provide for the transportation office and warehouse, a total of 18,000 square feet. The warehouse is to handle less than carload shipments.

Mr. TABER. You say you have two general warehouses. What are they?

Colonel CARTER. Fort Benning has been in very bad shape regarding warehousing. They have supplies stored all over the post in buildings varying from hay sheds, which I have seen myself, on down to warehouses put up in 1917, and warehouses that were built during World War II. The computed storage requirement, the over-all space required, is 205,800 square feet, of which only 141,979 are in existence, and this is needed to meet an emergency requirement.

Mr. RILEY. What type of construction do you propose to use?

Colonel CARTER. This will be permanent construction.

Mr. RILEY. Steel?

Colonel CARTER. Either steel or wood roof trussed with permanent roofing, and concrete block tile—it is a standard warehouse type of construction.

AMMUNITION IGLOOS

The next, 5, "Ammunition igloos," are needed to properly segregate storage of various types of ammunition, and this would provide for the standard building on the main post. That cannot be used any longer, because it is too near the permanent troop housing which is built by the 1952 program.

Mr. RILEY. This involves a safety factor.

Colonel CARTER. It does, yes.

AMMUNITION MAGAZINES

Mr. RILEY. What are the ammunition magazines?

Colonel CARTER. The ammunition magazines—ammunition existing storage space provides for a total of approximately 41,400 square feet and approximately 3,000 tons are now stored. To properly segregate the ammunition by types, quantity, and distance, and to provide storage required for approximately 5,000 tons, these magazines are necessary. The need is due to increase in ammunition training allowances.

Mr. RILEY. Just what type of structure is the magazine?

Colonel CARTER. They are built much like the warehouse; it is not as large; they are small.

Mr. RILEY. In segregated sections?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

AMMUNITION WORKSHOP

Mr. RILEY. The next item is "An ammunition workshop." What is that?

Colonel CARTER. This building is needed for such operations as linking, clipping, repackaging small arms and munition, and inspecting, reconditioning, renovating, or demilitarization of all types of ammunition which are being returned when turned in for new. There is no such building there now. A considerable amount of work is required, and this building is badly needed to carry out the mission.

Mr. RILEY. Just what have they been doing heretofore?

Colonel CARTER. They have been doing what they could out in the open and under unsafe conditions in other buildings.

COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSE

The next two items are similar type, in two separate areas; Fort Benning is divided into three main areas, and they are about 6 miles apart. The main post, Sand Hills, and Harmony Shop area. These cold-storage warehouses, for rapid breakdown, required to permit the post quartermaster to retain in each of the areas perishable subsistence, break it down from larger packages, and send the small packages out as needed.

Mr. RILEY. As I remember, Fort Benning has two areas, about 10 miles apart.

Colonel CARTER. There are really three, the main post on the Chattahoochee River, the Harmony Church area, and the Sand Hills. As you know, this at one time was the original old officers' candidate schools, and the junior reserve unit training area.

FOUR MOTOR-REPAIR SHOPS

Mr. RILEY. Then you have four motor-repair shops.

Colonel CARTER. These are mobilization type, the modified emergency-type buildings. They are to be put in the area where the barracks presently exist, in the mobilization barracks. They are needed for areas F–1 and F–2, F–3, and F–4. They have the housing, they have the mess halls, and they have everything except that they were originally built without any motor-vehicle parking area or repair shops. These facilities are needed to take care of the vehicles that are now assigned to troops that are in the area.

Mr. RILEY. This is $12 a square foot?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. Is that not about the same as the masonry construction for warehousing?

Colonel CARTER. It is a little higher than masonry constructed warehousing. The warehousing will run from $7.50 to $8 a square foot. The repair shops have to have a wider span——

Mr. RILEY. They have to have steel?

Colonel CARTER. Steel girder, or one of laminated wood, which is also expensive.

TANK REPAIR SHOP

Mr. RILEY. The tank repair shop is the next item.

Colonel CARTER. The tank repair shop is in the same area, and is required to provide tank repair shop authorized for infantry regiments in accordance with the Army standard criteria. The new building will be located on unoccupied ground in compliance with the mission plan. It will consist of maintenance facilities in the F area.

HARDSTAND MOTOR POOL

Colonel CARTER. The hardstand is a comparable project to the other motor repair shops that were listed in the previous project.

MOTOR REPAIR SHOP

The motor repair shop listed on page 81 for $48,000 is a similar motor repair shop in the F–6 area, which is a separate area, and already has all the facilities required for troops, except the motor vehicle repair plant.

The hardstand motor pool goes along with the project.

Mr. RILEY. That is in another area?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. That is in the area D–3 where the shop already exists—that is the item on page 83 of the justifications.

MOTOR REPAIR SHOP—MAIN POST

Mr. RILEY. Then you have another motor repair shop.

Colonel CARTER. Repair shop is in the main post area, to provide similar facilities for 50 vehicles used in the operation and administration of the main post hospital.

Mr. RILEY. About 50 vehicles?

Colonel CARTER. Fifty vehicles. That is standard.

FORT BRAGG, N. C.

The next station is at Fort Bragg.

Mr. RILEY. What is the mission of Fort Bragg now?

Colonel CARTER. Fort Bragg is to house, train, and support the Eighty-second Airborne Division, the Army Physical Training School, the Air Support Center, the Joint Airborne Troop Board, the Army Field Forces Board No. 1, the Army Psychological Warfare School, and various general reserve units.

Mr. RILEY. It is not an artillery base; it used to be?

Colonel CARTER. No; it has been changed. The main mission is the airborne training and support. It has artillery with it.

Mr. RILEY. Its main mission used to be artillery.

Colonel CARTER. Yes; it was the old home of the artillery.

I have a general statement for the record.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, it will be made a part of this record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

FORT BRAGG, N. C.

GENERAL

Fort Bragg is located 10 miles northwest of Fayetteville, N. C., population 34,605. Reservation was established by Executive order, September 4, 1918, pursuant to an act of Congress of July 2, 1917. It consisted originally of approximately 35,000 acres. Purchases executed between 1918 and 1926 increased the size of the reservation to 123,818 acres. The present reservation consists of 136,160 acres of which 5,520 acres of former leased land are being purchased in the implementation of the fiscal year 1952 construction program. World War I construction consisted of wood and stucco construction for the housing of six brigades. Some World War I buildings still remain, namely the post garage, bakery, and some warehouses in fair to poor condition. The present permanent portion of the post was constructed between 1927 and 1940. General expansion to increase the capacity of the post to accommodate 75,768 enlisted men was initiated in September 1940 with the erection of 2,877 buildings at a cost of approximately $45,000,000.

WORLD WAR II USAGE

The peak World War II load of this station was approximately 104,000 troops in March 1943. The principal troop units then at the station were the Eighty-second Airborne Division, One Hundred and First Armored Division, Fifteenth Field Artillery Brigade, Twenty-second Field Artillery Brigade, Eighty-eighth Glider Infantry Regiment, Forty-first Engineer Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, Field Artillery Parachute Test Battery, Field Artillery Board, and an airborne command. Troops that could not be accommodated by housing in existence at that time were housed in the field under bivouac conditions.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Although the peak World War II housing capacity at the station was 75,768 spaces, the removal of theater operations buildings that originally housed and supported 2,516 troops and the removal of all tent site facilities reduced the capacity. Conversion of temporary barracks to family housing, administrative classrooms and recreational uses has reduced the usable capacity of the station to 46,481, of which 1,132 are permanent housing spaces and the remainder, temporary barracks. The completion of the construction program in fiscal year 1952 will increase the total usable capacity to 56,486.

FISCAL YEAR 1952

The fiscal year 1952 construction program at Fort Bragg will provide barracks and part of the necessary supporting facilities to house 10,005 enlisted men in permanent quarters, a tank repair shop for the Eighty-second Airborne Division, additional training facilities to accommodate new weapons and new training methods, land acquisition to bring certain leased lands under Government ownership, and a 500-bed permanent hospital.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1953

The fiscal year 1953 construction program for Fort Bragg is designed to accomplish the following:

(*a*) To provide permanent enlisted housing space for 2,250 troops to partially complete the new division area.

(*b*) To correct deficiencies in existing supporting facilities that are due to changes in mission and changes in organization and equipment of units occupying the post and to provide for the requirements of new agencies assigned and stationed at the post following World War II.

TARGET FIGURES

Mr. RILEY. Do you have the target figures for Fort Bragg?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. The target strength is 69,945, including officers and men.

Mr. RILEY. That is what I wanted. At the present time you have 37,500?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. TABER. How many?

Colonel CARTER. The present strength is 37,500.

LAND ACQUISITION

Mr. RILEY. There is a lot of land acquisition involved here?

Colonel CARTER. Yes?

Mr. TABER. That is the biggest item in it.

Colonel CARTER. Yes. The second item is for land acquisition.

Mr. RILEY. What is that for?

Colonel CARTER. That is for two purposes. As we have explained, there are three large land items. We have covered one, Fort Bragg, and then we will come to Hood.

Fort Bragg and Camp MacKall are reservations. Fort Bragg is a very large one; Camp MacKall is somewhat smaller, and has approximately 20,000 acres, but it is also adjacent to some Department of Interior-owned land which can be used for maneuvering.

Mr. RILEY. MacKall is near what little town?

Colonel CARTER. It is east of Fayetteville and south of Bragg; it is about 20 miles east of Fayetteville.

Mr. RILEY. That would be near Raeford?

Colonel CARTER. Although both the things I am about to say are in the same parcel, 52,370 acres, the eastern section will be used for relocation of a magazine area, which is presently near buildings, so that we cannot complete the basic road for the Eighty-second Airborne Division of ammunition and shops.

The remainder will be used to tie the reservations of Camp MacKall and Fort Bragg into one large reservation to give them space for firing ranges, large-scale tactical problems, such as annual maneuvers, drop zones, and impact areas, and to provide additional artillery range, as well as the ranges for the new recoilless weapons with which the airborne division is armed.

The reservation proposed is bordered on the north by the Fort Bragg Reservation; east by the Raeford cut-off; south by United States Highway 15–A; and on the west by the Hoke-Scotland County line.

There are no military structures in the area.

Mr. RILEY. Is there much farming there, or do you know?

Colonel CARTER. Mr. Knott, do you have a more detailed description of that land?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, that is principally farming and forest land. The principal crops, as you probably know, in that general area, are corn, small grain, tobacco, cotton, and peaches. I believe, speaking of peaches, that that dips over a little bit into the sand-hills area, which you see as you travel Route 1.

About 210 acres of this area is valued principally as orchard land, and carries a little bit higher value. The rest of it is general farming.

Mr. RILEY. Any tobacco allotment would go high, also.

Mr. KNOTT. That gets a little bit out of our eastern North Carolina tobacco section. That is getting over west, and it is a little sandy. There are about 2,200 people residing in the area now, and there are about 500 tracts of land involved. The average cost, I believe, is $131.

Mr. RILEY. $131.18.

BARRACKS

Mr. TABER. You have practically $5 million in there for barracks. You have some of them in process now; do you not?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. How many?

Colonel CARTER. The barracks spaces being built now are for 10,000.

Mr. TABER. When were they contracted for?

Colonel CARTER. The contract, if it has been let, has been let very recently. I am sure it has been advertised. I am not sure it has been let.

Do you have the data on that, Mr. Lemmer?

Mr. TABER. You would not expect construction to be completed before a year from now on that 10,000; would you?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. However, these barracks, of course, could be contracted for before the 1952 construction was completed. These are standard plans, and we should be able to get them under contract by the beginning of the next working season.

Mr. TABER. You have the plans all ready for them, practically?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. They are standard plans. All they have to do is to be site-adapted.

Mr. TABER. And that is pretty simple, with what you have already?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. Since it is an accredited program the architect-engineer who has done the previous plans would probably be employed to do this same one, and he should be able to do the job quickly.

Mr. RILEY. This blueprint is pretty simple.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. It is simple except for fitting them on the ground.

Mr. RILEY. What did they use at Fort Bragg when they had all those troops? Did they have a tent place up there?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Mr. RILEY. They have had a lot of troops there. I have ridden through there sometimes, and they were pretty thick.

Colonel CARTER. There were troops in tents at Fort Bragg during part of the war. Actually, at one time they had 100,000 troops there. They were crowded in those barracks. They were in tent camps and they were scattered over the reservation.

Mr. TABER. How many acres do you have there, before you start buying this acreage?

Colonel CARTER. 136,000, sir.

Mr. TABER. That is quite a considerable bit of land. Do you not have enough property there now?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. This is to tie in two reservations. Do you have the map showing that?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes, sir [exhibiting map].

Mr. TABER. It would seem to me that 136,000 acres ought to be enough.

Colonel CARTER. Actually once a year, usually, and sometimes twice a year, we have to go out and lease this area. We have had to for the past several years.

Mr. KNOTT. This [indicating] is the interior.

Mr. RILEY. This [indicating] is the area you have leased from time to time?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. What is this [indicating]?

Mr. KNOTT. This [indicating] is the main part of the reservation.

Colonel CARTER. Fort Bragg is right here [indicating].

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. This [indicating] is Camp MacKall.

Mr. KNOTT. In here [indicating].

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. KNOTT. That is right.

Mr. TABER. This is to connect the two together?

Colonel CARTER. This is to connect the two together.

Mr. KNOTT. That is right. It would be nice if we could buy this land for what we bought it for back in the 1930's.

Mr. TABER. That is a strange piece of land to be buying there. I can see why you would want this piece, about like that [indicating], but it is kind of hard to see what you would want with all this in here [indicating]. I can see what you would want with what lies the other side of those lines.

Mr. RILEY. What are you going to do with all those main roads running through there?

Colonel CARTER. Your road will have to be left open. That is a main highway.

Mr. KNOTT. That is a railroad, there [indicating].

Mr. RILEY. But they have a railroad from Aberdeen.

Mr. KNOTT. That is right. They plan to leave the two main roads open for the present, but to close the county roads.

Mr. TABER. Look at all this over here that you have to monkey with.

Colonel CARTER. This is to bring the edge of the reservation down to this main east-west road, and gives us the area we require to maneuver.

Mr. TABER. What on earth would you want to have this area in here for [indicating]? I can see why you would want a chunk across there [indicating], to connect the two, but it does look kind of silly to be doing the other thing.

Colonel CARTER. When we start troop maneuvers in divisions and corps, they move across this way [indicating] into this area [indicating] and get into this Department of Interior land right in here [indicating] and then into the Camp MacKall Reservation there [indicating]. Camp MacKall extends further over this way [indicating]. In effect, it makes the Fort Bragg Reservation large enough so that we can have corps-type maneuvers on it.

Mr. KNOTT. Is it not true, also, Colonel Carter, that part of this is required in any event for that ammunition?

Colonel CARTER. There are 1,500 acres down there which are required. It is at this point here [indicating], I believe.

Mr. KNOTT. That is right.

Mr. TABER. I still do not see what you need this chunk in here for [indicating].

Colonel CARTER. As I explained, sir, you cannot bring a corps through a knothole like this [indicating]. You have to have a wide open area through there.

Mr. TABER. You mean to march them through?

Colonel CARTER. To fight them through. This is a maneuver proposition. We work back and forth between these two points on our big maneuvers.

We lease this land from once to twice a year now. That is when we have maneuvers in this area. That is so we can utilize these two big pieces. This [indicating] is not big enough; nor is this [indicating]. We have to go between the two of them.

Mr. TABER. You go all the way up here [indicating]; do you not?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. We go all the way up there.

Mr. KNOTT. It has actually been worse than a leasing arrangement, Mr. Taber, in that we go in there with their permission, with the understanding we will pay for the damages. We do that year in and year out on a maneuver basis.

Mr. TABER. I do not know; I am skeptical as to that.

General GLASGOW. In addition to maneuvers, I have heard the post commander explain his use of that land. It will be used outside of the maneuver time, also, in that a great portion of the land is used as the drop zone for the airborne training. The balance of that land is used for ranges for the long-range artillery. You cannot mix the two. You have to have one area for the impact zone for the long-range artillery, and the other area for the drop zone of the troops.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any further questions on that?

Mr. TABER. I guess not. Frankly, I am not satisfied with that. It looks like too much acreage.

Mr. RILEY. Before we leave that, do you have any estimates of the cost of leasing this land and paying damages during the period of the lease? Can you give us any idea of that?

Mr. KNOTT. As to what it costs for the maneuvers, and the charge for paying damages?

Mr. RILEY. Yes; for using this area.

Mr. KNOTT. No, sir; I do not know. It has not been a straight-leasing arrangement. It has been a matter where the owner agreed to allow us to trespass with the understanding that we would pay for the damages. Those are settled by the commander at the close of the maneuvers. We do not take a real-estate interest in it as such.

Mr. RILEY. I see. You do not have any figures on the actual cost that has been incurred?

Mr. KNOTT. No, sir.

Mr. RILEY. During the period of maneuvers?

Mr. KNOTT. No, sir.

WAREHOUSE FOR QUARTERMASTER AIR ITEMS

Colonel CARTER. The next item is the "Warehouse."

Mr. RILEY. Quartermaster air items.

Colonel CARTER. Quartermaster Air items.

This facility is required to provide a warehouse for the storage and preparation of parachutes for heavy drop, dropping trucks and jeeps and that sort of thing. Detailed studies of the material and the equipment to be stored, as well as the need for administrative analysis, were the factors used to arrive at the required square footage.

Mr. RILEY. Do these parachutes require special treatment to keep them from deterriorating?

Colonel CARTER. In the next item is "The parachute storage and issue building." It does require special ventilation so that they will not mildew.

Mr. RILEY. This first warehouse building will be used largely for what?

Colonel CARTER. To provide for proper storage and segregation of large nylon parachutes and other Quartermaster Air items which support the air drop.

Mr. RILEY. I thought that was what the parachute storage and issue building was.

Colonel CARTER. That parachute storage and issue building is for the parachutes for the men.

Mr. RILEY. It is a different type f parachute?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; it is much smaller. The reason for this building being larger is that these parachutes have to be opened out,

refolded, and cared for. It is a different building from the storage and issue building for the troops.

The monetary value of the storage in this building will be about $9 million. We will have a sprinkler system. It also has to provide suitable air circulation and moisture control to prevent deterioration of the chutes.

Mr. RILEY. About what is the life of a parachute which is properly taken care of?

Colonel CARTER. I do not know an exact answer to that, sir. I would say if it were properly taken care of and kept dry and mildew did not get in it it would last quite a number of years. On the other hand, if not properly cared for it might deteriorate very quickly.

PARACHUTE STORAGE AND ISSUE BUILDING

The next item is the "Parachute storage and issue building."

Mr. TABER. That is the same thing.

Mr. RILEY. That is for the individuals.

Colonel CARTER. For the individual men.

Mr. RILEY. The other is for the heavy equipment, Mr. Taber. That was the point I was raising, sir.

Colonel CARTER. There is no building in the marshaling area, which is the area where the Airborne Division forms, draws its chutes and gets into planes down near the airfield there, to store and take care of the chutes. They are now stored in some warehouses about 3 miles away, and they have to be put in the trucks and moved down there and taken out and issued to the men and put back in the trucks and carried back. This building will provide a facility at the point where the troops can march in, draw their chutes, go on out into the planes; where the chutes can be brought back to this particular building and repacked and put back in storage pending the next drop.

Mr. RILEY. What type of buildings are those which are being used now?

Colonel CARTER. They are in standard warehouses which have been air-conditioned and which have heat.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have a use for those, if you move this?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; they will be used for storage of parachutes. We are required to keep extra parachutes for the Eighty-second Airborne Division, besides the training chutes, because they must be ready at all times to move out. The buildings now being used will be continued to be used for that purpose.

Mr. RILEY. In other words, in an all-out mobilization you would give them a new issue and send them out; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

AMMUNITION IGLOOS

Mr. RILEY. The next is 33 ammunition igloos.

Colonel CARTER. Those are to go in part of this land we are asking funds to buy. The present area is not large enough, and it is too close to existing construction, as well as the permanent construction which is now in the 1952 program, to provide sufficient safety area to handle the ammunition which is required for the basic load or the ready load for the troops which are on the post.

We are not able to keep at Fort Bragg the ammunition which is required to be kept there. We just cannot do it because we do not have facilities.

This project is one of the most important projects on this list for Fort Bragg. It is very badly needed.

Mr. RILEY. This is for the actual use of Fort Bragg?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. It is not for storing reserves?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. This is for use at Fort Bragg.

WAREHOUSE FOR FLAMMABLES

Mr. RILEY. The next is a warehouse for flammables.

Colonel CARTER. These are to be put in a new ammunition area, to store inflammable materials and certain types of flammable ammunition.

Mr. RILEY. What would be some flammable materials?

Colonel CARTER. All sorts of incendiary grenades; white phosphorous grenades; and thermite grenades and that sort of thing. I was thinking, because I wanted to be sure that we were not putting gasoline mixed in with the flammables. We are not.

ROADS AND RAILROAD

Mr. RILEY. Are these roads for the ammunition area required because you are putting up a new area?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. The railroad is for the same purpose.

Mr. RILEY. Is that a spur track from some railroad?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. The railroad will connect the new ammunition area with the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad at Clifton.

Mr. RILEY. Then you are going to finish the whole thing?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. With a good, heavy wire fence?

Colonel CARTER. That is a manproof fence.

Mr. RILEY. You have some access roads for troop housing. Is that a new area you are setting up or propose to set up?

Colonel CARTER. The new barracks construction in the 1952 program, as well as that proposed in the 1953 program, is more or less in a semicircle on the outer side toward the ranges from the main post at Fort Bragg. This road provides 11,000 feet, about 2 miles, to connect Longstreet Road with the new area.

Mr. TABER. What do you say 4.6 miles for here?

Colonel CARTER. It is 2.1 miles, sir.

General GLASGOW. That is page 95, sir.

Colonel CARTER. On page 95 of the justifications.

AIRCRAFT HANGAR

The next item is a light aircraft hangar, required to provide shop facilities for repair and maintenance of the light aircraft which are assigned to the Airborne Division at Fort Bragg.

Mr. RILEY. The light aircraft is something like the Cub planes?

Colonel CARTER. Cub planes; yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. And helicopters?

Colonel CARTER. L–17's. I do not believe there are any helicopters involved in this particular thing.

General GLASGOW. They probably would have them in the hangar.

Colonel CARTER. These are for liaison aircraft.

TANK BATTALION REPAIR SHOP

Mr. RILEY. Yes. The next is a tank battalion repair shop. They do not have anything there now?

Colonel CARTER. They have one tank repair shop which we got funds for in 1952, which will take care of only one tank battalion. However, since there is a second tank battalion attached to the division, this second shop is required.

Mr. TABER. How soon do you need that?

Colonel CARTER. We have been needing it for several years, actually. We got one last year that will get us out of the mud a little bit. This one has been needed for 2 years, to my certain knowledge.

Mr. TABER. You have one in process?

Colonel CARTER. There is one in process; yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. It looks like this would include a fueling system, too, for the tanks; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. That is in connection with the repair shop structure.

COMPANY REPAIR SHOPS

The next item is for four tank company repair shops. These, as you can see, are smaller shops, with 5,600 square feet. They are to perform the first echelon maintenance, and to provide tank fuel points for the tanks in each individual company. There are no tank company shops at Fort Bragg at all.

OIL STORAGE BUILDING

This next item is for an oil storage building. As you know, it is required that we store our lubricating oils and greases separate from other buildings. This is to provide for that storage in the tank battalion area.

This next project is tied in with the gas storage and dispensers, and is tied into the tank battalion service and maintenance facilities provided in these previous projects.

The wash platforms are the same type of facility.

Mr. RILEY. That is to clean the tanks?

Colonel CARTER. That is right; to clean the mud off them.

HARDSTAND

The next item is for hardstand, to tie in with the tank battalion maintenance and service facilities of these preceding projects—10,000 square yards of hardstand.

The next item is for Camp Gordon. That is all for Fort Bragg.

Mr. RILEY. Would it be proper to say that a great deal of this new construction at Fort Bragg is occasioned by the change of mission of the post?

Colonel CARTER. To some extent, sir. There has been a change since World War II.

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. However, the mission of the post has not been changed now for a number of years.

Mr. RILEY. I meant since World War II.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. It has been changed. It is now an airborne division post. That is because of the existence of the airfield there.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Taber, do you have any further questions on Fort Bragg?

Mr. TABER. No.

CAMP GORDON, GA.

Mr. RILEY. The next base to be considered is Camp Gordon, 12 miles southwest of Augusta, Ga.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. Camp Gordon is 12 miles southwest of Augusta, Ga., and it was activated early in World War II by the acquisition of 55,600 acres of land. There was construction of housing for 38,610 men.

Mr. RILEY. Is that Government-owned land?

Colonel CARTER. It is Government-owned land.

The present mission is to house and support the Southeastern Signal School, the Signal Corps Replacement Training Center, the Provost Marshal General's School for Military Police, and a replacement training center for military police, and the Military Police Board, and the Army Rehabilitation Training Center. That is a pilot for rehabilitating men who have been guilty of minor and sometimes not so minor misdemeanors, and trying to bring them back so that we can make soldiers out of them rather than keeping them in disciplinary barracks. There are also certain general reserve and Signal and Military Police troops.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. They did not have an administration building there before?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. The post has changed its mission from its previous mission of a Division Training Station to all of these different activities.

The present post headquarters is scattered throughout a large number of buildings. This building will join two existing buildings to provide an integrated building of approximately 12,000 square feet.

Mr. RILEY. Is this permanent?

Colonel CARTER. It is planned to be modified for emergency type. Actually it is a mobilization type of construction.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Taber?

Mr. TABER. You have a great big post there now. Why do you want to put up a temporary building of this size and character? It does not sound sensible at all.

Colonel CARTER. The type structure, sir, will be similar to that which exists.

Mr. TABER. Are you going to abandon this post pretty quickly?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; we are not.

Mr. TABER. You do not have any permanent status for it.

Colonel CARTER. The post has not been set up as a permanent station. However, in the present studies they indicate that will very likely be so. The Signal School will be required there. It is in a very good training area.

Mr. TABER. It is not a big amount, but it does sound kind of silly to go ahead and put up an emergency building for a temporary post when you must have something which could be used for an administration building.

Colonel CARTER. We are using now various buildings scattered throughout the area. This is to return those buildings to the use where they were normally used, as barracks, and to tie in two previous buildings which were used as a post headquarters and to make this into one large building so that we will be able to operate the thing more efficiently. The type of structure is mobilization.

Mr. TABER. It just does not make sense.

FORT JACKSON, S. C.

Colonel CARTER. The next is Fort Jackson, S. C.. I think the Chairman is very familiar with Fort Jackson. It is located near Columbia, 5 miles southeast of Columbia, S. C., and I have a general statement here about the station, sir, if you would like to have it.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection the statement may be inserted in the record.

(The statement is as follows:)

FORT JACKSON, S. C.

GENERAL

Fort Jackson is located approximately 6 miles east of Columbia, S. C., population 86,000. The military reservation consists of 52,887 acres of Government-owned land and approximately 17,000 acres of leased land, or a total of approximately 70,000 acres. The station was established as a division camp in World War I. Between World Wars I and II the station was used as a training camp for the South Carolina National Guard. Fort Jackson was inactivated in the spring of 1950, but before it could be closed out, the Korean emergency necessitated its reactivation.

MISSION

The present mission of Fort Jackson is the housing, supporting, and training of th Eighth Training Division, and the housing and supporting of a reception center of approximately 4,000 holding capacity.

WORLD WAR II USAGE

During 1940 and 1941 the capacity of Fort Jackson was increased from approximately 5,000 in barracks and tents to 72,547. Of this capacity, 26,286 were in mobilization type buildings; 2,436 in theater of operation type buildings; and 43,825 in prefabricated hutments. The maximum capacity reached during the World War II period was in May 1942 when 66,646 men were present, consisting of the One Hundredth, Thirtieth, and the Eighth Infantry Divisions, plus miscellaneous technical and service units and station overhead. The size of the reservation during World War II was increased to approximately 65,000 acres. Following World War II, a north camp tract of approximately 10,000 acres containing hutment housing for one infantry division was disposed of. All T/O and hutment-type buildings on the entire post were removed and sold.

EXISTING FACILITIES

Replacement value of land and existing facilities is $85,000,000. Fort Jackson at present has a troop housing capacity of 57,257. Of this capacity, 27,017 are in mobilization type barracks and the remaining 30,240 are in site facilities. With the exception of certain shops, storehouses, motor pool facilities, and classrooms, sufficient supporting facilities exist to support 57,257 troops. The reservation has been recently expanded by the acquisition by lease of 17,524 acres to the south of the present reservation to provide a maneuver area for the Thirty-first Division.

Mr. RILEY. What is the mission of Fort Jackson?

Colonel CARTER. The present mission of Fort Jackson is to house and train the Eighth Training Division, and support a reception center of approximately 4,000 holding capacity. It has an additional mission of training the National Guard and Reserve components of the Army during the summertime in the tent camp which exists at Fort Jackson. It has recently had the Thirty-first National Guard Division in Federal service on duty there, but that division has been moved recently.

RECREATION AND CLASSROOM BUILDINGS

Mr. RILEY. What are these recreation and classroom buildings for? Do they not have anything to use there?

Colonel CARTER. They are now using the buildings which were constructed for storage, shop buildings, and sheds for classrooms. If we build these buildings they will give us a much more efficient place where we can teach certain of the weapons training, signal communications training, and the like, which is conducted indoors, rather than having to continue to use these very inefficient structures scattered all over the place for the existing training. These are needed in connection with the replacement training which is going on at Fort Jackson right now.

ORDNANCE OFFICE

The next project is an ordnance office at Fort Jackson. It is a small office building for the post ordnance, which is right now in a portion of an SP–14. An SP–14 is one of these large shop buildings with high overhead clearance, which is constructed for heavy maintenance. This office is taking up valuable shop space. If we can get this building, which will be mobilization or modified emergency type, similar to the other structures on the post, we will be able to use that space for its original mission; and it is very badly needed for that.

STREET LIGHTING

Mr. RILEY. I notice here an item for street lighting. Have you not had street lighting heretofore?

Colonel CARTER. Fort Jackson is one of the few stations in the entire United States Army where there is no street lighting. It was not put in originally. This is to provide 8 miles of street lighting out of a requirement for 22 miles.

I am very familiar with the Third Army area. This is one project which has been very badly needed for a long time.

Fort McClellan, Ala.

Mr. Riley. The next station is Fort McClellan.

Colonel Carter. Fort McClellan is 6 miles north of Anniston, Ala. Its mission is to house and support the Chemical Corps School which is moving there. There is a Chemical Corps Replacement Training Center, and a Unit Training Center, and a Women's Army Corps Center. Most of this mission will be taken care of by construction authorized and funded in 1952.

The additional items here are to provide for an administration building, for some land acquisition to join the two portions of the Fort McClellan Reservation by a narrow corridor so that we can utilize the two portions of the reservation for tank traffic back and forth without going onto the county roads.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

The administration building is to provide a building for the post transportation officer, which is presently located in a warehouse building without adequate heat, light, or ventilation.

Mr. Taber. You mean they do not have any heat, light, or ventilation?

Colonel Carter. It is very difficult, Mr. Taber, to heat a warehouse, because of the fact that it is not sealed, and because of the height of the the room. In fact, it is practically open space. This is just a corner of a warehouse which is being used.

As to the lighting in the warehouse, since it is a large building, the window space is never adequate.

Mr. Riley. You do not seem to have too many troops there.

Colonel Carter. Fort McClellan is in the process of expanding to take care of the movement of the Chemical Unit Training Center and the Women's Army Corps. Its present strength is 782 officers and 3,811 enlisted men. However, its permanent strength is planned for 257 officers and 6,693 enlisted men, with a target strength of approximately 42,000.

We are not moving people to McClellan because there are 913 spaces in permanent barracks. There are 16 mobilization barracks buildings. All the remainder of the building is a tent camp, until we complete the 1952 construction. Then the units which are scheduled to move there will move in.

Mr. Riley. Do you recall about how many barracks you are building with the 1952 construction money?

Colonel Carter. The 1952 program will provide permanent troop housing for 1,025 enlisted men, 2,786 enlisted women, and about 2,000 spaces in modified emergency housing for personnel of the Chemical Unit Training Center.

Mr. Riley. Does that emergency housing have to be constructed, or is it already there?

Colonel Carter. There was authorized in 1952 2,000 temporary spaces, because of the fact that there is no housing there.

Mr. Riley. Thank you. You have already described the administration building and its purpose.

LAND

How much more land are you buying?

General GLASGOW. One hundred fifty-five acres.

Mr. RILEY. It is pretty expensive; is it not?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. That is a very narrow corridor which connects the main reservation with what is know as the Morrisville Maneuver Area. This piece of land is 400 feet wide and 23,670 feet long. It is really a right-of-way for a tank road to go between those two reservations.

Mr. RILEY. Why does that land cost $617 an acre?

Colonel CARTER. Do you have an explanation for that, Mr. Knott? Why is the land $617 an acre?

The explanation given before the Armed Services Committee, sir, was the severance damages, due to the fact that we are cutting in a number of farms and pieces by this corridor. Of course, that type of acquisition is always more expensive than if you by the whole tract. Mr. Knott, from the Real Estate Division, Chief of Engineers' Office, may have a further explanation.

Mr. KNOTT. That is the principal explanation, Colonel Carter.

Mr. RILEY. What kind of land is it? Is it close to a town or something?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. There are some small towns scattered through there, though.

Mr. KNOTT. There are some residences, Mr. Chairman, which are rather highly valued here. There are four residences and outbuildings at a round figure of $34,000.

Mr. RILEY. Can you not get a corridor which would not run over some residences?

Mr. KNOTT. The land itself, I believe, is not inordinately high. It is around $150 an acre. However, there is a sizable severance. There are eight ownerships affected.

Mr. TABER. Do you really need that extra land?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; we do. The county has refused to let us run our vehicles over its roads, so we are faced with not being able to use about one-third of the reservation.

STOREHOUSES

Mr. RILEY. Next is two storehouses.

Colonel CARTER. These two storehouses are for the Army Chemical Training Center and are necessary to provide suitable space for storage and issue of Army Chemical Corps Training School property located near the school activities. They are special items for the Chemical Corps School, and not for general post storage.

They are priced at $7.50 a square foot on a standard plan.

POST ENGINEER FACILITIES

Mr. RILEY. What is this requirement for post-engineer facilities?

Colonel CARTER. The post-engineer facilities at Fort McClellan were built for a post of 900 men. The project includes, you will note, a loading platform, office building and warehouse, paint, crating, and carpenter shop, and a combination shop, railroad spur, toolhouse,

plumbing, and lumber shed and vehicle shed. The existing facilities, which are very small, are required by the post quartermaster. They are right in his area so that they can be utilized for his activities. This will put the post engineer in business to take care of the station.

Mr. TABER. Have you not got any storehouses at this place now at all?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Do you mean the item for tool storehouses for the Chemical Treatment Center?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. There are no storehouses for that purpose. This is not for general post storage. This is for storage for special training aids and items for the Chemical Corps Training Center School.

LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP

Mr .RILEY. The next item is "Locomotive repair shop."

Colonel CARTER. There is no existing facility at the station for that purpose. The present rolling stock consists of one 80-ton and one 45-ton Diesel electric engine.

Mr. RILEY. Two of them.

Colonel CARTER. Two of them. In addition to housing the engines, the shop will be used for maintenance inspection of the engines.

Mr. TABER. How near is that to the next station?

Colonel CARTER. Fort McClellan?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. The nearest station is Fort McPherson, Ga.

Mr. TABER. For the amount of railroad that you have there, could you not hire the railroad that serves the plant?

Colonel CARTER. It would be much more expensive than running our own small switching service. The railroad, when they have to come in, charge us very heavy switching charges.

Mr. TABER. I mean to repair your locomotives.

Colonel CARTER. The Transportation Corps actually handles the major repairs for mobile field maintenance. This is for the daily operation maintenance of the locomotives, not for maintenance repairs. You can see, there are no overhead cranes, and so forth.

FORT MCPHERSON, GA.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is Fort McPherson.

Colonel CARTER. Fort McPherson is located on the southwestern edge of Atlanta, Ga. It is the headquarters of the Third Army. It is a very small station. The present strength is 1,751 enlisted men with 785 officers. The large number of officers is due to the fact that it is an Army headquarters.

AMMUNITION MAGAZINES

The project includes four ammunition magazines. The existing magazines are located very close to a noncommissioned officer housing area, and are within the danger area. In fact, we have been unable to store even the small ammunition that is required to be kept at Fort McPherson in those magazines and have had to bring it in in very small quantities from Fort Benning, 125 miles away.

Mr. RILEY. You do not use much ammunition at Fort McPherson, do you?

Coloner CARTER. Very little, sir. It is only guard ammunition, small-arms ammunition, some saluting ammunition. The minimum distance between magazines and public buildings is supposed to be 800 feet. These are actually old buildings that are located within 100 feet of the post gymnasium.

Mr. TABER. How did that come about? Did you not pay any attention to the regulations when you built the gymnasium or the ammunition storage buildings?

Colonel CARTER. The gymnasium is a temporary building built during the war. The National Safety Board and the Ammunition Board have changed these safety distances since it was built.

Mr. RILEY. What is the present condition of the ammunition magazines?

Colonel CARTER. They are in good condition. They are very small.

Mr. TABER. What are you going to do with them?

Colonel CARTER. They will be used for paint storage for the time being. They may be demolished in the future. They are not very expensive buildings.

CAMP RUCKER, ALA.

Mr. RILEY. The next is Camp Rucker.

Colonel CARTER. Camp Rucker is an infantry division training station located 20 miles northwest of Dothan, Ala.

There are 58,849 acres of Government-owned land. The present strength of the station is approximately 21,463. There are no permanent facilities at Camp Rucker. We are building from the 1952 program some additional mobilization-type modified emergency-type facilities; the existing magazine storage facilities do not permit storage of ammunition in accordance with the requirements of the safety manuals.

AMMUNITION MAGAZINES

The new structures will be located in the existing ammunition area and will provide sufficient ammunition magazines to properly segregate the different types of ammunition so that it can be stored safely.

Mr. TABER. There is not any storage there at all now?

Colonel CARTER. There is storage there now, sir. But there are no ammunition magazines of this type.

EMERGENCY STORAGE

Mr. TABER. You have what they call emergency storage?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. TABER. And you have 11,000 square feet of it?

Colonel CARTER. We have 11,193 square feet of emergency-type storage. However, we have modified emergency to make up the requirement for 17,511 square feet.

Mr. TABER. You do not need this very badly, do you?

Colonel CARTER. If we do not get it, we will not be able to store the ammunition that we are required to store in this place. We have not got it there now.

Mr. TABER. You are able to operate the station with 18,000 troops?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. We can operate the station. We can send trucks to Fort Benning and bring the ammunition down daily at great expense.

Mr. TABER. Do you do that now?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. You mean you bring ammunition down daily from Fort Benning?

Colonel CARTER. During certain periods when there is heavy training, we cannot keep the amount of ammunition on the post that is necessary.

Mr. TABER. How many times in the year?

Colonel CARTER. It would be very frequent, sir. I would have to check on the exact number of times. It would vary, of course, during the training cycle.

Mr. TABER. Once a month or once in 6 months?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; it would be more frequent than that. It would be at least once a week.

Mr. TABER. How far is it?

Colonel CARTER. It is about 140 miles.

Mr. TABER. A round trip of 140 miles by truck—you can hardly figure the interest on the money. It would seem as though you could get along just as well without it.

CAMP STEWART, GA.

Mr. RILEY. The next is Camp Stewart, Ga.

Colonel CARTER. Camp Stewart is an antiaircraft artillery training center. It has 280,000 acres of land and is an antiaircraft firing range.

All the construction at Camp Stewart is mobilization type and tents. Stewart is mainly a tent camp. We train antiaircraft battalions there before they go out to their assigned sites.

SEWAGE SYSTEM REPAIR

This project is to repair the existing sewage system which was built during the war and is in such bad repair that we have had to block up quite a large part of it. It has caused us continual trouble.

The water table is almost on the surface and there is so much infiltration of sand and water into the sewer lines that the sewage disposal plant will not operate. This is a very urgent project.

Mr. TABER. You have 40 miles of sewer in there with a camp population of about 4,000? That does not make sense.

Colonel CARTER. This is to rehabilitate 114,000 feet; that is, 110,000 feet with a new length of 4,000 feet to be laid. This situation is such that we have had to bypass the sewage disposal plant many times and dump raw sewage into a very sluggish stream.

Mr. TABER. What kind of pipes do you have put down for that?

Colonel CARTER. We have to put down vitreous tile.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have vitreous tile in there now?

Colonel CARTER. Some of it is concrete pipe, the early type of concrete pipe and very porous.

Mr. TABER. Nine dollars a foot is a pretty good price for that kind of stuff.

Colonel CARTER. The stuff is very difficult to lay, since it has to be laid under water and you have to pump out the ditch.

Mr. TABER. You mean you have to lay it under water for 20 miles?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. Camp Stewart is perfectly flat and our sewer lines are down below the water table. They run to lift stations and are pumped up.

Mr. TABER. You cannot operate a ditching machine on the job, you have to shovel it by hand?

Colonel CARTER. We operate a ditching machine and we shore the sides of the ditch and pump the ditches out and dig out the old pipe. It is a very expensive operation. This estimate has been very carefully checked.

Mr. TABER. It sounds like a very big price; I do not know. Perhaps I am just not up to date.

Mr. RILEY. That completes the Third Army and the next Army area is the Fourth Army.

FOURTH ARMY

Will you tell us what States that covers?

Colonel CARTER. It covers the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. There are six major stations in an active status.

Mr. RILEY. And you are asking for funds for five of them?

Colonel CARTER. That is right; Fort Bliss, Camp Chaffee, Fort Hood, Camp Polk, and Fort Sill. I have a short statement on the Fourth Army, if you want it in the record.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, it will be put in the record.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

GENERAL STATEMENT OF FOURTH ARMY REPRESENTATIVE IN SUPPORT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1953 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Fourth Army is the Department of Army command which has charge of military installations in the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. There are at present six major troop installations in an active status.

During both World Wars, all existing installations were expanded rapidly through provision of temporary facilities. In many instances, these buildings have now passed their economic life and replacement is required. Missions assigned installations have changed, in some instances, so that facilities which were adequate during World War II are now insufficient and must be expanded or replaced. In addition, increased mechanization and extraordinary advances in scientific fields, particularly electronics and guided missiles, have changed the equipment in the hands of troops and imposed new requirements for the accomplishment of proper training and for operational support.

This program requests the authorization and the appropriation of $20,995,000 for the following installations:

Fort Bliss, Tex	$5,036,000
Camp Chaffee, Ark	461,000
Fort Hood, Tex	10,516,000
Camp Polk, La	608,000
Fort Sill, Okla	4,374,000
Total	20,995,000

Fort Bliss, Tex.

Mr. Riley. The first one is Fort Bliss. What is its mission?

Colonel Carter. Fort Bliss is near El Paso. Its mission includes the antiaircraft artillery school and the guided missiles branch of the artillery school, antiaircraft replacement training center, and the training of guided missiles units.

It also has Army Field Forces Board No. 4 which is concerned with the testing of antiaircraft and guided missiles. It was initially a cavalry post and was established in 1848.

Mr. Riley. I note where you are leasing 1,821,444 acres of land. From whom do you lease that land?

Colonel Carter. That is leased from some private owners and some of it is carried on lease, I believe, from one of the States. Do you have the picture of the leasing, Mr. Knott?

Mr. Knott. I do not have a breakdown of it. I believe we have furnished it for the record.

Mr. Riley. I was just wondering whether it was land that was owned by some other department of the Government or privately owned.

Mr. Knott. The term is somewhat misleading insofar as it applies to a large bulk of the land. There is some public domain land on which there are lease and suspension agreements. In other words, there are grazing rights which have been suspended. The land was leased to individuals for grazing and those leases have been suspended and we are paying for those rights.

Mr. Riley. Do you have to pay some other department of the Government—the Department of the Interior, for instance?

Mr. Knott. No, sir; it is public domain land and under their control.

Mr. Riley. And they let you use it without remuneration?

Mr. Knott. That is right.

Mr. Riley. Do you wish to furnish a statement on Fort Bliss?

Colonel Carter. I have a statement on Fort Bliss, if you would like to have it.

Mr. Riley. Without objection, it will be put in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Detailed Statement of the Fourth Army Representative in Support of the Fiscal Year 1953 Military Construction Program

Fort Bliss, Tex.

Fort Bliss is located adjacent to El Paso, Tex., at the south end of a large reservation of approximately 1,800,000 acres. It is a permanent post, having been established in 1848. The total Government investment to date is excess of $35,000,000. Fort Bliss was initially a cavalry post and was the home of the First Cavalry Division until May 1943. In 1940 training of antiaircraft personnel was initiated, and an Antiaircraft Replacement Training Center established. By September 30, 1943, a total of 2,322 officers and 28,336 enlisted men were in training there. In 1944 the Antiaircraft Branch of the Artillery School and Army Field Forces Board No. 4 were located at Fort Bliss. Fort Bliss is now designated as the Antiaircraft Artillery and Guided Missile Center. Present and proposed mission contemplates the continuance of the AAA and GM Branch of the Artillery School, the AAA Replacement Training Center, the training of tactical guided missile units, and the continued expansion of of guided-missile training and development.

Fort Bliss does not have facilities specifically designed for school use. The lack for adequate facilities for continuing expansion of AAA and guided missile training for officers and enlisted men has become a major problem. The academic facilities presently used by the AAA and GM Branch of the Artillery School are located principally in five 3-story 212-man permanent barracks buildings. These facilities have been temporarily adapted for academic facilities but are inadequate. Part of this deficiency will be overcome by the construction of a new school building, the first increment of which is included in the fiscal year 1952 construction program as the priority project for this command. This program includes the remaining portion of the building (project No. A401–115) and will complete the accommodations necessary to provide the classroom and office facilities.

Included in this program also is a project for four material laboratories (project No. A401–89) which are required so that demonstration and instruction on heavy AAA equipment can be properly accomplished.

Another deficiency existing at Fort Bliss is the lack of facilities for field maintenance of artillery and guided-missile equipment. The scope of this operation has increased because of the recent developments in the complexity and types of the equipment. This program provides for the construction of an artillery and guided-missile field maintenance shop (project No. A401–94).

The Army Field Forces Board No. 4 at Fort Bliss has the primary mission of the testing and development of antiaircraft and guided-missile equipment and procedures. Expansion of this activity has resulted in outgrowing existing facilities and considerable decentralization has taken place. A laboratory and shop building was included in the fiscal year 1952 construction program and the construction of an administration building included in this program (project No. A401–93) will provide the required facilities, thus permitting great increase in operational efficiency and close integration of activities.

ACADEMIC AND OFFICE BUILDINGS

Mr. RILEY. I notice that the first item under "Fort Bliss" is an academic and office building for $3,059,000.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. You must be setting up quite a university.

Colonel CARTER. We have got a university there and it is one of the most important universities in the world for training in guided missiles.

Mr. TABOR. Do you have anything of this character in process at the present time?

Colonel CARTER. We have a similar building in the 1952 program at Fort Sill which should be ready for advertising pretty soon.

Mr. TABER. That is for the same purpose?

Colonel CARTER. This is the second increment of a project, $2 million of which was provided in the 1952 program. So this is in addition to that program.

Mr. TABER. You mean that this is a separate building from the building that you are putting up with the 1952 money?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; it will be a continuation of the same building. The initial planning was to take care of a $5 million building. We provided that it be built in usable increments so that as one is finished the other one can be added to it.

Mr. TABER. Is this as large a building as the other one?

Colonel CARTER. This will complete the $5 million structure.

Mr. TABER. Yes, but is this as large as the other building?

Colonel CARTER. A little larger.

Mr. TABER. This building is supposed to be three stories high, but we are not told how large it is except in square feet, 161,000.

Colonel CARTER. The existing one, which is presently under design—this part which is of the same design will provide 85,000 feet of a

building which will eventually provide 246,000 feet. This portion is 161,000 feet.

Mr. TABER. So this is twice as large as the other one?

USE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. Upon completion of the entire building we will be able to return to its normal use barracks space, some garage space, and 21,000 square feet of mobilization buildings.

Mr. TABER. Including a stable?

Colonel CARTER. There are four permanent stables to be reassigned to the artillery school for use as electronics laboratories, warehouses, and property offices; two permanent garages will revert to motor-vehicle repair and inspection shops, and five permanent barracks will be assigned to troop housing for 1,270 men.

Mr. TABER. Would not the 85,000 feet that you have under construction take care of you?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Mr. TABER. How many people have you got there?

Colonel CARTER. 25,954.

Mr. TABER. When will you be ready to let a contract for this?

Colonel CARTER. It should be possible to let the contract for this portion fairly quickly.

Mr. TABER. Does that mean the first of April or May?

Colonel CARTER. It should be possible to let it this fall. The original design was to provide for a complete building, with only the $2 million portion being advertised.

MATERIALS LABORATORIES

Mr. RILEY. Tell us about these materials laboratories, four of them.

Colonel CARTER. These are special buildings required with a minimum of 35 feet overhead clearance and sufficient horizontal interior clearance to permit inside instruction on heavy antiaircraft matériel. This instruction must be done indoors, due to the dirt and dust and wind-blown sand that you get at Fort Bliss. That is one reason why we have such a terrific area of land there. It is not useful for anything else.

Mr. RILEY. In other words, you give inside instruction and then go out and test them in the open?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. We actually do the training in the open, the firing, and a lot of the instruction is done on the inside.

Mr. RILEY. The next is an administration building.

Colonel CARTER. That is for Field Forces Board No. 4. The present facilities which they are using, which are in permanent barracks, are located about 2 miles from the area in which the board does its testing.

Mr. RILEY. They do not have any administration building there now?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. They do not have any space at the test sites now. These are in barracks and in part of the old post headquarters. There will be a return of barracks for 212 enlisted men to its original purpose.

Mr. RILEY. You will have the use of those barracks if they are returned?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

ARTILLERY AND GUIDED-MISSILES FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the artillery and guided-missiles field maintenance shop.

Colonel CARTER. The present facility which is now in use will be turned over to shop purposes where they do not need as much space. This maintenance shop is to replace one which has two rows of steel columns down each side which prevents the traversing of weapons undergoing repair and the ceiling is too low, so that you cannot elevate the weapons to find out whether you have to repair them or not.

Mr. RILEY. What are you going to do with the old building?

Colonel CARTER. It will be turned over for activity in the Artillery School for use in shop classes where the size of the weapons is not so great as to cause the restriction of the ceiling height and columns to hurt it.

CAMP CHAFFEE, ARK.

Mr. TABER. You have two or three items for Camp Chaffee; do you not?

Colonel CARTER. May I insert in the record the mission of Camp Chaffee?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

(The information referred to is as follows:)

CAMP CHAFFEE, ARK.

Camp Chaffee, built in 1942, is located 9 miles east of the city of Fort Smith, Ark., on a reservation of 73,000 acres. All construction is temporary. The total Government investment to date is in excess of $35,000,000. Camp Chaffee was used during World War II for training of armored divisions. On September 30, 1943 it had a strength of 2,701 officers and 21,906 enlisted men. Camp Chaffee was inactivated in 1949 and was reactivated as an Artillery Replacement Training Center in August 1951. Its ultimate major mission is the training of Infantry divisions.

Adequate facilities are available at Camp Chaffee with the exception of field maintenance facilities for Engineer equipment. The accomplishment of field maintenance has been seriously hampered by the lack of adequate facilities. This program includes one project of construction of a heavy-equipment repair shop (project No. A402–27) and a second project for construction of 8,000 square yards of hardstands (project No. A402–29) to eliminate the deficiency in facilities now existing at Camp Chaffee.

HEAVY-EQUIPMENT REPAIR SHOP

Mr. TABER. Why do you need the heavy-equipment repair shop?

Colonel CARTER. There are no adequate facilities there now for heavy-equipment repair shop, for post engineer equipment, and for Engineer-type equipment that is used in training. The existing structure is only 5,000 square feet and is a mobilization type which is not large enough nor does it carry the ceiling height required to repair Engineer cranes and that type of equipment.

Mr. TABER. You have $18 a square foot in here for 24,000 square feet, a shop 80 feet by 300. That is practically as much as a permanent construction job would cost; I do not know but what it is more.

Colonel CARTER. It is a more or less permanent structure. It will be a modified emergency low-maintenance type. It is a one-story building with a steel-frame roof, with a fairly permanent-type roof over the steel frame.

Mr. TABER. What about the foundation?

Colonel CARTER. The foundation will be a concrete slab on grade.

Mr. TABER. What will be the sides of the building—glass?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. It will be cement block or tile—that type of construction. The reason for the high cost is the overhead clearance and the fact that it has a clear span.

Mr. TABER. How high would it be?

Colonel CARTER. I do not have the exact figure, but it would be about 14 feet.

Mr. TABER. How long have you been operating this place—quite a while; have you not?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. It was established as a mobilization camp in the beginning of the war, 1942.

Mr. TABER. And it was used that way right straight through; was it not?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. We have found to our sorrow that our maintenance of Engineer equipment has not been very good. It has been very costly to replace the equipment which is why we are trying to get the maintenance shop.

Mr. TABER. What kind of equipment?

Colonel CARTER. Bulldozers, cranes, road graders. This is a maintenance deal.

Mr. TABER. You use those things for training purposes?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. This is for maintenance of the post itself, not for training purposes.

Mr. TABER. You do not have to have a great many of those things there; do you?

Colonel CARTER. They have quite a few there. This is based on 580 pieces of equipment which will be in the shop at one time for maintenance. This is a field maintenance shop, and it will take care of equipment for the post engineer as well as Engineer troop units. It is based on 580 pieces of equipment.

Mr. TABER. When do you expect to do this job?

Colonel CARTER. This says special design, but it is more or less a standard plan and we should be able to get it under way at the beginning of the working season, in the spring; advertise it in January.

Mr. TABER. You have some hardstands, too.

Colonel CARTER. That is to go with that shop.

FORT HOOD, TEX.

Mr. RILEY. The next item is Fort Hood.

Colonel CARTER. There are two large items in there, water supply and land acquisition. This is the third and last of the land-acquisition projects. I have a statement on the mission of Fort Hood, if you would like to have it.

Mr. RILEY. It may be inserted in the record at this point, without objection.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

FORT HOOD, TEX.

Fort Hood is located 35 miles west of the city of Temple, Tex., and adjacent to the town of Killeen. It is a permanent post, having been so designated in 1950. The existing reservation of approximately 154,000 acres is especially suited to the training of armored units. The total Government investment to date is over $87,000,000. Fort Hood was initially built as a mobilization-type camp for a tank-destroyer training center, being initially occupied in 1941. Subsequently, a second camp of theater-of-operation-type construction was opened at North Camp Hood. By September 30, 1943, a total of 5,369 officers and 49,819 enlisted men were in training there. At the close of World War II, the majority of the buildings at North Camp Hood were sold, although the land and utilities were retained for use of National Guard and Organized Reserve Corps units in summer camp. All facilities at South Camp Hood, now designated as Fort Hood, were retained.

Mobilization plans call for one armored division at North Hood and one at South Hood, with sufficient other troops units in both areas so as to total 60,000 troops. The terrain and facilities available for training armored units make Fort Hood one of the best tank-training areas in the United States, and this has been assigned as a primary mission. The existing tank ranges, although restricted, are excellent; but, with improvements in existing weapons and development of the new 120-millimeter gun, the velocities and ranges have increased to such an extent that the existing safety areas are inadequate for firing under combat conditions. Limiting the conditions of firing to artificial conditions nullifies any benefits of training. The solution to this problem is the acquisition of 63,015 acres of land, generally to the southeast of the present reservation. This acquisition has been included as a project (project No. A404–150) in this program. Coordination has been effected on the acquisition of this land and little or no opposition is expected.

The existing water supply and storage facilities are inadequate for the present and future needs for Fort Hood, Gray Air Force Base, and Killeen Base. A project (project No. A404–149) has been included in this program in order to furnish a new, dependable, and adequate supply to meet current and anticipated needs of these installations in accordance with current established standards. This project also includes modification of existing sewage-treatment facilities which do not meet current Army or State standards.

Ordnance repair shops originally designed for tank-destroyer maintenance are in temporary buildings and the facilities are inadequate and cannot be adapted for new types of armored equipment. Accordingly, a project has been included in this program for three Ordnance repair shops (project No. A404–153). The other deficiency in Ordnance facilities is the inadequacy of the instrument-repair shop, and the program provides for construction of an instrument-repair shop (project No. A404–148) so that the required maintenance may be properly accomplished in an efficient and economical manner.

Mr. RILEY. Does that have a mission similar to that of Fort Knox?

Colonel CARTER. It is similar but different. It is similar in that it is for armored-division training. Fort Knox is the armored school. We actually have an armored division stationed at Fort Hood, a full division, full strength, and we have facilities for putting another division in North Hood, in tents. In fact, we have several thousand troops there in maneuvers at North Fort Hood this summer.

ORDNANCE SHOPS

The existing ordnance shops are not built to take care of heavy-tank maintenance, which is the reason we have to have these new ones. They were designed originally for much lighter-type tanks.

Mr. RILEY. Were they used during World War II?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. And they have outgrown their usefulness?

Colonel CARTER. They were tank destroyers. Fort Hood during World War II was a tank-destroyer center, and they used much lighter vehicles than the tanks that we now have.

Mr. RILEY. The height and the strength of these buildings is what make them cost so much?

Colonel CARTER. That is right; the height, strength, and clear-floor area.

Mr. TABER. How did you get along this many years without any ordnance repair shop?

Colonel CARTER. You might say by main strength and awkwardness. We are not carrying out the repair mission. That is the problem. We have to improvise.

Mr. TABER. When would you be able to let the contract on this?

Colonel CARTER. Certainly it would be possible to let it by next spring, sir.

INSTRUMENT REPAIR SHOP

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the "Instrument repair shop."

Colonel CARTER. That is 739 square feet; the instrument repair shop area now is on top of an ordnance warehouse. It is standard construction and is temporary and of local design and does not provide facilities for the repair of instruments which we now have in tanks, which we did not have previously.

Mr. RILEY. What type of instruments?

Colonel CARTER. To control the tank, the firing of the weapons: and there is some classified equipment on tanks, so we can use them under conditions where normally we would not use tanks.

WATER SUPPLY AND STORAGE FACILITIES

The item for "Water supply and storage facilities" is a very important project for Fort Hood. It is tied into the construction of the Belton Reservoir. The existing source of water supply is unreliable and inadequate. For the past several years it has been necessary to impose severe restrictions on water usage during the summer months. The Lampassas River, which is the main source of water, ceases to flow and Hood must depend entirely on wells. The water demand is about twice as much as the capacity of these wells.

In addition, there is a complication at Hood in that the water supply for the town of Killeen, Tex., comes from Fort Hood. Killeen has increased tremendously in size and requires more water.

This project will increase the existing reservoir capacity to approximately 12 million gallons, with a minimum of 8 million gallons a day to meet the requirements of the troop strength at Hood.

The maximum demand is 150 gallons per day, which is standard.

Mr. RILEY. Why do you have to furnish the town of Killeen, Tex., with water?

Colonel CARTER. May I go off the record, sir?

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RILEY. If you went deep enough in the well, could you get water?

Colonel CARTER. I would not say that we could not, but it would be more expensive. This Belton Reservoir tie-in is the only solution to the problem.

Mr. RILEY. The Government owns the Belton Reservoir, does it?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. I believe it is a project under the Corps of Engineers. It is under construction now.

Mr. RILEY. What water rights have the people in that area or what are they going to have? Does the Army have prior rights?

Mr. KNOTT. We will buy fee title to the land.

Mr. RILEY. You are going to own it?

Mr. KNOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. This is a reservoir you are putting up?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. This is to tie into the reservoir. The reservoir is being built by the Federal Government under the Corps of Engineers civil works. This is simply to provide the intake structures and the necessary pipe and that sort of thing, to get this water to Fort Hood.

Mr. TABER. Intake pipe, 8 miles and a half; supply line, 10-million-gallon storage and water-treatment facilities. I do not see where you are going to get additional water out of those.

Colonel CARTER. The water comes out of the reservoir that is being constructed.

Mr. TABER. Under another deal?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; it is not under the military, but it is being constructed under the civil-works program of the Corps of Engineers; I presume it is a flood-control reservoir; something of the kind.

Mr. KNOTT. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. When do they anticipate completing the Belton Reservoir, if you know?

Mr. KNOTT. It is in active progress now.

Colonel CARTER. It is under construction now.

Mr. RILEY. I am just wondering when you are going to be able to get water there. Are they going to finish it in 1 year or 2 years?

Mr. TABER. I think we ought to get that checked, so we may have the information.

Colonel CARTER. We can supply the information for the record.

Mr. TABER. We will check it now and have the information so that we will not have to think about it later.

LAND ACQUISITION

Mr. RILEY. The next item is land acquisition.

Colonel CARTER. This is the other tank firing range which will give us one in the South, one in the middle of the country and the one we have at Camp Erwin in California. It is essential to meet the new range requirements for the 120-millimeter high-velocity tank guns which will be available this year for use in training.

We have made a very careful survey of this land and excluded roads and all of the property of any great value on the edges, so that the boundary is quite irregular. That is so that we will be displacing only the minimum number of people from any cultivated land. This is largely rough Texas hills and not suitable for agriculture.

Mr. RILEY. How much land do you have out there?

Colonel CARTER. The reservation now has 153,698 acres. This is to add 63,015 acres at an estimated cost of $5,306,000. The total acreage is 217,619.

Mr. TABER. Does this cut into any substantial properties such as railroads or highways that will have to be relocated?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; it does not.

CAMP POLK, LA.

Mr. RILEY. The next is Camp Polk.

Colonel CARTER. Camp Polk is in Louisiana, about 11 miles west of Leesville. It consists of approximately 100,000 acres.

Mr. TABER. This statement says 33,000 acres.

Colonel CARTER. I will check that figure. One of them is bound to be wrong.

The camp was built in 1941, and reactivated in 1950.

The present strength is 17,567. Its projected strength is 49,530.

Mr. TABER. You do not know how large it got during World War II?

Colonel CARTER. I do not have the figures for Camp Polk before me.

Mr. RILEY. This is for post engineering storage?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. There is no Government storage there now for this item. The items which will be in this set-up are now stored in the open, and this will prepare for transportation and for engineer heavy equipment which has been—and quite heavy spare parts.

Mr. RILEY. This is used in connection with the training program?

Colonel CARTER. This is used in connection with the post engineer activities for maintenance of the post.

ORDNANCE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. The next is ordnance administrative building.

Colonel CARTER. They are now working in improvised facilities, and warehousing is badly needed to alleviate existing warehouses. This will provide the post ordnance with normal activities to house administrative field maintenance and stock records section.

POST ENGINEER HARDSTANDS

Mr. RILEY. The next is post engineering hardstands.

Colonel CARTER. The post engineering hardstand is to provide hardstands where none exist for post engineering equipment in connection with the field maintenance. The hardstand for ordnance area is for the same purpose. There is no hardstand there now which can be used in that area.

POST ENGINEER MOTOR REPAIR SHOP

Mr. RILEY. The main item is the post engineer motor repair shop.

Colonel CARTER. That is right. It is needed for the repair and maintenance of engineer survey and like equipment being used by the post engineers and troop training. There are no present facilities to meet the need. The present wood building of 9,600 square feet being used to accommodate a part of the covered space required to field maintenance shop. The remaining field maintenance and organization maintenance is not being performed, or is being performed in the open without benefit of cover. It will support 550 actual pieces of equipment.

Mr. TABER. What have they been doing about such things before?

Colonel CARTER. They have been repairing them in the open, or they have not been repairing them, or they have been sending them out at a bigger expense.

Mr. TABER. How long has this shop been idle?

Colonel CARTER. It was reactivated in 1950.

Mr. TABER. And they never had anything there such as this during the war?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. How soon could you let a contract on that?

Colonel CARTER. It would be let in the early spring or late winter.

FORT SILL, OKLA.

The next item, Mr. Chairman, is Fort Sill, which is near Lawton, Okla., which was originally occupied in 1871. The Government has 104,000 acres of land. The present strength is 26,817 officers and men. It is the main artillery school, and artillery replacement training center.

Mr. RILEY. You are asking for about $4,374,000 for various construction.

Colonel CARTER. That is right; the largest item is for five enlisted men's barracks, 165-man barracks.

Mr. RILEY. Where are you building 165-man barracks here as against the other size barracks in other units?

Colonel CARTER. These artillery units are small units. We have the 1952 program, which consists of 165-man barracks, artillery battalion, which is smaller than the average, normal infantry and other types.

Mr. RILEY. This is to keep the artillery unit together?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. Each of the battalions will have its own barracks.

There are two motor repair shops, and the hardstand to go with them.

The five enlisted men's barracks and laboratory, classroom and office building, for the artillery school, which will provide special classrooms for the Army training, and to carry on training on helicopter and light aircraft, helicopter transportation. Fort Sill is becoming the center of light aircraft and helicopter training for the Army.

WATER STORAGE TANKS

Mr. RILEY. Then you have a water storage tank.

Colonel CARTER. The water storage tank is to safeguard against a shortage in case of a break, of the approximately 24-inch cast-iron supply line.

Mr. RILEY. You have a present storage of 500,000 gallons, and you want two and a half million?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. The criteria under which we operate for fire demands for the station of this size approximately 4,000 gallons a minute over a 4-hour period.

Mr. RILEY. Is that a reservoir?

Colonel CARTER. That is a reservoir, yes.

Mr. RILEY. With pumps?

Colonel CARTER. With pumps.

Mr. TABER. All of these buildings are of special design, for all of this project, practically, until you get down to that tank. What would be the lead time; it would be a good while, would it not?

Colonel CARTER. We should be able to get them to begin work in the spring. We have started designs on them, just getting the designs started, and we should be able to complete them in 6 to 9 months; certainly we could by some time this summer.

FORT HOOD, TEX.

WATER PROBLEMS

Mr. TABER. What do you know about Fort Hood, coming back to that for a moment?

I understand that the water there, while the Government has been paying for the Belton Dam, the Texas people claim they own the water. Unless you have some agreement with those people there is no use in giving you this money to take water out of the reservoir. We have got to know that we are going to get the water before you go ahead and make this kind of an investment.

Colonel CARTER. I can say positively that negotiations for the water have been going on concurrently——

Mr. TABER. But we have got to know more about it before we put up 3 or 4 million dollars for the project.

Colonel CARTER. In view of the fact that the water supply for the town of Saline, Tex., depends upon this same water supply, we will have no difficulty in getting an agreement on the water.

Mr. TABER. I think you ought to know that you have the water before you start putting up the money. It seems to me you are getting the cart before the horse.

Mr. RILEY. Does the water belong to the residents in that area?

Mr. TABER. I do not know. I understand that the State claims it.

Mr. RILEY. Did you get any information as to whether the reservoir would be completed?

Mr. TABER. It might be completed this year, but it is one of those things where we put a closing date on it, and where the Engineers tell us, but about three out of five times they do not meet the time.

Colonel CARTER. We will be glad to furnish a statement on that for the record.

(The information requested is as follows:)

BELTON RESERVOIR

Two organizations in Texas are concerned with control of water. They are the Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District and the Texas State Board of Water Engineers.

The Fort Worth district engineer has had informal discussions with both organizations who have assured him informally that when the time comes to apply for formal permit it will be cheerfully granted.

The Secretary of the Army has approved a reservoir capacity of 10,000 acre-feet.

Contract for construction of dam was let last spring and construction is well under way. Outlet structures are already in. Final contract for closure of dam will be let in summer of 1953. Dam should be filled by spring of 1954.

Inlet structures, access roads, real estate, etc., should be constructed prior to closure. Otherwise, expensive cofferdams will be required for inlet structures after dam is filled.

Fort Sill, Okla.

Mr. Riley. Coming back to Fort Sill, on page 141, you have some hangar-type shops and classrooms, $786,000.

Colonel Carter. Those are shop-type buildings with concrete floors, and the hangar-type shop and classroom will replace existing temporary hangars, and provide a portion of the required classrooms.

The design is such as to withstand severe storms, to meet the storm requirements, because the storm damage to aircraft at this installation amounted to an estimated $1 million today.

Mr. Riley. How much do we have invested at Fort Sill now altogether?

Colonel Carter. The total Government investment at cost is $48 million. The actual replacement value, permanent construction at Fort Sill, I am sure would be well over $100 million. Those cost figures go back to 1800——

Mr. Taber. You have got a lot of spare space before you get anything, have you not?

Colonel Carter. At Fort Sill we do not. We have men actually now in tents.

Mr. Taber. Out in camp?

Colonel Carter. Yes.

Mr. Taber. You have 10,000 existing facilities; you have got 15,000 emergency spaces, and 7,600 permanent, and that makes 23,000, and you have got on military only 23,000.

Colonel Carter. At Fort Sill we had as of March 31, 22,348 enlisted men.

Mr. Taber. That space would take care of them; would it not?

Colonel Carter. Some of the spaces that are shown here as enlisted spaces have been converted to other uses, so that the actual available space at Fort Sill is 21,649. There are 2,962 enlisted men living in tents.

Mr. Taber. How many?

Colonel Carter. 2,962.

Mr. Taber. How could that be, with all these spaces?

Colonel Carter. We have given the schools, you see, we are building a new school building at Fort Sill, and to some extent the school people are using barracks for classrooms. Some of those that we are funding for this year are being carried on in barracks, and in all we have a loss of about 5,000 enlisted spaces.

Mr. Taber. 5,000 spaces.

Colonel Carter. Yes; they have been converted to other uses, because we have not had the classrooms.

Mr. Taber. Fort Sill has been in operation a long time.

Colonel Carter. Yes; it has.

Mr. Taber. They had a lot of people there during the war, as I recall, some 30,000; did they not?

Colonel Carter. I do not have the figures of what the strength of Sill was during the war, but I am sure it was that high.

Mr. Taber. How soon would you be ready to let contracts here?

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Colonel CARTER. I do not have the figures of what the strength of Sill was during the war, but I am sure it was that high.

Mr. TABER. How soon would you be ready to let contracts here?

Colonel CARTER. On these barracks?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. Right away. We have an existing contract for the same type of barracks, and this is an extension right down the street, so we would be able to let the contract.

Mr. TABER. What about the other projects?

Colonel CARTER. They would vary. Those of special design would take from 3 to 5 months. Those of standard-plan projects could be let in 3 months, or slightly over that.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have bad windstorms at Fort Sill?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. It is on the Oklahoma plain, with nothing but a screen door between it and the North Pole.

That is the last item for the Fourth Army.

FIFTH ARMY

Mr. RILEY. The next is for the Fifth Army. How many stations do you have in the Fifth Army?

Colonel CARTER. We have requests in the Fifth Army for Camp Atterbury, Ind.; Fort Custer, Mich.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; and Fort Riley, Kans.

Mr. RILEY. Those are not all the posts in that area?

Colonel CARTER. No. There are more stations in the Fifth Army area.

Mr. TABER. That area covers what territory?

Colonel CARTER. It covers 13 States in the Midwest: Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

We are asking for $8,400,000 for four of the stations.

Mr. RILEY. Out of how many stations do you have in the Fifth Army?

Colonel CARTER. I do not have the number of the total stations.

Mr. RILEY. Will you supply that for the record?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Total number of command stations in Fifth Army area

Active	31
Inactive	1

CAMP ATTERBURY, IND.

Mr. RILEY. The first station is Camp Atterbury, Ind., for which you are requesting $315,000.

Colonel CARTER. Yes; Camp Atterbury is an infantry division post; it is responsible for training of the division.

Mr. RILEY. It is near Indianapolis?

Colonel CARTER. It is 30 miles south of Indianapolis. There are 40,366 acres of Government-owned land. Its strength is 31,956. Its main mission is infantry division training. It is now occupied by the infantry division corps headquarters and supporting troops.

ENGINEER FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP AND HARDSTAND

Mr. RILEY. Most of this money is to build an engineering field maintenance shop?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. The hardstand around it?

Colonel CARTER. That is the shop for the maintenance of engineer equipment in a maintenance area of 10 stations. In other words, the field maintenance for engineering equipment at all 10 of these stations will be performed at this post. The equipment to be sent there for maintenance is 893 pieces of engineering equipment. This is a standard plan and can be gotten under construction very quickly.

FORT CUSTER, MICH.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is Fort Custer, near Battle Creek, Mich. What is the mission of that post?

Colonel CARTER. That is now being used for a research center and the future plans provide for use as a highway transportation training center.

During World War II there were 22,869, and the target strength is 31,000 men. The project includes three bunkers for magazines; two ammunition storage igloos, and a motor repair shop, at a total cost of $115,000.

Mr. RILEY. That is for facilities which are not now on that post; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right; the bunkers do not exist, so we have to put them around the magazines to provide safety requirements. Ammunition igloos did not exist.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

Mr. RILEY. The largest single item in this Fifth Army request is for Fort Benjamin Harrison, 14 miles northeast of Indianapolis, Ind. What is its mission?

Colonel CARTER. The mission for Fort Benjamin Harrison is the finance center, joint finance and adjutant general school.

Mr. RILEY. A part of the facility is being moved from St. Louis?

Colonel CARTER. The financial center is being moved from St Louis. However, that does not pertain to this particular project for the school. That is a different thing. The financial center is to operate under the Chief of Finance, actually in paying, operating facilities for paying allotments, and that type of thing.

Mr. RILEY. Do they already have such facilities on this base, or is that yet to be constructed for the finance service?

Colonel CARTER. The finance center, I believe—we had an appropriation in the 1951 program for the construction of the finance center to take care of that.

Mr. RILEY. Is that under construction or has it been completed?

Colonel CARTER. It is under construction.

Mr. RILEY. You are asking for this headquarters and academic plant for the adjutant general school and the finance school?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. Those are two schools, that is, the adjutant general school which has moved about nine times since 1942.

Mr. RILEY. Where is it at the present time?

Colonel CARTER. The adjutant general school is now at Fort Benjamin Harrison. It was moved there in 1951; they joined together. It cost $2 million to move the adjutant general school, and it cost

$1 million to move the finance school, and the total cost of moving has been more than the cost of building a permanent school.

They have been operating as a joint school, the present academic class using 9½ permanent, 22 mobilized-type buildings, and 7 barrack administrative buildings, 2 cell blocks, 1 barrack, 1 post exchange, and 8 miscellaneous buildings.

These buildings will have to be used after this is built and completed until the present emergency is over. The requirement is for more than this.

This will provide a building for a permanent home for the finance and adjutant general school, and provide related facilities with joint use of auditorium, library, and all that sort of thing.

Mr. RILEY. You would have to have a special design on this, would you not?

Colonel CARTER. Yes; we will have to have special designs.

Mr. RILEY. Can you tell us about what date you would be able to advertise for contracts?

Colonel CARTER. There has already been some work on the design. The Chief of Engineers was directed about 2 months ago to start consolidation of designs on two schools. This designing should be completed by January and we should be ready to advertise and get the work started in the spring.

Mr. RILEY. About April or May?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. You could start in about April or May?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. These other facilities at Fort Benjamin Harrison will continue to be used, will they not?

Colonel CARTER. They will continue to be used while the school is at its present high strength. They will be vacated as rapidly as practicable.

Mr. RILEY. What are you going to do with them when you get these new buildings?

Colonel CARTER. They will then revert to their intended use. They are mostly barracks, as you can see. Some of them are in such shape that by the time this new building is finished they will be of no further use to anybody.

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is Fort Riley, 3 miles west of Junction City, Kans. That is one of your oldest stations.

Colonel CARTER. Fort Riley was originally constructed in 1852. It has been active ever since. The peak load handled during World War II was 19,000 enlisted men. Its proposed target strength is 35,800. It is now being used as an infantry training center, and as the location of the Army General School. Upon mobilization the station will be used as an infantry replacement training and reception center.

Mr. RILEY. You are asking for $370,000 to build two motor repair shops and an access road from the shop area to the gunnery ranges; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. The two motor repair shops are to replace shops which were destroyed in the 1951 Kansas River flood, and the buildings are being destroyed.

The tank access roads from the shop area to the ranges is to provide a road for this heavy-type traffic where none now exists. It has been virtually impossible to get from the firing ranges to the motor pool and the school training section.

Mr. RILEY. What protection will be had from future floods?

Colonel CARTER. This construction is being placed up on higher ground.

Mr. RILEY. Above high water?

Colonel CARTER. Above high water.

Mr. RILEY. That completes the Fifth Army?

Colonel CARTER. That completes the Fifth Army.

Mr. RILEY. The next is the Sixth Army.

SIXTH ARMY

Colonel CARTER. The Sixth Army comprises the States of Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and California.

Mr. RILEY. You are requesting $14,873,000?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. RILEY. How is it that that is nearly $500,000 more than the new authorization? Did you have some previous authorizations?

Colonel CARTER. We had previous authorizations for the first two items, which were for noncommissioned officer quarters at two isolated stations. We did not ask for the money previously for those two stations, because they are new stations, and the construction of the operating facility had to be done before we put in the quarters. They are both radio communications stations, part of the Department of the Army radio net, and are isolated so that it is necessary to build noncommissioned officer quarters for the noncommissioned personnel at the stations.

You will note from the strength shown at the two stations that there is one at Middletown and one near Sacramento.

Mr. RILEY. California?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. The strength is very low. There is no one there now. The strength at the Middletown station is 140 total, and the strength at the Sacramento station is 47.

Mr. RILEY. There is no other housing available?

Colonel CARTER. There is no other housing; that is right, sir.

I have a general statement here, sir, about the Sixth Army, if you would like to put it in the record.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, it will be placed in the record.

(The statement is as follows:)

SIXTH ARMY GENERAL STATEMENT

The Sixth Army, with headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., is commanded by Lt. Gen. Joseph M. Swing.

The Sixth Army Area contains our eight Western States, namely: (1) Washington, (2) Oregon, (3) California, (4) Montana, (5) Idaho, (6) Nevada, (7) Utah, (8) Arizona.

The Army area covers approximately 800,000 square miles of territory, with a civil population of over 15,000,000. It has a coast line for defense of over 1,500 miles.

We have 14 major class I stations and 20 major class II stations, as well as some 100 minor establishments. The Government has an average investment

in each of the 14 major class I installations of about $60,000,000. The average investment in each of the class II installations is about $800,000,000, including equipment and material stored there. These installations include permanent posts, training centers, test stations, ORC, ROTC, defense centers, technical and general depots, United States Army hospitals, major ports, and signal communication centers. The military strength of this Army as of May 1, 1952, was 161,500.

The three major ports of Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles handle over 20,000,000 tons of military and commercial cargo annually.

The cargo for military operations in the Pacific is shipped through these ports and a large part of it is also prepared and processed for shipment at class II installations in the Army area. The personnel designated for military establishments in the Pacific areas pass through our processing centers and are shipped through our ports. We are also receiving, processing, and reassigning our rotated personnel from Korea, Japan, Okinawa, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and the Philippines. We are hospitalizing a large percentage of the wounded returned from Korea. In addition, we must be prepared to house at least two divisions in case the Korean war suddenly ends. Our signal centers monitor and control the entire communications for the Pacific area.

The installations of the Sixth Army and its area of responsibility extend from the Canadian border to Mexico. The climatic conditions and the terrain are unusual and varied. In some of the desert areas, for instance, a temperature range of 140 degrees is experienced and sudden changes in temperature are common. These conditions present logistical difficulties in connection with housing, clothing, food, equipment, lubricants, and fuels.

This command, because of its size and location, its defense responsibilities and its logistical support to the Pacific areas, has complex and varied problems which require constant liaison and coordination with all other military and civilian agencies.

The fiscal year 1953 construction authorization request includes $14,126,000 for eight class I stations in the Sixth Army Area and covers both permanent and temporary construction. This amount is broken down into the following general categories:

Troop housing facilities:	
Permanent	$8,657,000
Modified emergency	223,000
Emergency	10,000
Total	8,890,000
Troop support facilities:	
Permanent	2,321,000
Modified emergency	290,000
Emergency	611,000
Total	3,222,000
Research and Development testing facilities:	
Permanent	712,000
Modified emergency	1,302,000
Total	2,014,000

The program for each of the eight stations is included in the project justification book. In view of the missions assigned to the Sixth Army and the vast areas it supports logistically, the facilities requested are requiring for carrying out its military obligations and commitments.

Camp Cooke, Calif.

Colonel Carter. The first station is Camp Cooke, 8 miles from Lompoc.

Mr. Riley. It says here that it is 5 miles southeast of Tangair and 7 miles west of Casmalia.

Colonel Carter. That is right. It is actually between San Francisco and Los Angeles, about two-thirds of the way down in the coast range.

Mr. RILEY. This is an Armored Division and Infantry Training Center?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. The present strength seems to be 19,237 total.

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have a target date?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; 36,900 enlisted men and 3,690 officers, a total of 40,590.

Mr. RILEY. The only thing for which you are asking is $150,000 for an extension to the engineering field maintenance shop; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. This is another engineer regional maintenance shop, similar to the one I described a few minutes ago.

Mr. RILEY. It covers several posts?

Colonel CARTER. Both Camp Cooke and Camp San Luis Obispo are covered. It also supports 330 pieces of heavy post engineer and engineer troop equipment.

Mr. RILEY. There is no facility there now?

Colonel CARTER. The existing shop is of insufficient size for the field maintenance mission.

CAMP HANFORD, WASH.

The next station is Camp Hanford, Wash. The mission of the station is classified.

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel CARTER. This project is a complicated one in that it is generally repair and rehabilitation of the Atomic Energy Commission buildings which are being turned over to the Army complete.

Mr. RILEY. These buildings which are being turned over to you are buildings used during the construction of another defense project, and are being given to you for rehabilitation and use?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. They have not been maintained. They are in very bad shape.

We have had funds previously authorized and appropriated for some similar buildings. These are for some additional buildings as they are turned over. There are two projects for additional water.

Mr. RILEY. There is some new construction for ammunition igloos?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. That is required to support the troops at the station, there having been no ammunition igloos. We are having to store this ammunition in the open at the present time.

Mr. RILEY. The total for which you are asking there is $568,000?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. There is a small amount of previous authorization on the water supply, sewer supply, and additional electric-power projects.

EVAPORATED COOLER

Mr. RILEY. Before we leave Camp Hanford, there is an item for an evaporated cooler. What is that to be used for?

Coloner CARTER. Where is that, sir?

Mr. RILEY. Page 174.

Colonel CARTER. That is a special construction to go into this particular battalion headquarters building, to provide an evaporative-

type cooling system for the building. It is commonly called a desert cooler. You drop water down over excelsior and blow in air through it. The evaporation of the water cools the air and it cools the building. It is cheap air conditioning.

Mr. RILEY. Is it pretty hot out there?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

FORT HUACHUCA, ARIZ.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is Fort Huachuca. You are requesting $582,000 for classroom buildings, general warehousing, and a railroad spur.

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. What is the mission?

Colonel CARTER. Its present mission is Engineer Aviation Unit Training Center for training engineer battalions which are designed to build, repair, and maintain airfields. They are the type of units which we organize, train, and get ready and equip, and then turn over to the operational control of the Air Force for their use in constructing air bases in combat areas.

Mr. RILEY. What are they using now for their classrooms?

Colonel CARTER. They are using barracks building, using the mess halls between meals, hospital wards, day rooms, and various and sundry other buildings, sheds, and the like.

When our original mobilization camps, of which this is one, were built, we did not build classrooms.

Now the training programs have required a great deal more classroom work, and it has been necessary to provide classrooms at a lot of these stations.

Mr. RILEY. Are the buildings presently being used here needed for other purposes?

Colonel CARTER. They will be returned to their initial use. As a matter of fact, Fort Huachuca has quite a lot of vacant space right now. I will have to supply for the record the total capacity of Fort Huachuca. It is much larger than its present strength.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Fort Huachuca, enlisted men spaces and strength, as of Mar. 31, 1952

Enlisted men strength	2,826
Enlisted men spaces at 60 square feet per man	8,550

Mr. RILEY. The committee would be interested in knowing whether or not these presently used buildings are to be used for other purposes.

Colonel CARTER. They will be returned to their original use, sir. This is for two purposes: To vacate those buildings; and, mainly, to provide a classroom in which you can really give instruction.

RAILROAD SPUR

Mr. RILEY. Why do you need this railroad spur? How have they been getting in there before? Is this a new warehouse?

Colonel CARTER. This propect proposes construction of 3,200 lineal feet of rail spur, with a 150-foot pile trestle, to service additional warehouse area and one additional warehouse plant, for construction. It will replace a portion of the rail spur net which formerly sup-

ported existing warehousing. However, during the time the station was inactive the War Assets Administration sold this part of the spur and the purchaser removed it. It is necessary to replace that spur.

Mr. RILEY. It is necessary in order to replace something that was declared surplus and sold?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

FORT LEWIS, WASH.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is Fort Lewis, near Tacoma, Wash. This is one of your older fields in the Northwest.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. It was established in 1919 and has been in continuous use since then. It has 86,945 acres of land.

Mr. RILEY. This is going to have a much larger permanent strength than its present strength?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

STORM-DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Mr. RILEY. You are asking $942,000, $500,000 of which apparently is for a storm-drainage system.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Is that not flat country out there? How have they been getting rid of their water before now?

Colonel CARTER. The present storm-drainage system empties into Hannah Lake, which has no other outlet than seepage and ground absorption. This lake is located right in the middle of the post, and near the State and Federal highway passing through South Lewis. During the rainy season the water from the post running into the lake raises the water above the highway and develops a very dangerous situation. We are also flooding a State highway and a railroad.

This is to provide a drainage system which will divert that water into Sequallitchew Creek.

Mr. RILEY. Is that an outlet for Sequallitchew Creek?

Colonel CARTER. I want to correct that, sir. This project will divert the water in a northerly direction and turn it into Puget Sound, so we will avoid all the flood.

Mr. RILEY. Do your engineers believe that the diversion of this water will keep the Sequallitchew Creek at a level where it will not menace the highways and that territory?

Colonel CARTER. They do, sir.

TANK REPAIR SHOP

Mr. RILEY. The next item is $239,000 for a tank-repair shop and ordnance tank parking facilities. No such facilities are in existence?

Colonel CARTER. There are no such facilities in existence there now. This is a permanent infantry division post. The infantry division has a tank battalion with it.

This project, with the succeeding projects for the gasoline station, the wash platform, the hardstand, the utilities, and the two oil-storage buildings will provide for the tank-repair facilities for one battalion. There are no such facilities there now.

Fort Ord, Calif.

Mr. Riley. The next station is Fort Ord, at Monterey, Calif., for which you are asking $7,888,000, most of which is for 14 barracks, with 225 men each.

Colonel Carter. That is right, sir.

Mr. Riley. Are those standard barracks?

Colonel Carter. Those are the standard 225-man barracks at Fort Ord.

Mr. Riley. Why do you need those barracks there? Do you not have any barracks now?

Colonel Carter. No, sir; that is not the reason. We have now usable spaces at Fort Ord of 21,642. We have occupied 19,765. There are 1,877 which are not occupied.

Mr. Riley. These new barracks would provide 3,150 additional permanent barracks spaces?

Colonel Carter. They will, sir. They are a part of the general barracks program. They will be constructed in the new barracks area, where we have some barracks under the 1952 program now under construction.

The contract for these barracks can be an extension in the same area, and we can get them under contract at a rapid rate, at a very early date, due to the fact that they are standard plans, and the architect-engineer who sited the previous ones can do a very quick job on this.

Mr. Riley. You think you can get these under contract in the near future?

Colonel Carter. Yes, sir. We could get these under contract early this fall.

Mr. Riley. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Extension of utilities

Mr. Riley. You have $1 million here for the extension to the sanitary sewers, water and electrical distribution. In other words, those are utilities for the post?

Colonel Carter. That is right, sir.

Mr. Riley. Are they extensions, or complete remodeling?

Colonel Carter. Those are extensions required to provide the extensions to the sanitary sewers, water, electrical distribution, roads and parking areas to serve the 14 barracks which are being located in the new area for the previous project.

Camp Stoneman, Calif.

Mr. Riley. Then we go to Camp Stoneman, Calif.

Colonel Carter. Camp Stoneman has been designated a permanent station. It is located near Pittsburg, Calif., which is up on Suisun Bay, I believe, on 1,842 acres of Government-owned land. It was initially occupied in 1942 and has been used as a staging area for San Francisco port since that time.

Mr. Riley. You are asking $1,476,000 here for 3 standard 225-man barracks with mess; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. RILEY. These are just like the barracks we have been discussing?

Colonel CARTER. Exactly the same, sir, and for the same purpose. This will be the first permanent construction at Camp Stoneman.

CAMP COOKE, CALIF.

DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS

Mr. RILEY. The next project is the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Camp Cooke, Calif.

Colonel CARTER. That is the same station as the other Camp Cooke which we discussed previously. There are two activities there, the training activity and this disciplinary barracks activity.

This is to provide a barracks for the guards. You will not that that is a 105-man barracks, which is more expensive per man. However, the permanent guard strength is 105 men, so we do not need any extra barracks.

Mr. RILEY. In other words, you are building the barracks for the guards?

Colonel CARTER. We are trying to build a guards' barracks.

Mr. RILEY. You want space to take care of the actual number of guards you are going to use; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. That is permanent construction?

Colonel CARTER. That is right sir.

YUMA TEST STATION, ARIZ.

Mr. RILEY. Next is the Yuma Test Station, Yuma, Ariz., where you are asking $2,520,000.

Colonel CARTER. The Yuma Test Station is 30 miles north of Yuma, Ariz., on the Colorado River, immediately below Imperial Dam. It was initially occupied in 1941. It is a research and development test station. Its mission is to provide a place for the various technical services of the Army, the Ordnance, the Signal Corps, the Medical Corps, and others, to test their equipment under desert conditions, under hot conditions. We do have a small station complement which remains there all the time, but in the hot weather we increase the number of people there.

This station is very high priority in the research and development program, and these projects are all in the Research and Development Board's priority list.

Mr. RILEY. How soon could you get your designs and get them under contract?

Colonel CARTER. We could get these under contract right away. This barracks is not a standard. It is an 80-man barracks. I mean, it is not a permanent barracks. Although it is listed as a modified emergency, it is the same type of barracks that they now have, and the plans are available. It will be of good construction, with a stucco exterior, which, in that country, will last just as long, and is much cheaper.

Mr. RILEY. Is it pretty dry out there?

Colonel CARTER. Very dry.

Mr. RILEY. You have three barracks, a finance office, and a technical service operations building?

Colonel CARTER. I can enter here in the record, sir, a list on Yuma.

Mr. RILEY. All right. Please give us a list of these projects for incorporation in the record.

(The information requested is as follows:)

YUMA TEST STATION, ARIZ.

In order that the research and development testing program can be carried out, the construction indicated on pages 192 through 220 of the fiscal year 1953 budget book is required as follows:

	Authorized and appropriated
3 EM barracks (80-man)	$233,000
Finance office	16,000
Technical Service operations building	260,000
Meteorological station	76,000
Infirmary (15-bed)	50,000
Signal warehouse	32,000
Signal field maintenance radio shop	84,000
2 radio receiving and transmitting buildings	6,000
Railroad siding and ramp	50,000
Gasoline blending facilities	85,000
Officers and civilian mess	93,000
Utilities and site development	680,000
Range facilities	74,000
BW and CW testing laboratory	48,000
Property and supply building	64,000
Munitions shop	16,000
Range office and decontamination station	29,000
Dynamometer course	160,000
Chronograph and photograph laboratory	80,000
Star gaging and instrument calibration laboratory	80,000
Experimental shop building	64,000
4 magazines	10,000
4 igloos	22,000
Site development for chemical test area	46,000
Environmental laboratory	89,000
Artillery and small arms repair shop	55,000
Equipment decontamination station	18,000
Total	2,520,000

Mr. RILEY. These buildings are all required for this mission?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. They are all tied in to the Research and Development mission.

Mr. RILEY. And you do not now have any such facilities?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. We do not. Actually, we have some of these things in a few permanent quarters that were built at Yuma, and we would like very much to get them out.

General GLASGOW. I heard that some of them were ordered into tents while I was out there a short time ago.

Colonel CARTER. We have one other project in this particular book, sir, which I believe we can finish.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

This is for the United States Military Academy at West Point. I think the mission of the United States Military Academy is well known.

Mr. RILEY. You are asking $280,000?

Colonel CARTER. We are asking $280,000 for an addition to the Cadet Reference Library. This building was built in 1841. The authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets at that time was 250 men. It is now 2,500.

Mr. RILEY. There have been no additions to it since that time?

Colonel CARTER. There have been no additions to it since that time. It is a very old building. However, it is constructed of granite and it is in very fine shape.

This will provide sufficient space to take care of the 225,000 volumes now in active use, and also to give the United States Military Academy the type of library which every university has, so that they can incorporate library training into their work. Then they can actually use the books rather than to just have them on shelves and stacked up in the warehouse.

Mr. RILEY. I note here that only 200 men can be seated in the library at one time. Could you tell me how many can use the library at one time, if this new construction is appropriated for?

Colonel CARTER. I will be glad to supply that information for the record, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

WEST POINT LIBRARY

Six hundred men can be seated at one time in the new library when construction is completed. This is approximately 25 percent of the student body. The present library has a seating capacity of 400 students. Two hundred additional students can be seated in the proposed addition.

Mr. RILEY. Thank you, gentlemen, very much.

The committee will meet again at 10 o'clock in the morning.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1952.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ORDNANCE

WITNESSES

BRIG. GEN. R. I. GLASGOW, CHIEF, SERVICE DIVISION, G–4
COL. W. A. CARTER, JR., CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION BRANCH, SERVICE DIVISION, G–4
H. D. VAN KUREN, CHIEF, INSTALLATIONS BRANCH, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
LT. COL. J. E. DIEFENDORF, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION OFFICE, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE
BRIG. GEN. J. R. HARDIN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS FOR MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
C. B. MARK, FIELD SERVICE DIVISION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

Mr. RILEY. The committee will come to order. This morning we take up the consideration of the request of the Ordnance Corps.

General GLASGOW. Mr. Chairman, Colonel Carter will continue as the principal witness. Mr. Van Kuren, on my left, is the representative of the Chief of Ordnance, who will go into any details on any projects the committee may be interested in.

On page 227 of the justifications is a summary statement. There is one change, that with reference to the Malta Test Station, N. Y., which has been changed by action of the Armed Services Committee to $479,000 from $440,000.

Mr. RILEY. That makes the total appropriation for these installations $44,865,000.

General GLASGOW. Yes; and the new authorization, $26,922,000.

Mr. RILEY. And the balance of it is in prior authorization; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

General GLASGOW. This page 227 contains a list of the proving grounds, depots, arsenals, of the Ordnance Corps, and is submitted for the record.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, the list will be incorporated in the record.

(The list referred to is as follows:)

Summary

	Page	New authorization required	Appropriation, fiscal year 1953
Ordnance Corps		$26,961,000	$44,865,000
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md	228	6,850,000	6,850,000
Anniston Ordnance Depot, Ala	238	[1] 0	1,817,000
Benicia Arsenal, Calif	243	[1] 0	383,000
Black Hills Ordnance Depot, S. Dak	246	[1] 0	116,000
Blue Grass Ordnance Depot, Ky	248	[1] 0	64,000
California Institute of Technology, Calif	250	897,000	897,000
Detroit Arsenal, Mich	261	2,398,000	2,398,000
Erie Ordnance Depot, Ohio	273	[1] 0	600,000
Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Pa	275	[1] 0	1,102,000
Malta Test Station, N. Y	278	479,000	479,000
Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot, Wash	286	[1] 0	900,000
Picatinny Arsenal, N. J	288	1,356,000	1,356,000
Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colo	306	[1] 0	6,150,000
Red River Arsenal, Tex	311	[1] 0	375,000
Redstone Arsenal, Ala	314	6,447,000	6,447,000
Rossford Ordnance Depot, Ohio	340	[1] 0	641,000
San Jacinto Ordnance Depot, Tex	343	[1] 0	484,000
Seneca Ordnance Depot, N. Y	348	[1] 0	270,000
Sierra Ordnance Depot, Calif	351	[1] 0	645,000
Sioux Ordnance Depot, Nebr	354	[1] 0	1,085,000
Terre Haute Ordnance Depot, Ind	357	[1] 0	1,848,000
Tooele Ordnance Depot, Utah	359	[1] 0	674,000
Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oreg	363	[1] 0	750,000
Watertown Arsenal, Mass	366	320,000	320,000
White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex	369	8,214,000	8,214,000

[1] Depot facilities authorized under Public Law 155, 82d Cong., as a part of a $50,000,000 item subject to review by the Armed Services Committees prior to acquisition of land or construction.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.

General GLASGOW. The first station is the Aberdeen Proving Ground, 25 miles northeast of Baltimore. Its principal mission is basic research and testing of ordnance equipment. Initially it was occupied in 1917. It consists of 74,693 acres of Government-owned land. It has a present strength of 11,079, and a permanent future strength of 8,050.

Mr. RILEY. Would there be any additional strength here in case of all-out mobilization?

Colonel CARTER. The target strength for Aberdeen is 27,288 enlisted men, and 2,081 officers.

Mr. RILEY. Or a total of how many?

Colonel CARTER. A total of 29,369 military personnel.

AIRFIELD IMPROVEMENT AND EXTENSION

Mr. RILEY. The chief project is airfield improvement and extension.

Colonel CARTER. The project is a research and development project. The airfield was constructed in 1942 with three runways, one 5,200 feet, and two 5,000 feet in length, and a width of 150 feet.

The mission of the proving ground is the testing of ordnance items for the Air Force, and it is necessary for this field to be increased so as to have one runway 8,000 feet long, designed for 130,000 wheel load, and for the resurfacing of the other two runways in order to carry out the increased mission.

This is one of the very high priority projects of the Research and Development Board.

Mr. RILEY. This is used for research and development only, I imagine, as the final objective. There is no other airfield that could be used?

Colonel CARTER. No. The type of equipment which they must have, and the munition which they must load on the planes is such that it must be on the reservation. We do not want that on the public roads.

Mr. RILEY. You do not have any similar field. Mr. Donnelly calls my attention to the fact that there is a 200,000 load strength required on the Morocco air strips, and you tell us the load here would be 130,000 pounds.

Colonel CARTER. This would not require a full plane load with equipment. That 200,000 has everything, a full load of ammunition, bombs, and gasoline. This would be for short flying, and would not require such a gasoline load.

Mr. VAN KUREN. This would not be for the largest type bombing——

Colonel CARTER. Even if it were, they would not use the full gasoline load, which is a terrific load.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You say there is no other available airfield where they do that sort of thing?

Colonel CARTER. I would like Mr. Van Kuren to answer that.

Mr. VAN KUREN. The purpose of this airfield is to provide jet and bomber aircraft, which are used for technical testing on the proving ground, where we have very expensive and high-cost instruments set up to test the air to ground rockets from jet aircraft, and bombing tests, which require expensive instrumentation.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You do not have anything like that at Eglin field?

Colonel DIEFENDORF. We do not have any similar program. We not only have the research and development laboratory there but we have the staff personnel and equipment at Aberdeen. They have the materials which can be loaded onto the aircraft, and on which data are obtained and analyzed by the staff and engineers and scientists. If we tried to conduct this work elsewhere it would mean we would have to set up new instruments, new facilities at some other place, and also move the scientists and engineers out there. We have this installation for a certain purpose, to do a certain thing, and we would have to prepare the other airfield to do that. We want to have this airfield to take over modern planes which we are going to be required to use in the very near future.

The urgency of this situation is created by the fact that we are presently using B–17 bombers, which have already been declared

obsolete, and that aircraft is scheduled to be put out of service, and when they are put out of service, we will not have any available spare parts to keep them up. We will have to resort to other aircraft.

The present strip is not capable of supporting the jet aircraft. or the heavy bombers. There are two things that entered into this, with respect to the type of strip that we need, one is the speed and the load. The load will not be as high as it would be in airfield at other places in the country, or overseas, but the present strip is not sufficient so we can get away with it.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Is anything being contributed by the Air Force in this program?

Colonel CARTER. No.

Mr. RILEY. Why?

Colonel CARTER. It is an Army station, an Army airfield, rather than an Air Force, and is carried out as an Army mission, and rather than complicate the funding of the situation with the Army——

Mr. RILEY. I thought you said it was done for the Air Force?

Colonel CARTER. The Army mission includes provision for testing of munitions for the Air Force.

Mr. RILEY. Most of this is for the benefit of the Air Force, is it not?

Colonel CARTER. We do a great many things jointly, for the benefit of the Air Force, and this is one.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If the Air Force had to pay for this, would they be as anxious to have it?

Colonel CARTER. They certainly have been willing to pay for it. The Research and Development Board, of course, provides for Air Force, Army, and Navy proving ground tests.

Mr. RILEY. I know that.

Colonel CARTER. And this project was very high on the board's priority list.

Mr. RILEY. Do you procure the ordnance for the Air Force?

Colonel CARTER. We procure, as I understand, and run tests, and do research on bombs and various types of incendiaries of that type for the Air Force, yes.

MAGAZINE, HARDSTAND

Mr. RILEY. What is the explanation for the next item, "Magazine, hardstand, utility for ammunition training area."

Colonel CARTER. That is to provide facilities for training, the ammunition supply companies, and for all training on the Aberdeen ground, to handle live ammunition.

The three projects, explosive magazine—that is to build facilities that do not now exist. The ammunition training area hardstand is to provide——

Mr. RILEY. That is the first of the four.

Colonel CARTER. Yes. There are four items.

General GLASGOW. There are four items planned for ammunition training facilities at the central area and other areas of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, for this purpose.

Mr. RILEY. Do they have any connection with the ammunition used in the airplane, or is this just purely for test?

Mr. VAN KUREN. No connection. This is a new area, apart from the research and development activities. This is to train ammunition technicians to support combat troops in the field.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have any such facilities there now?

General GLASGOW. None whatsoever. They are working at the present time in unsafe conditions, and we are unable to handle the live ammunition as it should be handled if we had proper safety facilities with which to handle it.

BARRACKS

Mr. RILEY. Three enlisted men's barracks, those are standard, three-story masonry barracks, 125-man capacity?

Colonel CARTER. They are standard Army barracks.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What do you mean that you do not have any similar existing facilities? You have got barracks there.

General GLASGOW. This is of the permanent type.

Colonel CARTER. No permanent barracks at Aberdeen.

General GLASGOW. At Aberdeen they are the mobilization type.

Mr. RILEY. I saw some barracks there not too long ago.

Mr. VAN KUREN. There are three buildings which were originally built as barracks, two of which are used right now to house offices and the school headquarters; one is on the proving ground area, into which we have had to put administrative activities.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How long since that took place?

Colonel CARTER. A number of years ago.

Mr. VAN KUREN. About 3 years ago.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Are there any vacant spaces there?

Colonel CARTER. There are no vacant spaces at Aberdeen at the present time.

INERT PROJECTILE LOADING PLANT

Mr. RILEY. The next is the inert projectile loading plant.

Colonel CARTER. The inert projectile loading plant, $115,000: the present inert projectile loading plant is too small to handle present and contemplated loads. The present set-up requires a large amount of hand loading due to lack of proper pouring and handling of equipment which cannot be installed in the present building due to lack of head room. The facility is required in connection with the entire artillery testing program conducted at the proving grounds, for all caliber of artillery weapons.

Mr. RILEY. Will you brief me on what you mean by an inert projectile loading plant?

Colonel CARTER. Those are the projectiles which do not carry the explosive charges, which are loaded so that the weight and ballistics are the same, so that we can help prepare the firing tables and make all the corrections from the data without the danger of handling live ammunition.

RECOILLESS RIFLE FIRING RANGE

Mr. RILEY. The recoilless firing range.

Colonel CARTER. This project is for building a permanent range for use of recoilless weapons. The present facility being used is of an extremely temporary nature. The project is required to provide technical facilities for practical experiments, and to take care of the constantly increasing workload that has been put on the range, the existing temporary range.

AMMUNITION TRAINING AND RENOVATION SHOP

Mr. RILEY. The next is the ammunition training and renovation shop.

Colonel CARTER. This project is new, to provide instructional facilities for demonstration and program exercise in the handling of renovation of ammunition and explosives, dissembling, receiving, assembling, cleaning, repairing, packaging.

At present we are using a part of a temporary frame structure to house and prepare items, which creates a very dangerous and hazardous condition.

AIRFIELD UTILIZATION

Mr. MAHON. Colonel, we are spending many millions of dollars on air strips and airfields at installations which are not strictly airfield installations in a sense, for any flying purpose.

Colonel CARTER. You mean Air Force installations?

Mr. MAHON. Well, we are spending, for the Army, also.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. MAHON. For airfield installations, the primary objective of which is not flying.

It would be nice to have these landing strips and airfields at practically every place so that General So-and-So could run off to such-and-such a place, and he could just get in an airplane, a C–54, a B–47, a Cub, or liaison plane. Do you not think we could save about $5 million at Aberdeen? We have got research at other places where they can land a plane, and they may have many other testing areas, Army, Navy, and Air Force. Why is it absolutely essential, under the austerity program, to have this landing strip? I am not sold on it at this time.

Colonel CARTER. This airfield at Aberdeen presently exists. The mission of the proving grounds includes preparing mission for Air Force bombers, and that sort of thing, and the technicians and the scientific people and the operating people are already at Aberdeen, and we have an investment of millions of dollars in other facilities at Aberdeen to support this mission, and the airfield already exists. We have got to use what we have, and we are asking you to make this facility usable for the type of plane which we must use; as Colonel Diefendorf explained, we have been using B–17's, and have not been satisfied. However, the B–17 is an obsolete plane, and we must use a heavier Air Force plane, and we must also test the dropping of the munitions, and the way they handle themselves in the air from the jet planes.

Mr. MAHON. Well, there are many other areas where testing is going on.

Colonel CARTER. But there is only one Aberdeen.

Mr. MAHON. There is only one Patrick Air Base; there is only one Eglin Field; and only one Keesler Base.

Colonel CARTER. We would have to move the scientific and technical people and the shops that work on this munition from Aberdeen to some place else; and we would have to set up satisfactory facilities at an Air Force base; which would cost a greater expenditure of funds than to use what we have got and extend it to make use of a little heavier equipment, to make it so it can take the heavier aircraft.

Mr. MAHON. How frequently have airplanes landed in Aberdeen on test missions? I am not talking about so-and-so flying over there from some place.

General GLASGOW. Just to test aircraft.

Mr. MAHON. Yes. Whether it be a B–47 or a B–52.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. I am not sure about a 52, but we will be using heavier aircraft.

General GLASGOW. Aircraft is constantly taking off.

Mr. MAHON. You say constantly. How many take-offs and landings would you probably have in a week of this type aircraft, purely test?

Mr. VAN KUREN. I do not remember exactly, but it seems to me it is in the order of 70 flights a month. There might have been periods when the weather conditions would prevent this type of work from going on, but ballistic test is a mission from air to the rocket range with tests being made.

Mr. MAHON. There are many rocket ranges, testing places for rockets.

Mr. VAN KUREN. May I point out that within the last 6 months this same question came up in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, and surveys have been made of requirements for this installation, the number of flights, type of missions, and their tie-in with existing facilities at Aberdeen Proving Ground. But were we to attempt to move the activity elsewhere where we might have a usable air strip, we would have to move a large number of personnel to the activity, and also set up a special range, which we are using in Aberdeen for testing other items. There would be little saving to start with, and the operational cost would be approximately the same.

Colonel CARTER. I might say that this is the only project the Army has in the entire program for any work on any airfield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Does the Air Force do anything of this sort?

Colonel CARTER. They work on the same things after they have been proved at Aberdeen. At Aberdeen the test is made.

Mr. VAN KUREN. They have been using a B–17.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Any jets?

Colonel CARTER. No.

Mr. VAN KUREN. I do not think so.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That sounds like you are working on it after the fact rather than before. You mean to tell me that with all of the jet planes that have been developed, and there has not yet been any ballistic tests with jet aircraft?

Colonel DIEFENDORF. I think there is a misunderstanding. We are not testing aircraft.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I know you are not testing aircraft, but you are testing the weapons and the projectiles.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. Yes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Do I understand that you have not yet made any of the tests with these various weapons and ordnance that go into a jet plane and are used by jets?

Colonel DIEFENDORF. We have made some, but there have been a lot of problems involved in changes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I know there are changes, and we have had examples of the same sort of thing for the Army, for instance, that had been done at Aberdeen before they were put in the field for use.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. The most important item, I think, is the fact that the B–17 is peculiarly adapted for the station, but it is going to be phased out of the Air Force; it has been declared obsolete; it is going to go; and we are going to have a replacement of a type of aircraft which the field will not have the capacity for.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I understand that; but I cannot help but think that the same kind of analysis would have to be made with jet planes.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. We would have to use another airfield.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Apparently you do not have anything at all in the Aberdeen Proving Ground along that line?

Colonel CARTER. We cannot land a jet plane on a 5,200-foot runway.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But that is not the reason that has been advanced, the explanation that has been given.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. We have had some jets take off that were from other fields——

Colonel CARTER. And we can furnish the name for the record.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. Near Wilmington, but the people are objecting to these planes taking off with ammunition, flying over an inhabited area, so that work has been curtailed to a large extent.

LAND AVAILABLE

Mr. RILEY. You have plenty of land on which you can extend the runways?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; Government-owned land. And the land required for this is entirely Government-owned land.

Mr. RILEY. Will you have to move any buildings which are now on the grounds?

Mr. VAN KUREN. No.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. The project has been surveyed by the Office of Engineers.

Colonel CARTER. And, if I may say for the record, the project can be put under contract very quickly. It is not complicated.

ANNISTON ORDNANCE DEPOT, ALA.

Mr. RILEY. The next is the Anniston Ordnance Depot.

General GLASGOW. The principal mission of the Anniston Ordnance Depot is distribution of ammunition and general ordnance supplies and base maintenance of general ordnance equipment. It was occupied in 1940. It comprises 18,221 acres of Government-owned land. Its present strength is 5,801, and its permanent future strength, 2,853.

Mr. RILEY. I notice you are asking for an over-all appropriation of $1,817,000 for four projects.

General GLASGOW. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. Are any activities at Anniston now?

General CARTER. At Fort McClellan, which is located about 10 miles from Anniston; this ordnance depot is the only other activity that Alabama has.

HARDSTAND

Mr. RILEY. The first project is "Hardstand." What is that to be used for?

Colonel CARTER. This hardstand is for the storage of combat vehicles now parked in an area subject to severe flooding, which in the past

has caused severe and expensive damage to repaired vehicles ready to shipment. The Third Army Headquarters has already suffered some $400,000 as a result of flood damage in this area.

Mr. RILEY. You have some 12,000 on hand?

Colonel CARTER. This is a previous authorization and will result in 88,000 square yards on which to park combat vehicles.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There is no hardstand there at the present time. Was there any other area available where they could have stored these vehicles?

Colonel CARTER. They have made a very careful study, and this hardstand is slightly higher than the normal price for such work, because of the grade involved. The ordnance depot is located on the edge of a fairly good hill, involving grading from the hill down on the parking area. They have moved as many of the vehicles as they could. This will result in improving the flood conditions.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But they have some 18,220 acres in the Anniston Depot?

Colonel CARTER. Most of that is taken up in ammunition storage.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Well, assume that it is, I still go back to the question which I asked, and which you did not answer, as to whether or not there were no other ground available at the time they suffered nearly $400,000 worth of damages, where you could have parked these vehicles in areas above the flood plain.

Colonel CARTER. The answer is they have not been able to move them above the area of potential flood.

Mr. SCRIVNER. On that 18,000 acres, plus?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Is not that situation present where you are going to put the hardstand?

Colonel CARTER. It is needed because there is so much grade, and you cannot park on it without the hardstand, because you know what happens in Alabama when they have heavy rains; the mud gets quite deep.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It does not seem to me as if that would justify the need, particularly if there was no flood on it.

Colonel CARTER. That was the first time a flood had occurred, I believe, in the history of the place.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Well, it was only put there in 1940.

Colonel CARTER. That was the result of the 12-inch rain.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Which is rather heavy, even in Alabama.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

HEATING PLANT FOR DEPOT MAINTENANCE BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. The next project is the heating plant for the depot maintenance building.

Colonel CARTER. This project is to provide heat and live steam to depot maintenance shops that are now under construction. The construction was authorized in funds in 1951, and had to be deferred because the cost far exceeded the available funds. This will provide the funds to carry on this project, to take care of the heat for that project, which is now authorized, and funds have been provided, but the plant has not yet been built.

Mr. VAN KUREN. It is under construction now.

Colonel CARTER. It is under construction now.

Mr. VAN KUREN. There is no heating facility in this portion of the post.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How did it happen that you made such a great mistake in your estimate of costs?

Colonel CARTER. The estimate was made prior to the time of Korea, and costs have increased tremendously, as you know.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You mean the war in Korea.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

DYNAMOMETER TEST CELLS

Mr. RILEY. Next is the dynomometer test cels for depot maintenance shop. What are those, Colonel?

Colonel CARTER. Would you like to answer that question, Mr. Van Kuren?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes, sir. The dynamometer test cells are structures in which engine dynamometers are installed, and are used for testing these large engines which are rebuilt. This also is in connection with the depot maintenance shop which was authorized in 1951. Again, the funds were insufficient to provide these necessary test facilities.

Mr. RILEY. You send equipment in there from all over that area to be repaired?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes, sir. Our depot maintenance shops are located in the distribution depots, where large quantities of vehicles are moving in and out. Unserviceable vehicles come in and are replaced by new or rebuilt vehicles to go in the hands of the troops. This is the point at which this work is centralized in that area of the United States.

FIRE-CONTROL EQUIPMENT REPAIR SHOP

Mr. RILEY. The next project is the fire-control equipment repair shop, at a cost of $900,000.

Colonel CARTER. That shop is one of several like it, for which we are asking funds this year, in order to provide the Ordnance Corps with facilities to repair the new types of fire-control equipment. Mr. Van Kuren can explain the need for these new shops.

Mr. RILEY. When you talk about fire-control equipment you refer to ordnance, and not the word "fire" as the average layman thinks of; is that correct?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir. It is not fire-fighting equipment. It is war-fighting equipment.

Mr. RILEY. Shooting equipment?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. VAN KUREN. These shops are designed to take the newly standardized antiaircraft fire-control equipment, which has a very definite application in the antiaircraft defense of the United States. We are proposing three of these shops for construction this year, located geographically and strategically in what we consider the best locations. One is near Anniston. The second one is at Letterkenny

Ordnance Depot. The third one is at Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot in the State of Washington.

An illustration of the type of item for which these shops are designed is the T–33 fire-control system, which is now under manufacture and distribution to troops in the continental United States. This repair work cannot be done in our present fire-control shops because of the size of the major equipment involved and the technical equipment required.

Mr. RILEY. Are you asking for similar installations at Letterkenny and Mount Rainier in this appropriation?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes, sir.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Scrivner, do you have an questions on Anniston?

Mr. SCRIVNER. No questions.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CALIF.

General GLASGOW. The next station is Benicia Arsenal, Calif., which is 20 miles north of Oakland. This is an old station which was initially occupied in 1851.

The principal mission is the receipt, storage, and issue of ordnance material and supplies and repair and maintenance of ordnance equipment.

This station consists of 2,191 acres of Government-owned land and 570 acres of leased land.

The present strength is 6,446, chiefly civilians. Its permanent future strength is 2,288.

There are two items here. The first is "Painting, sandblasting and service facility," at $293,000. The second is an "Air-conditioned optical shop," for $90,000.

PAINTING, SANDBLASTING, AND SERVICE FACILITY

Mr. RILEY. Will you explain why that is needed, and what you have been doing without it up to now, please?

Colonel CARTER. This will provide adequate space to install modern equipment for three-shift operations in the sandblasting and painting, to meet the critical supply needs, and is also to replace a temporary structure which is now in a state of collapse. Facilities will include an overhead power conveyor, and adequate stripping, derusting, and steam-cleaning tanks, and dipping, painting, and drying equipment.

This type of equipment is not in the existing collapsing building, which is being use as an expedient to do this necessary work.

RELOCATION OF POST FUEL-DISPENSING STATION

Mr. RILEY. Is that also the reason for the relocation of the post fuel-dispensing station?

Mr. VAN KUREN. No, sir. The post fuel-dispensing station is located presently in a congested shop area of the Benicia Arsenal. The approaches to it are narrow streets, and its proximity to other operations constitutes a fire or explosive hazard. The facilities should be moved out of this congested post area to improve the efficiency of the shop operations and to preserve safety.

AIR CONDITIONING

Colonel CARTER. The next item is for the air conditioning of the ordnance optical ship No. 49. This is an existing facility in which we must do repair on optical equipment, and it is necessary to provide humidity and temperature control, as well as dust-free air, to properly carry out the work on the critical optical precision instruments which are being repaired in that shop.

Mr. RILEY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. VAN KUREN. In the interest of accuracy, I would like to make this further statement: Building No. 49 is a two-story building. The optical work is done on the second floor, and that section of the shop is already air-conditioned. The lower floor of the building has only mechanical ventilation, without any filtering or humidity control or temperature control. In that area we are doing rebuild work on major fire-control equipment of electrical types, in which dust control, humidity control, and temperature control are of extreme importance. This will pay off in the accuracy of the fire control in the field.

BLACK HILLS ORDNANCE DEPOT, S. DAK.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is the Black Hills Ordnance Depot. What is the mission of that?

General GLASGOW. The receipt, storage, and issue of ordnance supplies and equipment, and ammunition renovation.

This station is 7½ miles southwest of Edgemont, S. Dak. It consists of 21,096 acres of Government-owned land.

The present strength here is 1,200, who are chiefly civilians, and there is a permanent future strength of 632.

The one item for that depot is additions to the ammunition normal maintenance facilities, for $116,000.

Mr. RILEY. Why is so much land required for an operation of this kind? Is it to scatter the operation?

Colonel CARTER. It is to scatter the operation and provide the required safety distances around the area.

Mr. VAN KUREN. Black Hills is an ammunition storage installation primarily, and we need large acreages to give us the necessary distances between the storage magazines.

Mr. RILEY. You have an estimate here of $116,000. For what is that to be used?

Colonel CARTER. That is to extend the ammunition maintenance facilities by a 5,200-foot railroad spur; putting a defuzing barricade near the building; and to provide a service magazine 15 by 20 feet and one warehouse for inflammables, 20 by 20 feet.

Mr. RILEY. This railroad you are putting in is strictly on Government property and is used to transport material from one storage point to another; is that correct?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir. It is strictly on Government property and will be used in the internal operation of the ordnance depot.

Blue Grass Ordnance Depot, Ky.

General Glasgow. The next station is Blue Grass Ordnance Depot, which is 6 miles southeast of Richmond, Ky. It was first occupied in 1941.

The mission is the receipt, storage, and issue of ordance supplies and ammunition.

Mr. Riley. Is that similar to Black Hills?

General Glasgow. Yes, sir.

Mr. Riley. You are asking for $64,000. What will that be used to construct?

Colonel Carter. That is being requested to remodel the existing locomotive house and repair shop, to include a machine shop; and for materials-handling equipment, storage and repair shop. This will bring three temporary shops into a single building.

There is $33,100 for remodeling building 214; $13,500 for the hardstanding near it; and $15,000 for the railroad extensions, into two bays.

Mr. Riley. What is the condition of the three temporary buildings you are using now?

Colonel Carter. They are all what we call theater-of-operations type, which is normally known as the tarpaper-shack-type of construction. They are built to last only about 3 years. They are very exorbitant in maintenance. We held these up until this time. It is time they were replaced.

California Institute of Technology

Mr. Riley. The next project is the California Institute of Technology.

General Glasgow. Sir, this is a research and development project for rockets and jet-propulsion motors. It is entirely operated by civilians.

Mr. Scrivner. What is our agreement with the CIT?

Colonel Carter. I would like to have Colonel Diefendorf answer that question and discuss these projects. They are mostly technical projects.

Colonel Diefendorf. The jet-propulsion laboratory is a Government-owned, contractor-operated, installation in which we have a contract with the California Institute of Technology to operate the entire installation. They furnish all the scientific personel, conduct all the experiments, and make all the developments up to the point where they have obtained the basic knowledge. After that the Army takes this basic knowledge and attempt to apply it to our weapons program.

Out there we conduct basic research in solid and liquid propellants; guidance and control for guided missiles; and do certain other studies which are given to them from time to time. One of them is the Corporal missile. They have undertaken the complete research and part of the development in that connection.

That is in general what they do and it is all done under contract. It is a nonprofit contract. They do it for cost, their cost.

Mr. Scrivner. Who has the title to the land upon which your structures are placed?

Colonel DIEFENDORF. The United States Government, sir.

Colonel CARTER. It is Government-owned land. We have an investment there now of about $11 million.

Mr. SCRIVNER. So that there is no question about spending Government money on land which is owned by someone else?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. RILEY. It is just adjacent to the school; is it not?

Colonel CARTER. It is in the vicinity of the school.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. Yes, sir. It is about 4 or 5 miles.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RILEY. You are asking here for $897,000 for 10 items.

Colonel CARTER. I can furnish that list for the record, if you would like.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection the list will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Projects

Budget account No.	Project No.	Project title	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
1115	A670-16	Combined Electronics Laboratory No. 125	$506,000	$506,000
1115	A670-17	Extension and expansion of electrical distribution system	65,000	65,000
1115	A670-18	2 cooling towers	46,000	46,000
1115	A670-19	Fence	8,000	8,000
1115	A670-20	Hazardous material storage	14,000	14,000
1115	A670-21	Barricades for hazardous area	14,000	14,000
1115	A670-23	Modifications to laboratory building No. 67	73,000	73,000
1115	A670-24	Dust control system—material laboratory building	6,000	6,000
1115	A670-25	Remodel test cell C, building No. 12	8,000	8,000
1115	A670-15	Roads, walks, parking areas, and erosion control	157,000	157,000
		Total	897,000	897,000

COMBINED ELECTRONICS LABORATORY

Mr. RILEY. The largest item is the Combined Electronics Laboratory. Will you explain the need for that, please, Colonel?

Colonel DIEFENDORF. The need for that laboratory is to provide adequate facilities, electronics-testing facilities, and experimental facilities, for use in connection with the guidance and control problem. It is a very complicated one, and we need the assistance of the scientists who are available at the California institute to solve the problems connected therewith.

Mr. RILEY. You did not have any such facility before?

Colonel DIEFENDORF. No, sir; we did not. We have been conducting a little work on a very modest scale in shacks out there on the ground, but this is no longer adequate to meet our needs, because with the conditions there and the equipment required they have to be housed under conditions where they can control the air so that they can get the results they are seeking.

Mr. RILEY. Does that account also for your asking for extension and expansion of the electrical distribution system?

Colonel DIEFENDORF. Yes, sir. In part, sir. It is not entirely so, but that is true in large measure.

Colonel CARTER. In part that is to remove an existing overhead system which is interfering with the operation of the radar and other electronics equipment, and get it underground where it will no longer interfere.

Mr. RILEY. Does that eliminate static when you put it underground?

Colonel CARTER. To quite a sizable extent; yes, sir.

COOLING TOWERS

Mr. RILEY. What are these cooling towers to be used for?

Colonel DIEFENDORF. At the present time there is a need for conservation of water. There is not a great deal of water out there for cooling purposes, and we have to use the water supply. This has been a heavy demand on the system, and it is contemplated that by furnishing the cooling towers and using the water over and over again, with a slight loss, about a 2-percent loss per cycle, we will be able to not only get along with the water supply we now have but also to make a sizable saving.

Mr. RILEY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

FENCE

Mr. RILEY. I note you have 2,000 linear feet of fence.

Colonel CARTER. That is to enclose the new facilities we are proposing here.

Mr. RILEY. Is all this area fenced in?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; it is.

Mr. RILEY. For security?

Colonel CARTER. There is a high security requirement; yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. It is properly fenced to keep out trespassers?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE

Mr. RILEY. Next is the hazardous material storage.

Colonel CARTER. This will provide safe storage for a small amount of flammable solvents and propellants which are used in the solid propellants and pilot plant. The present temporary facilities are too small and are unsafe. They do not meet the fire regulations.

Mr. RILEY. These would be built out of more permanent materials?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. They will be built out of fire-resistant materials, masonry of some type. It will probably be cement block or tile.

BARRICADES

The next project is for barricades for the hazardous area, which are necessary to provide protection to working personnel and equipment in the hazardous test cell, and the material-preparation areas. Other barricades have already been constructed around some of the other areas of the same type.

This is the result of safety inspections, and is required to carry out the work which is now going on, or to continue the work which is now going on.

Mr. RILEY. What is the hazard there? Is it explosives or fire or radiation?

Colonel CARTER. It is explosives.

Mr. VAN KUREN. Explosive hazard; yes, sir.

LABORATORY BUILDING NO. 67

Mr. RILEY. Next is the modifications to the Laboratory Building No. 67. That looks more like an office building, does it not?

Colonel CARTER. It is a building for engineers, computers, and technicians to work in. It is not an administrative office building, but it will be used to bring the existing building up to a standard whereby it can be maintained.

Mr. VAN KUREN. Incidentally, sir, this is one of the buildings which is currently housing the electronics activity which will be moved into the new laboratory. This is the use for which the existing building will be put, with rehabilitation to make it suitable for these people to work in.

DUST CONTROL SYSTEM

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the "Dust control system" for the Materials Laboratory Building, $6,000.

Colonel CARTER. This building was constructed in 1945 without air conditioning and dust control, and it has been converted into laboratories where such equipment is required.

REMODEL TEST CELL C

The next item is to "Remodel test cell C in Building No. 12." This cell was built in 1942. It has had several makeshift alterations. This final alteration will bring it into consonance with the safety requirements.

ROADS, WALKS, PARKING AREAS, EROSION CONTROL

The next project is to provide "Roads, walks, parking areas, and erosion control" in the new area where we are proposing construction. Actually, we are now doing some construction out of prior years' programs, as well as what is proposed here.

Mr. RILEY. Is this in rolling, hilly country?

Mr. VAN KUREN. The jet propulsion laboratory is located in an arroyo at the fringe area of Pasadena. At the back of the laboratory area, where the terrain rises precipitously, and within the area itself, it is quite hilly.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have enough rain out there to create erosion?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes, sir. There has been a great deal of erosion.

DETROIT ARSENAL, MICH.

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the "Detroit Arsenal of Michigan."

General GLASGOW. This is the Tank Automotive Center, directly associated with commercial industry. It is for the coordination in research development, procurement, mass production and stock control of all ordnance, tank-automotive material.

Mr. RILEY. You are asking $2,398,000 there for 12 projects; is that right?

General GLASGOW. Yes, sir.

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Would you put in the record at this point, Colonel, a list of those?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

(The information is as follows:)

Projects

Budget account No.	Project No.	Project title	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
1115	A573-1	Automotive components laboratory building	$1,443,000	$1,443,000
		Deep-water fording pit and dynamometer cooling pond:		
1115	A573-9	Fixed equipment	22,000	22,000
1115	A573-10	Excavation, test pit	18,000	18,000
1115	A573-11	Walls and floor, test pit	52,000	52,000
1115	A573-12	Excavation, cooling pond	38,000	38,000
1115	A573-13	Floor, cooling pond	157,000	157,000
1115	A573-14	Wall, cooling pond	10,000	10,000
1115	A573-15	Grading, cooling pond	22,000	22,000
1115	A573-16	Access road	8,000	8,000
1115	A573-17	Engineering and laboratory warehouse	502,000	502,000
1113	A573-19	Fire, security and safety building	126,000	126,000
		Total	2,398,000	2,398,000

Mr. SCRIVNER. May I ask one question here?

Mr. RILEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Will the recent change in the operation of the tank construction program at the Detroit Arsenal, going from Government operation to private operation, call for any change in these plans here?

Colonel CARTER. It will not, sir. This is the research and development side, which is across the railroad from the production side.

These projects for the components laboratory, the deep water fording pit and the dynamometer cooling pond and the test pits are all tied in together.

Mr. RILEY. More than half of this money is for the automotive components laboratory?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. These other items are all auxiliary facilities for this?

Mr. VAN KUREN. The deep water fording pit and the dynamometer cooling pond directly support this automotive components laboratory building, which is largely a dynamometer test building. We use large quantities of water to cool these dynamometers, and by building a cooling pond we will save somewhere in the neighborhood of 800,000 gallons of water a day during periods when these are operating at capacity.

The pond will also contain a deep section, a pit, into which we can operate waterproof vehicles for testing underwater operation. That project directly supports the components laboratory project.

I might say that this automotive components laboratory building is part of an over-all project which was initiated by a study immediately after World War II.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Is not part of this under construction? Did they not start on this and then stop?

Colonel CARTER. Not this particular building; no, sir. There is another large building there which has been authorized in increments, which is under construction. That is the engineer laboratory.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The engineer laboratory; yes. I remember seeing it.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. VAN KUREN. This was all part of an over-all plan developed in coordination with the top level scientific people in the automotive industry.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If that cooling pond save 800,000 gallons a day, I suppose you would again call this a self-liquidating installation?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How long would it take at that rate to pay for itself?

Colonel CARTER. Do you have information on that?

Mr. VAN KUREN. The cooling pond is $327,000.

Mr. RILEY. What do you have to pay for water?

Colonel CARTER. The estimate is $90,000 per year in the direct water bills.

Mr. RILEY. That would be 4 years.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is all right; if you can pay for the thing in 4 years.

Colonel CARTER. It will amortize its cost in about 4 years.

Mr. RILEY. These facilities which you are asking for the Detroit Arsenal, following up on Mr. Scrivner's question, are for research and development and not for production?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

ENGINEERING AND LABORATORY WAREHOUSE

Mr. RILEY. Now, you have an engineering and laboratory warehouse for $502,000.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. This facility is required to support the development and engineering department. It will be used for the storage of experimental engines and other devices which have been tested and then must be stored for 2 or 3 years for comparison purposes while further development is carried out.

The items represent investments of millions of dollars.

In addition, the model shop builds many engineer mock-ups of proposed vehicles which have to be retained for several years for study.

At present the development and engineering department must turn its equipment over to the Arsenal Supply Division for storage in whatever space is available. This results in storage at various locations outside the United States, and is a very difficult problem. In fact, quite frequently it is virtually impossible to get these items back several years later to compare them.

Mr. RILEY. Is it a reasonable assumption and is it the purpose of putting these research and development installations near the actual production center so that you can check the result of the production in case failures show up?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir; plus the fact that Detroit is the automotive center of the United States. There are many consultants in Detroit who can be used in and out of these laboratories from time to time.

Mr. VAN KUREN. These test facilities also, sir, will be used to test items which are under development work by the automotive industry in the Detroit area. Its location there is highly effective and economical.

Mr. RILEY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SCRIVNER. This $502,000 building is primarily for storage?

Colonel CARTER. It is primarily for storage.

Mr. VAN KUREN. I might add, sir, this is the one building which, on an interim basis, might be affected by the production at Detroit. For the time being it may be necessary to move certain supporting activities into this building until we can provide facilities.

Colonel CARTER. Which are now being provided by the facility being turned over to the contractor?

Mr. VAN KUREN. That is correct.

Colonel CARTER. I should think we should make every effort to see that the contractor operation does not cost us more money in this facility, and that we should make some arrangement with the contractor so that he can continue to provide the things we have been getting from our own people across the road.

Mr. VAN KUREN. This is under exhaustive study by the arsenal staff and the Chrysler Corp. at the present time. Every possible means will be used to obtain the most economical and effective support of the installation without adding to the operating cost.

ERIE ORDNANCE DEPOT, OHIO

Mr. RILEY. Next is the Erie Ordnance Depot.

General GLASGOW. This is 5 miles west of Port Clinton. The mission is the storage for ordnance supplies; rebuild, modification, and reclamation of antiaircraft artillery equipment.

Mr. RILEY. Is that close to Erie, Pa.?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Mr. RILEY. That is another Erie?

Colonel CARTER. It is in Ohio.

Mr. VAN KUREN. It is near Port Clinton. The actual post-office address is Lacarne, Ohio.

BOILER PLANT

Mr. SCRIVNER. What is the matter with the boiler plant you have now?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Its capacity is insufficient to take care of the additional facilities and activities which have been located at the Erie depot.

Mr. RILEY. This is an item of $600,000 for storage for ordnance supples, and to rebuild, modify, and reclaim antiaircraft equipment? You are asking for this money for a boiler plant?

Mr. VAN KUREN. For an addition to the existing boiler plant, which is to provide the necessary additional capacity to take care of buildings constructed under the fiscal year 1952 funds.

Colonel CARTER. I may say, sir, that the major portion of that fund is to purchase the boilers. That is $200,000. The coal conveyors and ash-disposal units are $100,000. To add to and modernize the steam

distribution, to take this additional capacity and get it to the right places, is $200,000. The boilerhouse itself is only $100,000.

Mr. RILEY. Is this another case where the rising costs caught you or did you not have an item for this until now?

Colonel CARTER. This is a change, sir. There was some change in the mission of the existing facility which requires more steam. We have had that condition arise at several of our ordnance arsenals. Modern methods of using steam have increased our steam requirements above the capacity of the existing boilers.

LETTERKENNY ORDNANCE DEPOT, PA.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is the Letterkenny Ordnance Depot in Pennsylvania. You are asking for $1,102,000.

For what will that be used and why is it necessary that you construct these facilities at this time?

Colonel CARTER. There are two items there: One is a woodworking and box-manufacture building for $202,000, and the second is a fire-control instrument-repair shop similar to the one which we discussed earlier at Anniston.

Mr. RILEY. As to this woodworking and box building, can you not buy those from industry for less than you can manufacture them?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; it is much cheaper to manufacture them.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Most of them are of special sizes and shapes?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. This fire-control instrument-repair shop is similar to the one which we discussed?

Colonel CARTER. At Anniston Ordnance Depot; yes, sir. It is exactly the same. As a matter of fact, it will be the same design and have the same mission for caring for instrument repair on modern electronics and fire-control instruments for which we have no facilities at present.

These modern directors for antiaircraft use particularly are very large. They are not like the old BC scope that the battery commander used to use.

USE OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED

Mr. RILEY. Let me ask you this question: If you let a contract for less than these estimates and have some money left over, does it go back to the military for reprograming, or does it go back to the Treasury?

Colonel CARTER. The over-all program, Mr. Riley, works out fairly close to the estimates. We have been authorized last year to go over not more than 20 percent in any one particular item, or to transfer funds of not more than 10 percent between stations. However, if these items are all finally built and there is money saved, the money will go back to the Treasury. We will not build without authority of Congress anything for which you have not appropriated funds.

Mr. RILEY. You will not build anything which is not listed?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; we will not. In fact, that is our specific authority.

Malta Test Station, N. Y.

Mr. Riley. The next station is the Malta Test Station, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

General Glasgow. That is a Government-owned, contractor-operated facility for the development and testing of rocket-motor fuels.

We have one correction on that page. Change item No. 1 from $30,000 to $69,000, and change the total from $440,000 to $479,000.

Mr. Riley. We are talking about $479,000 for seven projects. Colonel Carter, will you insert that page in the record?

Colonel Carter. Yes.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Projects

Budget account No.	Project No.	Project title	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
1200	A170-18	Acquisition of land	$69,000	$69,000
1115	A170-20	Water filtering plant	31,000	31,000
1115	A170-21	Combustion laboratory	77,000	77,000
1115	A170-25	Addition to control room 3A	104,000	104,000
1115	A170-14	Flame pit protection for test pits No. 3 and No. 4	60,000	60,000
1115	A170-23	Motor repair shop	42,000	42,000
1115	A170-24	Additional water supply	96,000	96,000
		Total	479,000	479,000

Mr. Scrivner. Do you have any other testing station similar to this in the Army?

Colonel Diefendorf. Not similar to this.

Colonel Carter. Any other station with a similar mission that can do the same testing, I believe, was Mr. Scrivner's question.

Colonel Diefendorf. I do not know exactly how to answer that. Guided-missile work is done at Redstone Arsenal, but we have a contract with the General Electric Co. for this.

Mr. Scrivner. One of the reasons for this particular station being in this particular locality is because of its closeness to facilities for producing this type of material.

Colonel Diefendorf. Yes.

Colonel Carter. This station is operated by General Electric under contract.

Mr. Riley. You say under contract?

Colonel Carter. Yes.

Mr. Riley. You have to provide your own water supply at Malta?

Colonel Diefendorf. Yes.

Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot, Wash.

Mr. Riley. The next project is for Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot, near Tacoma, Wash.

Colonel Carter. There is only one project at the Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot, and that is for fire control instruction repair shop, which concludes the items which we request funds for in this program, and will take care of the repair of instruments, on the west coast.

PICATINNY ARSENAL, N. J.

Mr. RILEY. The next is Picatinny Arsenal, near Dover, in New Jersey, for which you are asking $1,356,000 for 17 projects.

Will you insert page 288 in the record, Colonel?

(The information requested is as follows:)

Projects

Budget account No.	Project No.	Project title	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
		Ammunition testing facilities:		
1115	A172-16	Barricades	$39,000	$39,000
1115	A172-18	Pump and generator building	20,000	20,000
1115	A172-19	2 test towers for photo-flash bomb	27,000	27,000
1115	A172-20	Duck walk	8,000	8,000
1115	A172-21	Magazines No. 1 and No. 2	3,000	3,000
1115	A172-22	"Side-On" building	9,000	9,000
1115	A172-23	Office and Instruction building	20,000	20,000
1115	A172-24	Inert shell house and loading building	20,000	20,000
1115	A172-25	Constant temperature magazine	27,000	27,000
1115	A172-26	Powder conditioning service building	203,000	203,000
1115	A172-27	Gun shed and emplacement pad	49,000	49,000
1115	A172-28	Office building and change house	33,000	33,000
1115	A172-29	Steam and electric lines	159,000	159,000
1115	A172-30	Storage tank	13,000	13,000
1115	A172-31	Sewage disposal	14,000	14,000
1115	A172-32	Site development	249,000	249,000
1200	A172-33	Land acquisition	463,000	463,000
		Totals	1,356,000	1,356,000

General GLASGOW. The principal mission of this project is the manufacture and process of large caliber ammunition, bombs, grenades, and pyrotechnics.

Mr. RILEY. Is this run by the Government?

General GLASGOW. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. It is a Government-operated and owned installation.

Mr. VAN KUREN. Picatinny is a part of a permanent arsenal of the Army and was so designated by the Secretary of the Army.

Mr. RILEY. And is operated by the Army.

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes. It is a Government-owned and Government-operated arsenal and has been in constant operation since 1880.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any questions on Picatinny? Will you take the next project?

PUEBLO ORDNANCE DEPOT, COLO.

Colonel CARTER. The next project is on page 306, Pueblo Ordnance Depot, 15 miles east of Pueblo, Colo., on 24,840 acres of land, 25,536 of which are Government-owned, and 4,304 under lease.

The depot was established in 1941, and it has an investment of about $21 million.

Mr. RILEY. That is the present investment?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. It does not include the amount of the request of $6,150,000 contained in the estimate here.

Mr. RILEY. Will you insert the page containing the list of items in the record, Colonel?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Projects

Budget account No.	Project No.	Project title	Prior authorization	Proposed appropriation
1114	A544-1	Extension to buildings Nos. 550, 551, 547, and 548	$500,000	$500,000
1114	A544-9	Base maintenance shop	5,000,000	5,000,000
1114	A544-20	Abrasive blast building	170,000	170,000
1114	A544-21	Tire rebuild shop	480,000	480,000
		Total	6,150,000	6,150,000

BUILDING EXTENSION

Mr. RILEY. Why is it necessary to extend these various buildings at this time?

Mr. VAN KUREN. The four buildings are located closely adjacent to each other. They are used in the artillery maintenance program at Pueblo, and the purpose here is to put a roof over the area between those buildings.

Colonel CARTER. 75,000 square feet.

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes; to give additional shop space, for production-line methods and more effective use of facilities.

Mr. RILEY. It is a very economical proposition to the Government for such a large amount of additional space.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. VAN KUREN. It is the most economical method of providing additional space.

BASE MAINTENANCE SHOP

Colonel CARTER. The next items, first of which is the base maintenance shop, $5 million, is to provide a modern depot maintenance shop to combine scattered facilities that now exist in several wood frame warehouses. This will permit return of warehouses for general supply purposes, and the shop will contain facilities for motor and combat vehicles, and small arms and similar critical ordnance repairs and rebuild work.

The Army program and maintenance shops has lagged considerably behind, and we are trying this year to begin to get some of the maintenance facilities, and I think it would have saved a great deal of money if we had had them in previous years.

Mr. RILEY. The quipment is from a pretty wide area?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes. This again is one of the seven distribution depots, in which large quantities of this material are concentrated, and this particular shop is for the automotive materials.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How many railroads run into and out of Pueblo?

Mr. VAN KUREN. At least two.

Mr. MARK. There are three.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There are quite a few people who could tell you that better places could have been selected, which are more accessible, but it is already established and the investment has been made, so it is water over the dam.

ABRASIVE BLAST BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. You are asking for an abrasive blast building, $170,000. Is that to clean the equipment?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

TIRE REBUILD SHOP

Mr. RILEY. And for a tire rebuild shop, $480,000. What is the purpose of that?

Colonel CARTER. That is for recapping and retreading and general repair, when they have turned in badly worn tires, so they can be returned to use in place of buying new tires. They save quite a considerable sum of money by such an operation.

Mr. RILEY. It is your opinion that the Government salvages a great many tires and tubes by using a facility of this kind?

Colonel CARTER. That is a very definite factor, yes.

RED RIVER ARSENAL, TEX.

Mr. RILEY. The next is the Red River Arsenal.

General GLASGOW. The principal mission, maintenance and supply of ordnance materials and equipment. There are two items, "Packaging and dunnage shop, $202,000," and "Post engineering utility shop, $173,000."

Mr. RILEY. For a total of $375,000.

General GLASGOW. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. Are there engineer utility shops there now?

Mr. VAN KUREN. The post engineer is currently operating shops in buildings built by the original contractor at the Red River location, which have been flooded by several rains and they are not suitable for this operation.

Mr. RILEY. In other words, the buildings now in use, put up by the original contractor, have been used until they are no longer serviceable?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALA.

Mr. RILEY. The next is Redstone Arsenal, for which you are requesting $6,447,000.

Colonel CARTER. With 24 projects.

Mr. RILEY. Now, will you insert the summary pages, 314 and 315, in the record?

(The information requested is as follows:)

Projects

Budget account No.	Project No.	Project title	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
1115	A373-9	Research and development engineering building	$1,302,000	$1,302,000
1113	A373-47	Shop building (guided missile school)	798,000	798,000
1115	A373-58	Addition to guidance and control laboratory	1,137,000	1,137,000
1115	A373-59	Addition to guidance and control shop	167,000	167,000
1115	A373-60	Launching and handling building	288,000	288,000
		Improvements to free flight range:		
1115	A373-62	Clearing and grubbing area A	368,000	368,000
1115	A373-63	Drainage of area B	310,000	310,000
1115	A373-64	Range roads, area C	165,000	165,000
1115	A373-65	Range storage and operation building	37,000	37,000
1115	A373-66	Observation tower	8,000	8,000
1115	A373-67	8 observation towers	24,000	24,000
1115	A373-68	2 portable observation posts	6,000	6,000
1115	A373-69	Fixed equipment for free flight range	40,000	40,000
		Combined service shops:		
1115	A373-71	Addition to propulsion and fuels building	415,000	415,000
1115	A373-27	Igniter preparation building	125,000	125,000
		Solventless powder processing line:		
1115	A373-73	Control building	15,000	15,000
1115	A373-74	Press building	60,000	60,000
1115	A373-75	Oven building	5,000	5,000
1115	A373-76	Powder handling building	39,000	39,000
1115	A373-77	Installed equipment	119,000	119,000
1115	A373-24	Addition to research laboratory	314,000	314,000
1115	A373-79	Storage magazine for research laboratory	3,000	3,000
1115	A373-85	Post Engineer heavy equipment shops	522,000	522,000
1115	A373-25	Addition to administration and engineering building	180,000	180,000
		Total	6,447,000	6,447,000

General GLASGOW. The principal mission of the Redstone Arsenal is research and development of rockets, jet take-off units, fuels, and propellants.

Mr. RILEY. This is one of the largest installations for this purpose?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Redstone Arsenal was established as an ordnance center for research and development and as a mission arsenal for rockets and guided missiles.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. I notice here that one of the largest items is $1,302,000 for a research and development engineering building.

Colonel CARTER. The mission of this station is: We are concentrating here the technical and research personnel pertaining to rocket development from various parts of the country. We are now trying to operate an important technical activity in buildings that are scattered in several locations. Redstone Arsenal is, or was until recently, the old Huntsville Arsenal, and the various areas which we were using were widely scattered, and were scattered for safety purposes. This facility will provide a single building for the engineer group so that they can work much more effectively, and this of course will actually increase the size so that we can carry out the mission we have for it.

Mr. RILEY. This is the Government's guided missile school.

Colonel CARTER. It is a scientific project, to complete the facilities required for the guided missiles school which were authorized and funded last year. That school will train the mechanical electronic specialists to work on the guided missiles, and so on.

Mr. RILEY. Did you build half of it last year, and half this year?

Colonel CARTER. No; we did not. We built one part last year, and we are now contracting for another portion, and this is to secure the final amount required.

Mr. RILEY. The same thing is true of the guidance and control laboratory?

Colonel CARTER. That is an addition to the buildings which are designed and are being constructed out of 1952 funds. This is the second increment.

Mr. RILEY. This conforms to the over-all plan?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. And the same thing is true of the guidance control shop.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

LAUNCHING AND HANDLING BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. The launching and handling building seems to be a new facility?

Colonel CARTER. That is required under the new mission of the station.

AREA A

Mr. RILEY. What about clearing and grubbing area A?

Mr. VAN KUREN. The project has two parts, one clearing and grubbing, also drainage, range roads, a road into the rocket range area. The work on the ground and drainage project is required since this area is a part of the TVA system, some part of it is flooded during high-water periods.

Colonel CARTER. Here is a picture that shows the condition.

Mr. RILEY. And this will correct it?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. VAN KUREN. This will permit the water to drain away so they will have a dry area in which to operate.

OBSERVATION TOWERS

Mr. RILEY. I notice there are observation towers. The observation towers are at strategic points to observe the results of the experiments?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. VAN KUREN. And, of course, the instrumentation. The single observation tower is the main control tower for the range. The eight observation towers are less expensive towers, to be located down through the range area.

Mr. RILEY. Some of the other items are for the purpose of control study at the permanent station of the Ordnance Bureau?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

RESEARCH LABORATORY

Mr. RILEY. You have another large item, $314,000 addition to research laboratory. I understand that to be an addition to a facility that has already been started?

Mr. VAN KUREN. That is correct.

Colonel CARTER. That is an addition.

Mr. RILEY. It is to begin the new facility?

Colonel DIEFENDORF. It is an addition to an existing laboratory building.

Mr. RILEY. Addition to an existing building.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. Yes.

POST ENGINEER HEAVY EQUIPMENT SHOPS

Mr. RILEY. Then we have a rather large item, $522,000 for post engineer heavy equipment shop.

Colonel CARTER. That project is caused by the change in mission for the station. Prior to consolidation Huntsville and Redstone was a very small ammunition loading plant. Huntsville was a large chemical production plant. The additional building, the additional work that is going on there is due to this change, making Redstone a guided-missile center, which requires a much larger post engineering organization. The present shops at the Redstone Base are very small. This is a requirement to provide them with minimum shop space to take care of the increased mission.

Mr. RILEY. You have moved some additional people there, and plans call for an increase in engineering personnel for mechanical and chemical departments.

Colonel CARTER. The present administration shop is housed in a converted change house meaning, a place where men change their clothes, and is inadequate for the present personnel, and there will be an increase in the engineering personnel for the chemical and mechanical departments.

ROSSFORD ORDNANCE DEPOT, OHIO

Mr. RILEY. The next base is Rossford Ordnance Depot, near Toledo, Ohio.

General GLASGOW. The mission is receipt, storage, and issue of ordnance supplies and equipment, and the amount requested is $641,000, for a maintenance shop and elevated water tank.

Mr. VAN KUREN. May I interject here this project was shown in the Rossford Ordnance Depot, because at the time it was submitted, Rossford had a subdepot at Lordstown, and this activity is to be installed in the Lordstown subdepot. Recently Lordstown became a separate installation, and this should be shown as located at Lordstown.

Mr. RILEY. Are there some other installations in the locality?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes. Rossford was until recently, the parent installation.

Mr. RILEY. What is that used for now?

Mr. VAN KUREN. The principal mission is one of our main distribution depots.

Colonel CARTER. I call attention to page 341. This was shown at Lordstown originally, and the record can be corrected. The authorization for this of course is at Lordstown, and this is an administrative change, but there has never been any intention but it be in Lordstown——

Mr. RILEY. But this is an annex and installation?

Colonel CARTER. There has been a change in the command set-up so that now Lordstown is a distribution depot; the commander reports to the Chief of Ordnance, whereas previously he reported through the commander of the Rossford Ordnance Depot. It is an administrative change, entirely.

Mr. RILEY. And you propose to build a maintenance shop for $651,000 and an elevated water tank, $80,000?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

The maintenance shop again is required in the maintenance program which we must go on if we are going to be able to meet the purpose for which it is established; we have got to improve our maintenance.

SAN JACINTO ORDNANCE DEPOT, TEX.

Mr. RILEY. The next is "San Jacinto Ordnance Depot," 15 miles south of Houston, in which you are asking $484,000 for four projects. Colonel, will you insert the list of projects in the record at this point?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Projects

Budget account No.	Project No.	Project title	Prior authorization	Proposed appropriation
1114	A477-1	Ammunition disassembly facility	$125,000	$125,000
1114	A477-6	Railroad spur for suspect cars	41,000	41,000
1114	A477-11	Change house in ammunition area	79,000	79,000
1200	A477-15	Land acquisition (120 acres)	239,000	239,000
			484,000	484,000

LAND ACQUISITION

Mr. RILEY. Am I correct that you are asking land acquisition to the extent of 120 acres, although you already have nearly 5,000 acres? What is the reason for that?

Mr. VAN KUREN. We are asking for acquisition of land to protect ourselves from the safety standpoint. There is a rail classification yard, in which large quantities of explosives will be present, and the surrounding community is beginning to move in toward the depot, and if buildings were constructed on this land it would mean that we would be unable to operate, so we must have this area tied in to protect ourselves.

Mr. RILEY. This land is being acquired largely as a safety factor?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes; and to insure operable conditions of the depot and an important ammunition pier which is directly adjacent to this.

Mr. RILEY. Is this railroad spur entirely a Government-operated facility?

Mr. VAN KUREN. It is; yes.

SENACA ORDNANCE DEPOT, N. Y.

Mr. RILEY. The next project is the Seneca Ordnance Depot, at Romulus, N. Y., for which you are asking $270,000, $180,000 of which would be for an addition to the ammunition normal maintenance facilities, and $90,000 for a popping plant addition.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. Will you explain the necessity for this, and why these facilities are needed?

Colonel CARTER. Seneca is located near Romulus. There has been an activity there since 1941. Its mission is to receive, store, and issue ordnance supplies and ammunition, and ammunition renovation.

Mr. Van Kuren will have to tell you what a popping plant is.

Mr. VAN KUREN. A popping plant: In the demilitarization of ammunition, we remove the powder in the cartridge shell, and the remaining primers we pop by running them through a heavily constructed oven, and explode them safely, and the remainder of the brass can be reclaimed.

This particular project is designed primarily to improve the efficiency and economy of the operation of the Seneca Ordnance Depot, where at the present time it is necessary to move materials into the depot and unload them, and later to move them to the popping plant, and later load the brass for shipment. And we propose to design the facilities so that the materials can be unloaded directly at the plant, processed and reloaded in such a manner as to save a great deal of money.

SIERRA ORDNANCE DEPOT, CALIF.

Mr. RILEY. The next is the Sierra Ordnance Depot.

General GLASGOW. Sierra Ordnance Depot is located 40 miles southwest of Susanville. Its principal mission is receipt, storage, and issue of ordnance supplies, equipment, and ammunition, and ammunition renovation and transshipment.

We are asking for two additional amounts: $645,000 for concrete floors in eight warehouses, and for an engineer field maintenance shop.

Mr. RILEY. The concrete floors in eight warehouses is estimated to cost $360,000, and the engineer field maintenance shop is estimated to cost $285,000.

What kind of floors do you have in the warehouse now?

Colonel CARTER. Dirt floors, and it is necessary to provide concrete, so we can use the modern methods of operating a warehouse as it should be operated.

Mr. RILEY. There is no engineer field maintenance shop there now?

Colonel CARTER. This shop is a part of the Sixth Army field maintenance requirements. We have tried to provide field maintenance as scattered through the Army area, rather than to try to provide highly trained and highly skilled personnel, with very expensive tools, to try to keep up and rebuild engineering equipment in the field. This will be the one for the Sixth Army, and which the Sixth Army will use for the area around Sierra, and it will support about 800 pieces of engineering equipment.

Mr. RILEY. This is standard design?

Colonel CARTER. This is standard engineer field maintenance shop.

SIOUX ORDNANCE DEPOT, NEBR.

Mr. RILEY. The next project is the Sioux Ordnance Depot, 6 miles northwest of Sidney, Nebr., for which you are asking $1,085,000, of which $880,000 would be for ammunition normal maintenance facilities, and $205,000 for ammunition receiving and shipping building.

Is this an old station?

Colonel CARTER. The station was established in 1942. There are 19,777 acres of Government-owned land, and the Government has an investment there of about $31 million.

Mr. RILEY. And these are additional facilities for which there are none now in existence?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct; and this is required to carry out the mission of the station.

TERRE HAUTE ORDNANCE DEPOT, IND.

Mr. RILEY. The next is for the Terre Haute Ordnance Depot, 1 mile northeast of Terre Haute, Ind. You are asking $1,848,000 for a field maintenance shop with hardstand. What is the mission there, and why do you need this installation at this time?

Mr. VAN KUREN. The mission is the receipt, storage, and issue of ordnance supplies and equipment and maintenance of transport vehicles.

Colonel CARTER. The field maintenance shop with hardstand is required to provide additional field maintenance of transport vehicles. That is now being accomplished in facilities that are very poor, and the lighting has been condemned. They are not suitable for an installation of the type of equipment required for maintenance of such facilities.

Mr. RILEY. I notice you have a special design here. Do you not have standard plans for field maintenance shops?

Colonel CARTER. The field maintenance shop has some changes in it due to different missions at the different field locations.

The engineer field maintenance shop is a standard design. The ordnance field maintenance shop is for a different purpose. We maintain a type which is used at the particular depot, and I may say that we are standardizing many of these things, which are now of special design, and after we get the first one designed, then we can make a standard design for these buildings that are repetitive. When we get the design from the architect-engineer it can become standard.

Mr. RILEY. Then they are modified to suit the mission?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

TOOELE ORDNANCE DEPOT, UTAH

Mr. RILEY. The next item is Tooele Ordnance Depot.

General GLASGOW. The Tooele Ordnance Depot is 5 miles south of Tooele. The principle mission is receipt, issue, and reserve storage of artillery fire-control equipment, vehicles, tanks and tractors, and field maintenance of ordnance items.

We are asking for $674,000 for three items: $100,000 for water tanks; $289,000 for paint and sandblast building, and $285,000 for engineer field maintenance shop.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have to furnish your own water supply there?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. The present supply there is inadequate to provide a reserve necessary for fire fighting.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have any trouble getting water in that area?

General GLASGOW. No.

Colonel CARTER. The water supply is from wells.

Mr. RILEY. What is the explanation for the paint and sandblast building?

Mr. VAN KUREN. The present facilities are now in a makeshift building, and the shop is to small to install modern equipment, and the lighting is inadequate. Over 5,000 transport and combat vehicles are waiting sand blasting, and work is delayed by inadequate facilities.

ENGINEER FIELD MAINTENANCE SHOP

Mr. RILEY. The engineer field maintenance shop is the regular building?

Colonel CARTER. It is; and it is for the same type of operation as for the Sixth Army Command, as the one we previously discussed.

UMATILLA ORDNANCE DEPOT, OREG.

Mr. RILEY. Will you take the next item?

General GLASGOW. The Umatilla Ordnance Depot, located 9 miles north of Hermiston. The principal mission of this depot is storage and issue of ammunition, explosives, and general supplies, including combat and transport vehicles. We are asking for $750,000 for two items, an addition to the ammunition normal maintenance facility, and a renovation building.

Mr. RILEY. The renovation building is to cost $600,000, and the addition to the ammunition normal maintenance facility, $150,000. What is the renovation building?

Mr. VAN KUREN. That is the building in which we conduct renovation of ammunition and in which ammunition is inspected, disassembled, and any defects found are corrected. The ammunition is then reassembled and repacked and put in condition for use.

Mr. RILEY. This is for used ammunition?

Mr. VAN KUREN. This is material which has been in storage and which has deteriorated to the point that it must be reworked to make it ready for issue to troops.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is Watertown Arsenal, 5 miles west of Waltham, Mass., and here you are asking for a total of $320,000, $219,000 of which would be for a sprinkler system of miscellaneous buildings, and $101,000 for steel storage and cutting building.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM

Will you explain the necessity for the sprinkler system in these buildings?

Colonel CARTER. The proposed sprinkler system is required for the protection of 391,330 square feet in buildings 32, 36, 37, 38, 228, 234, 235, 312, 313–C, and 313–N. It is required to protect valuable equipment involving a considerable investment. Several fires have actually occurred. We have had some difficulty in putting them out and this will mean that the valuable equipment throughout these buildings will be safe.

Mr. RILEY. Do you consider the fire hazard existing there will be decreased?

Colonel CARTER. That is very definite; it will stop a lot of fires.

STEEL STORAGE AND CUTTING BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. For the steel storage and cutting building. Is that for cutting steel?

Colonel CARTER. To cut steel into lengths for storage and for use.

Mr. VAN KUREN. May I make a statement, that the justification book shows a 10-ton cab-operated overhead crane. This should be a 10-ton hand-operated. This will not require a cab operation, because it will be operated by the workmen themselves rather than requiring an additional person. This is the building in which we store a great deal of stock, which comes into the arsenal in large quantities, and we have to have handling equipment for it. We have at the present time over 100 tons of steel outside which have become rusty and which has to be cleaned before it can be used, and this rust affects the accuracy—accuracy is diminished. The cutting operation is a continuous operation and will require a space 20 by 20 feet.

Mr. RILEY. Is this steel used as a part of the arsenal's operation?

Mr. VAN KUREN. It is entirely used on research and development, and industrial processing in the arsenal. It is all for that use.

WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUND, N. MEX.

Mr. RILEY. The last ordnance installation is White Sands Proving Ground, for which you are requesting $8,214,000.

Colonel CARTER. On 22 projects.

Mr. RILEY. Colonel, will you insert the pages listing those projects in the record at this point, including the estimated costs?

(The information requested is a follows:)

Projects

Budget account No.	Project No.	Project title	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
1115	A478-4	Flight determination laboratory	$650,000	$650,000
1115	A478-65	Instrumentation and standards laboratory	850,000	850,000
1115	A478-66	4 operations buildings for launching area	128,000	128,000
1115	A478-68	Missile assembly buildings Nos. 7 and 8	450,000	450,000
1115	A478-69	Frequency coordination laboratory	450,000	450,000
1115	A478-70	Missile propellant storage building	375,000	375,000
1115	A478-71	13 fixed structures for field instrumentation	225,000	225,000
1113	A478-73	Civilian dormitory (female)	412,000	412,000
1112	A478-36	2 EM barracks	744,900	744,000
		Guided missile training center:		
1113	A478-74	5 training shops	750,000	750,000
1113	A478-75	2 classroom buildings	119,000	119,000
1113	A478-76	Heating plant and steam distribution system	187,000	187,000
1113	A478-77	Electric distribution system	50,000	50,000
1115	A478-78	Industrial engineering test building	550,000	550,000
1115	A478-45	2 auxiliary runways	600,000	600,000
1115	A478-26	Walks and utilities	354,000	354,000
1115	A478-24	Up-range roads (50 miles)	250,000	250,000
1115	A478-79	3 warehouses	320,000	320,000
1115	A478-80	2 organizational maintenance shops	222,000	222,000
1115	A478-82	2 warehouses	213,000	213,000
1112	A478-62	Barracks, addition to Navy barracks	158,000	158,000
1115	A478-61	Infirmary (15 beds)	157,000	157,000
		Total	8,214,000	8,214,000

General GLASGOW. The principal mission is for development and test firing of guided missiles. White Sands Proving Ground is located 27 miles east of Las Cruses. It is located on 815,172 acres of land, of which 143,013 are Government-owned, and 672,159 leased.

Mr. RILEY. This is the main facility the Army has for testing such weapons; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. And is being used constantly in the developing and testing of missiles of this kind?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct. It is both development and testing. It is the main control firing range of the United States.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have a research and development laboratory there?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. It is on a high priority list?

Colonel CARTER. It is about as high priority in the present research program as exists in the Army, Navy, or Air Force. We carry out all of the rocket work there.

CIVILIAN DORMITORIES

Mr. RILEY. I notice you have a civilian dormitory here, bachelor, for women. Is that a 100-woman barracks?

Colonel CARTER. The capacity will be 100 women; that is correct. You might say it is a bachelor women's quarters.

Mr. RILEY. I notice the cost is estimated at $412,000, which will be around $4,000 per person, and I believe the cost for men's barracks runs at about $1,700 to $1,800.

Colonel CARTER. Well, the cost of bachelor officers' quarters would be similar to this, although this would be more expensive than the enlisted men's quarters, in view of the fact that we have additional facilities to provide additional privacy, because people in the United States insist upon our ladies having more privacy.

Mr. RILEY. What will these women do; what will be their mission?

Colonel CARTER. They work in the various engineering laboratories and at the proving grounds. They work as clerks and stenographers, and they have some very highly paid technicians, and it is necessary to provide them with decent facilities. They are now housed there in company-type buildings, which are totally unsatisfactory, and it is almost impossible to hire women to come there to do work in the activities we have there.

Mr. RILEY. Colonel, do you think it is justifiable to build dormitories out there for women that will cost 2½ times or 3 time as much as it costs for enlisted men's barracks, when the barracks we are putting up now have pretty adequate facilities ih them?

Colonel CARTER. The barracks we are putting up have very few rooms in them, and it will be necessary to divide them into dormitories, rather than have open quarters. If we try to put civilian employees of the Federal Government in open squadron rooms we will, of course, first not be able to hire them, because they will not come there to work under those conditions; and, second, we would be subjected to severe criticism by various people throughout the United States.

Mr. RILEY. I do not like to make any comparison between the services, but we have some figures on so-called SAC barracks, which have

a room with bathing facilities, a shower, and a toilet, and I think their costs would run about $2,000 a man, including mess.

Colonel CARTER. I might say that this building is a special-design building and will be designed on as austere a basis as practicable. It will provide for double occupancy during emergency periods, so that that cost would be lower, figured on an emergency basis.

Mr. RILEY. We have actual bids on a 216-man barracks with connecting-bath facilities, which only cost $311,500, or $1,441 per man, as against a little bit better than $4,000 each for these.

Colonel CARTER. We are required to put in bathtubs in the women's quarters, which will mean you will have to have more space in your bath. We are also required to put in laundry facilities for women, so that they may wash their clothes.

I may say this: That the same Corps of Engineers which will build this unit will be the one to design the women's dormitory. I can assure you they will take the design criteria into consideration.

Mr. RILEY. I believe we had better take another look at this.

General HARDIN. Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt?

Mr. RILEY. Yes, General Hardin.

General HARDIN. I believe the key is the rate of occupancy. For civilian employees, you cannot put them two or three in a room. I imagine it is planned to put just one person in a room.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. May I add something, sir?

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. The proving ground is some 27 miles east of Las Cruces, Nev., which is a very small town. We are called upon to get civilian personnel from other places, because they are not there. You cannot expect a young woman, a stenographer or a clerk, or even one with some scientific ability, to go out in the sticks, so to speak, and live out there.

Furthermore, there is the distance of travel back and forth between Las Cruces and the proving ground. That is undesirable in the wintertime when it is dark.

We feel it is necessary to put these people on the post where we can house them properly and where they may have access to proper entertainment and other facilities.

Mr. RILEY. I will agree to that, but I am talking about the cost per person here. Are you forced to give each one of them a private, separate room with a private bath; or are you going to put two in a room with a connecting bath?

Colonel DIEFENDORF. I have not actually seen the design, sir, but I believe it would probably call for a bedroom and possibly a small living room with a joint bath, or something like that.

Mr. RILEY. That sounds like a suite. The very highest-price universities in this country for women do not have any private sitting room, with a room and bath attached.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. They do in the city, sir.

General HARDIN. This is the support for that estimate, Mr. Chairman: It is a two-story structure with basement. It has a total of 41 rooms and a total area of 29,400 square feet, divided as follows:

On the first floor there is an administrative space of 612 square feet. There are 8 two-bedroom suites, totaling 4,828 square feet. The recreation space is 2,025 square feet. The lobby space is 1,581 square

feet. Passageway is 1,429 square feet. Latrines are 675 square feet. The subtotal is 11,150 square feet on the first floor.

The second floor is made up of 12 two-bedroom suites, with 6,991 square feet. The passageway is 2,080 square feet. The storage space is 54 square feet. That is a total on the second floor of 9,125 square feet.

The basement will have service facilities of 5,419 square feet. Passageways are 409 square feet. Storage space is 3,297 square feet. That is a total of 9,125 square feet.

That accounts for the full distribution.

Mr. RILEY. Would each one of these suites, General, have a living room and kitchenette?

General HARDIN. No, sir. That would be bedrooms only. The recreation space would be in a separate area, as well as the latrines. They would be separate.

I judge from this description that it would be washroom facilities within the room. The latrines would be separate. That would be in accordance with the standard plan for a BOQ.

Mr. RILEY. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. VAN KUREN. May I point out, sir, that the people who occupy this building are going to pay rent for this space.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Donnelly reminds me that it is expected at some future date they will be turned over to WAC officers.

Colonel CARTER. Any WAC officer who lives there will lose her rental allowance. She will pay for it, too.

Mr. RILEY. I still think we are going to have considerable difficulty in selling a facility here at $4,000 per person, when your enlisted men get $1,700 or $1,800, and your officer gets probably $2,500. Is that pretty close to right?

General HARDIN. Yes, sir; I believe that is right, on the degree of occupancy. That is the 263-man occupancy. I gave those figures the other day.

Mr. RILEY. We came back to this SAC barracks, which has connecting-bath facilities.

General HARDIN. Mr. Chairman, this building has not been designed.

Mr. RILEY. The bath facilities and toilet facilities could be increased a little bit, and you could put a tub with a shower over there.

Colonel CARTER. I would like to say for the record, Mr. Chairman, that if I had the money I would build this building and rent it. It will pay for itself in 67 months.

Mr. RILEY. You would get a better investment, though, if you built it for half the price.

Colonel CARTER. We would, sir, but if I built it for half the price I would have nobody in it, because they will not come and live in it. These are not people we can order into barracks, as we can the enlisted men. These are not bachelor officers' quarters.

May I say that our bachelors are now living in places where they are paying $60 to $90 a month, which they could rent outside for $12 a month. It is a sad situation for the Army to treat its men that way, but that is what we are doing. It is foolish economy.

Mr. RILEY. I will agree with that, but I have seen some good 3-bedroom brick-veneer, hardwood floor, modern-facility duplex apart-

ments in the South with heat in them which cost $60 a month for the whole outfit.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; but we have to charge our people more than that for smaller places. They would like to rent them. They would like to pay you what they are worth, but we cannot do that.

These people will not come to work if they are put in substandard conditions. I do not blame them. I would not, either.

Mr. RILEY. I just think you are out of line with your costs there.

General HARDIN. Well, Mr. Chairman, this building has not been designed. If you will permit me to say so, it is the difference between $12 and $14 a square foot. It is $12 for the standard barracks, and this is listed as $14 a square foot.

But this is an air-cooled building. That adds some expense to it, besides the somewhat better provisions for occupancy on the ground that it is a civilian-occupied building.

We have not designed it. It is purely a yardstick measurement here of $14 as against $12 as a standard.

Mr. RILEY. If I am not mistaken, I had some figure on a pretty modern hotel at $2,500 a room, right recently, with private bath.

Colonel CARTER. I can say, sir, that if we can build this building for that, with a private bath, we will certainly do it. This estimate is made up, as General Hardin explained, on the basis of $14 a square foot. It will not be plush. It will be designed as austere as possible; and after this discussion we will probably have to put in individual bathrooms, which they had not contemplated before. Apparently it can be done within a more reasonable price.

White Sands is not a cheap area for construction, but we can certainly try.

Mr. RILEY. I would like for you to look into that a little bit further and report back on Monday.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel DIEFENDORF. Mr. Chairman, I think this is really nothing more than an obligation of the Army to make quarters available to the people who are going to occupy them.

Mr. RILEY. I am not going to fuss with you about that a minute. I think you ought to have them there. The only question I raise is on the cost.

Colonel DIEFENDORF. They cannot go outside, sir, and rent a place to live, because there is nothing available.

Colonel CARTER. We will check up on it, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS

Mr. RILEY. The next item is for two enlisted men's barracks. Why is that a 180-man barracks, when you have been using the 225-man barracks? You have a special design here instead of the usual standard barracks.

Colonel CARTER. It is a barracks which is designed for personnel of the type they have. There are many more noncommissioned officers and practically no men in the lower grades. This is a repetitive design. It says "Special." However, we actually have under construc-

tion out of the 1951 funds two 180-man barracks. This is for two more of exactly the same type.

This is the austere type of barracks. It is simply a slightly different barracks. We got started at White Sands actually before these standard 225-man barracks were ever designed.

Mr. RILEY. Could they be designed to fit into the proposition, and save this $300 or $400 per person?

Colonel CARTER. The reason for the increase in cost on this barracks is because it is air-cooled. White Sands is a very hot place.

Mr. RILEY. All right. Now you have put in a reason for it. That helps out.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. As I have said before, this particular barracks and the ones at Yuma are the only ones in the program which are different from the standard design. They are not different in the type of construction.

Mr. RILEY. But they have to have additional facilities on account of the heat?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. You could not get the efficiency you need out of your men unless you keep them reasonably comfortable; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

AUXILIARY RUNWAYS

You may have a question on the two auxiliary runways which are shown on page 385. Those are strips to be built up-range in the impact area, for use for instrumentation and operating personnel, for the landing of light aircraft only. It is not another airfield that the Army is trying to build for itself.

Mr. RILEY. There is no airfield anywhere near this project, except this?

Colonel CARTER. These are not airfields, sir. These are simply landing strips on the range so that we can operate in that area in connection with the missile test firing.

Mr. RILEY. You use light planes to save time?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. VAN KUREN. These are to transport technical people into the impact area to obtain the data from the fired missiles and get back as quickly as possible, to meet our firing schedule.

Mr. RILEY. Do you also have paved roads running throughout?

Mr. VAN KUREN. No, sir.

Mr. RILEY. In other words, could we say that this is in lieu of roads?

Mr. VAN KUREN. We would have to build roads.

General GLASGOW. We have a road here.

Colonel CARTER. That is not the same thing, sir.

Mr. RILEY. It does not go to the same place?

Colonel CARTER. It is not the same thing at all. There are some up-range roads, 50 miles of them.

Mr. VAN KUREN. We are talking about the remote areas of the range, where these fired missiles drop. We have to get to them and obtain the instruments out of them.

Mr. RILEY. Is that 10 or 15 miles?

Colonel DIEFENDORF. It is 60 to 90 miles, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Sixty to ninety miles?

Colonel DIEFENDORF. Yes, sir. You would spend a good portion of the day with your personnel if you rode out there. When you fly them out there you get the work done much more quickly.

Mr. RILEY. I just wanted to get the facts on that. I see items here for walks, utilities, roads, standard warehouses, maintenance shops.

Colonel CARTER. As you know sir, White Sands is building up its strength, and the mission is increasing daily. These requirements in here are tied in with that build-up.

NAVY BARRACKS

Mr. RILEY. What are these additions to the Navy barracks?

Colonel CARTER. Would you like to discuss that Navy barracks situation there?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes, sir. The Navy has an activity at White Sands Proving Ground proper. They have their own shops and entire administrative and laboratory facilities and missile assembly building. With either the 1950 or the 1951 funds the Navy built a barracks similar to the Army barracks which Colonel Carter has been discussing here. This is an addition to permit the Navy personnel to increase by 108 men.

Colonel CARTER. This will actually be used by the Navy.

Mr. VAN KUREN. By Navy activities; yes, sir.

Colonel CARTER. The Army is funding it.

Mr. VAN KUREN. I might add that White Sands, while it is an Army facility, is jointly used by the Navy and the Air Force for missiles which fit within the size and capacity of this range.

Mr. RILEY. Why is the Army asking for this money for Navy use? Are you going to loan this facility to the Navy?

Colonel CARTER. Rather than having the Navy ask for the money and build it with Navy funds on our base, with the complications of contracting and cross-transferring and so forth, it is far simpler for the Army to obtain money and build the barracks. Then they are our accountability and we have no further problems. For that reason we are asking for these funds.

Mr. RILEY. These carry a larger square-foot area per man than most of the other barracks Would you explain why that is necessary?

Colonel CARTER. It is 122 square feet per man.

Mr. RILEY. If they are like the ones you had before, it runs about 133.

Colonel CARTER. The figures which I have are that it is 13,200 square feet for 108 men, or 122 square feet per man.

Mr. RILEY. Evidently there has been some modification from the ones built before, if the information we have is correct.

Colonel CARTER. I do not know what that sheet you have is, sir.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RILEY. Do you think that 13 square feet in gross area over and above the standard plans is necessary for this section of the country?

Colonel CARTER. I do, sir.

Mr. RILEY. I do not believe the committee is going to be sympathetic with the idea that you are going to have to have something just exactly like you had before, if we have something better for less cost.

Colonel CARTER. This is an addition to an existing building. We could separate it and build another building of a different type.

Mr. RILEY. It would probably cost less to put the addition on the present building.

Colonel CARTER. It should, sir. This is about $1,500 per man.

Mr. RILEY. Do they have messing facilities, or are they separate?

Colonel CARTER. The mess facilities are separate.

Mr. RILEY. This does run higher than the present standard design of barracks.

Mr. VAN KUREN. Again, this is an air-cooled structure, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RILEY. That has air-conditioning in it?

Mr. VAN KUREN. Yes, sir; evaporative air-conditioning.

Mr. RILEY. That, of course, would run the cost up some.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

INFIRMARY

Mr. RILEY. I note here you have an infirmary. Do you have an infirmary there now?

Colonel CARTER. The only thing existing there is a 12-bed dispensary, equipped for only emergency or minor treatment. The operations at White Sands are quite hazardous. This is one of the few infirmaries which we are requesting this year, because it is a definite requirement. It is 60 miles to the nearest hospital, and sometimes we need to treat men for burns or very serious injuries in a great hurry. This will provide a fully equipped 15-bed infirmary. You can see it is not a large facility.

Mr. RILEY. That cost seems to be in line for infirmary or hospital construction, does it not, General Hardin?

General HARDIN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Colonel, this completes the requests for the Ordnance Department.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Thank you very much for the testimony which you have given us in regard to these installations. The next item we will take up will be the Quartermaster Corps. That will be next week.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1952.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

WITNESSES

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LT. COL. N. F. PRICE, CHIEF, FACILITIES BRANCH, QUARTERMASTER CORPS
W. N. OLEWILER, CIVIL ENGINEER, FACILITIES BRANCH, QUARTERMASTER CORPS
LT. COL. J. F. PHILLIPS, CHIEF, STORAGE SECTION, G–4, SUPPLY DIVISION
C. E. LEMMER, PROGRAM AND PLANNING DIVISION, CHIEF, BUDGET AND PROGRAM BRANCH, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
BRIG. GEN. C. E. LOUCKS, DEPUTY CHIEF OF CHEMICAL CORPS
W. H. KAYSER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR ENGINEERING AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE, BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES, CAMP DETRICK, MD.
L. B. KNOTT, JR., SPECIAL ASSISTANT, REAL ESTATE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
M. F. PEAKE, DEPUTY CHIEF, PLANS AND EVALUATION BRANCH, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, CHEMICAL CORPS
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BRIG. GEN. G. E. TEXTOR, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ENGINEERS FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

Mr. RILEY. The committee will be in order. Colonel Carter, I believe we finished with the justifications for Ordnance on Saturday and today we take up the justifications for the Quartermaster Corps. Is that correct?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir. I have a general statement here which gives the mission of the Quartermaster Corps and generally describes its program, if you would like to insert that in the record at this point.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, it may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

GENERAL STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF FISCAL YEAR 1953 CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, QUARTERMASTER CORPS

The primary objective of the Quartermaster segment of the fiscal year 1952 military public works program which was authorized by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, was immediate expansion of covered storage facilities at Quartermaster components of the depot system to meet the urgent demands of the Army supply program. Scheduled construction of 44 general purpose warehouses (totaling 8,610,000 square feet), 3 open warehouses (625,000 square feet) and 2 warehouses for flammables (60,000 square feet) with funds appropriated by Public Law 254, Eighty-second Congress, will add 9,295,600 square feet of covered storage at 10 existing depot installations.

Public Law 155 also authorized a general item for construction of additional storage, administrative, shop, operational and supporting facilities and utilities

at Army depots in the continental United States, in the amount of $50,000,000, subject to review by the Armed Service Committees prior to acquisition of land or construction.

The entire Quartermaster segment of the fiscal year 1953 military public works program comprises projects for supporting depot facilities at 9 existing installations, of types which were generally authorized under the $50,000,000 item in Public Law 155, as follows:

	Area	Amount
Warehouses for flammables ..... square feet	370,500	$3,151,000
Hardstand for open storage ..... square yards	22,200	80,000
Administration (offices) ..... square feet	60,500	1,043,000
Box and crate shops ..... do	135,000	1,725,000
Maintenance and processing shops ..... do	340,950	5,303,000
Railroad spur track ..... mile	0.833	56,000
Total		11,358,000

No new fiscal year 1953 authorization will be required to cover proposed construction at Quartermaster installations in the fiscal year 1953 program, comprising the top priority items selected from a list of similar depot facilities for which there is an urgent need to insure adequate storage and maintenance of Army supplies and war reserve stocks in the general depot system.

Generally speaking, the fiscal year 1953 proposed projects will provide properly designed facilities to house administrative and specialized operational activities (required to support existing depot storage missions) which now occupy space in warehouses, due to unavailability of more suitable accommodations. Recovery of this valuable warehouse space for storage of supplies, and increased efficiency which will result from improved working conditions and better functional layouts are major objectives of the fiscal year 1953 program.

The impact of the procurement program has caused a steady increase in the percentages of occupancy of warehouse space at Quartermaster and general depots. Latest reports show eight installations with occupany of 90 percent, or higher. Under these conditions, utilization of general purpose warehouse space for storage of flammables necessitates closer proximity of combustible to flammable supplies and greatly increases both the possibility of incidence of fire and the probable loss. The estimated cost of all warehouses for flammables proposed for construction in the fiscal year 1953 program is roughly equivalent to the loss (structure and contents) which might result in the event of complete destruction by fire of one fully occupied section of a standard general purpose warehouse. In addition to the material value of stored supplies, the strategic value in many cases is incalculable.

Permanent type box and crate shops are proposed for construction at five installations to replace and supplement existing facilities which occupy warehouse space at each of these installations. The fact that construction of 25 new warehouses in the fiscal year 1951–52 programs will increase the total covered storage area at these five locations by 5,320,000 square feet is calculated to increase significantly the required output of boxes and crating materials. The fire hazard incident to operation of a box and crate shop in a portion of a warehouse is considered an important factor in justification of this phase of the fiscal year 1953 program.

New shop facilities for maintenance and processing of Quartermaster, Engineer, Medical, and Signal Corps supplies and equipment are included in the program. These items are badly needed to meet current requirements of existing missions at the five installations which are involved.

Mr. RILEY. Tell us what the program is.

Colonel CARTER. There are nine stations involved, totaling $11,358,000.

Mr. RILEY. And they are called depots, are they not?

Colonel CARTER. They are all depots.

Mr. RILEY. That is, in the language of the Quartermaster.

Atlanta General Depot, Ga.

The first one, I believe, is at Atlanta, Ga.

Colonel Carter. The Atlanta General Depot, located in Clayton County, Ga., approximately 9 miles south of the boundary of the city of Atlanta. I have a general statement on the Atlanta General Depot, which I should like to offer for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Riley. Without objection, it may be put in the record at this point, to be followed by page 394 of the justifications.

(The information referred to is as follows:)

Atlanta General Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta General Depot is located in Clayton County, Ga., approximately 9 miles south of the boundary of the city of Atlanta. The reservation consists of 1,487 acres of Government-owned land. It extends approximately 2½ miles in an east-west direction between State Highways No. 42 and No. 54, and is about 1 mile wide.

A general depot was first established at Atlanta in 1917, and occupied leased warehouses space until 1922, when the installation was placed on the inactive list and the leased premises were returned to the owner.

Acquisition of the present site and construction of a new general depot were authorized by the War Department in November 1940. Initial possession was obtained and work of grading was begun in January 1941. The first group of eight warehouses was completed in March 1942 and the major portion of the installation was completed by December 1942.

The mission of the depot is to receive and store Quartermaster, Engineer, Chemical, Ordnance, Medical, and Signal Corps stocks in regular supply for issue to installations within the assigned area of distribution, and for overseas distribution. Each of these services, except quartermaster, has an active depot maintenance shop at this installation, and the Ordnance Corps has, in addition, a training mission in the form of an automotive school.

The Government has an investment at this installation of $26,625,700. Upon completion of an additional general-purpose warehouse (fiscal year 1952 construction program), the total investment will exceed $28,000,000. Current military strength is 202 officers and 2,783 enlisted personnel. There are also 6,382 civilians employed in operating the installation. Existing troop housing consists of 3,276 temporary-type barracks spaces, constructed in 1942–43, with a 10-year life expectancy.

Available storage facilities comprise 3,930,000 square feet in closed warehouses, 858,000 square feet in open warehouses, and 3,890,000 square feet of hardstanding open storage. These facilities are now filled to 90 percent of capacity, well in excess of standard commercial practice.

Each of the four projects for Atlanta General Depot (total amount of proposed appropriation $2,154,000 authorized under Public Law 155, 82d Cong.) which are described in detail in the justification book (pp. 395 to 399, inclusive), will permit recapture of space in existing warehouses for general storage use, increasing the effective storage area by a total amount of 202,600 square feet.

This gain, together with the new general-purpose warehouse (140,000 square feet) which is included in the fiscal year 1952 program would increase the amount of warehouse space available for storage approximately 11 percent.

Permanent-type construction is proposed, since the new facilities are required for permanent operation of the installation and will replace existing facilities located in permanent structures.

Projects

Project title	Prior authorization	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
Extension to depot headquarters building	$525,000	0	$525,000
Box and crate shop	272,000	0	272,000
4 warehouses for flammables	910,000	0	910,000
Medical maintenance building	447,000	0	447,000
Total	2,154,000	0	2,154,000

Mr. RILEY. Tell us briefly why it is necessary to have an extension to the depot headquarters building, a box and crate shop, four warehouses for flammables, and a medical maintenance building.

Colonel CARTER. The existing headquarters building is completely full and we are using 40,000 square feet of standard warehouse for offices. In order to return this warehouse to warehouse use it is necessary to expand the administration building.

The box and crate shop is also in standard warehousing and is very inefficient. We cannot handle the job in that type of space, so we are asking for a box and crate shop to return 21,600 square feet of warehouse space to warehouse use.

Mr. RILEY. These buildings that are being used as a headquarters and a box and crate shop will be used for warehouses?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. What about the four warehouses for flammables?

Colonel CARTER. The four warehouses for flammables are required because there are only 23,000 square feet of such space available and we are using 108,000 square feet of standard warehouses for flammable storage, which is very hazardous. These flammable warehouses are needed to provide flammable storage space required for the depot.

Mr. RILEY. What about the medical maintenance building?

Colonel CARTER. The medical maintenance building is also in warehouse storage space over a place in which alcohol and drugs are stored, in addition to unserviceable supplies and equipment awaiting repair and disposal. It occupies 5,000 square feet of standard warehouse space. An electronics testing room cannot be installed because of lack of space.

This medical maintenance shop will enable the depot to perform its maintenance mission for medical equipment and return the warehouse space to warehouse use.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any questions on these items?

LEGISLATIVE LIAISON

Mr. FURCOLO. I am referring to page 397 of the justifications. You say that it is necessary to have four separate buildings. I have a question I want to ask that perhaps may have been asked of you already on some previous day. With reference to any work that you are doing in any State, do you make it a practice of notifying the Congressman from that district that something is going to be done at a facility in his district? I do not mean to go into detail, but merely to put him on notice that you are contemplating doing something.

Colonel CARTER. As a matter of fact, we have already supplied a list of projects which are authorized, through our legislative liaison, to each Congressman in whose district projects have been authorized. When this money is made available, that same information will be given, if funds have been appropriated for these items.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, the Congressman from the district is put on notice that something is happening?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. I have been extremely interested in that for some time. I have never been able to understand why an agency or a department that is contemplating an expenditure of money, or some substan-

tial change in facilities in a district, should not notify the Congressman. Very often the Congressman can be helpful in one way or another. Surprisingly enough there are many instances, with the means at his disposal, he does not know what is contemplated to be done in his district. I am glad to hear that you people are trying to handle that problem.

Colonel CARTER. The general policy is to notify the Congressman as these things progress. During the next several months, for example, this 5,000 square feet of warehouse might be advertised. We do not try to set up the necessary extra administrative personnel to keep them advised as to actually when these bids are going out, and all that sort of thing. But there is advertising in the newspapers, and so forth.

Mr. FURCOLO. I do not think it is necessary to keep him advised of every detailed step along the way; but let me mention this in passing, that in order to keep him advised generally, I do not think it is necessary to set up any additional administrative personnel. For the most part I assume it could be done simply by adding another carbon copy to what you are making out.

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; that would not do, because anything that has to be staffed out through certain channels to get from the Department of the Army to Congress takes certain steps and you would be surprised how many people have to handle the paper.

Mr. FURCOLO. I know that very often these matters never get called to his attention, and I suppose there must be reasons for that. I did not know that was the reason.

Colonel CARTER. However, it is an automatic set-up on the basis of this appropriation, and the various people involved are advised.

Mr. FURCOLO. To summarize the situation, then, am I to understand that you people have a policy of notifying the Congressman of the district when there are any contemplated changes, by way of additions or subtractions to existing facilities, in his district, so that he may be put on notice conveniently that something is happening and, if he is interested, he can follow it up?

Colonel CARTER. In connection with each appropriation and authorization bill; yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. Colonel, I think that your testimony leaves the wrong impression. So far as I know, the Army does not notify Members of Congress about contemplated changes in military installations in the Member's district. He is notified when everything is cut and dried and fully formalized, and when the announcement is being made to the papers, he is notified, but at that time the egg is already hatched and everybody knows about it except, perhaps, the Congressman in that area. It is a most difficult problem, of course.

A member of Congress, whether he is a member of the Armed Services Committee or not, after all, is a representative of the United States Government in his district and insofar as possible he should be kept posted as to significant development concerning Federal installations in his district.

I do not think you do a good job on it now, because it is always done so late. Of course, I realize that sometimes some Congressman may become too heavily involved, when he is notified of something like that happening, but I should think there could be some better way devised of letting Members of Congress know what are the facts.

not for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to influence the judgment of the executive branch of the Government, but to give him the opportunity of knowing what the facts are so that he will not appear to be uninformed, in comparison with rank outsiders, on matters concerning Federal expenditures over which he has had a voice in approving.

Colonel CARTER. I understand that, sir. The reason why you see on the outside of these books "confidential" is that it is strictly Department of Defense policy that these will not be released to the public until they have been furnished the Congressman from the particular district.

Mr. FURCOLO. I do know that often Congressmen are notified just about the time of a press release, or perhaps a half hour before. I do not know that that is your general policy, but I do know that that has happened in specific instances.

Mr. MAHON. They call the Senators and then about an hour or two afterward they call the Members of the House and if the Member should happen to be attending a meeting of the Appropriations Committee, or a conference, or should not be there at the moment, the press would have the information before he would know anything about it and he would thus be embarrassed.

Probably this is not the best place to point out the imperfections in this procedure in dealing with Members of Congress. But the procedure is bad, in my judgment, and ought to be greatly improved.

Colonel CARTER. I shall bring it to the attention of the Secretary and I feel sure the situation will improve.

Mr. MAHON. There is no easy way out, I realize that.

Colonel CARTER. No; there is not.

MISSION OF ATLANTA GENERAL DEPOT

Mr. RILEY. Are there any other questions on the Atlanta General Depot?

Mr. DAVIS. Colonel, what is happening to the mission of this depot?

Colonel CARTER. It is continuing the same as it has been for years.

Mr. DAVIS. I notice, for instance, that the present strength of officers and personnel is substantially higher than what is contemplated as a permanent future strength. I wondered what was the significance of that.

Colonel CARTER. The permanent future strength has to do with when the Army is reduced in size. This is one of the major general depots of the Army which supplies the Southeast and has the mission in part of supplying an Army of 1,500,000 men. Its personnel, of course, is larger now than it will be permanently.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the situation about the storing of comparable amounts of these materials at the depot now?

Colonel CARTER. The entire request here for additional depot storage in all of these facilities in the Quartermaster Corps particularly and some in Ordnance and the other technical services, is designed to increase the amount of depot storage available which is specifically and definitely required to take care of the items which will have to be stored that are planned for procurement.

As a matter of fact, this request for depot storage was materially reduced from over $200 million down to about $40 million, in view of the fact of the stretching out of the delivery of items. So that all of these projects are tied in to two things; increasing depot storage which is necessary to provide for items which will have to be stored, and the other, to increase our maintenance facilities to maintain, to get our maintenance operation up to the standard that we have got to have. It is too low now.

Mr. DAVIS. I notice that this depot was established as a part of the World War II build-up. What comparable facilities did you have at that time such as those that you are seeking to establish now?

Colonel CARTER. This depot was originally established in 1917, and occoupied leased warehouse space until 1922, when it was placed on the inactive list and the leased facilities were returned to the owner.

Then at the beginning of World War II, the depot was reestablished at the present site and construction was authorized in 1940. The major work was completed in 1942.

There is an investment there of $26 million, mainly permanent-type warehouse buildings. Its mission is general depot storage of all classes of quartermaster supplies, medical, signal, transportation, engineer, and so forth.

These projects which we have in here are to provide depot storage space for increases in the amount of storage which is required now, in accordance with the present procurement program.

Mr. DAVIS. I suppose what my question boils down to is: Was this an operational depot during World War II?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Evidently it handled a considerable amount of material during that time. How does it happen that during this period of build-up we need an extension to the headquarters building, a new box and crate shop, four warehouses, a medical maintenance building? What did they do for these facilities during World War II?

Colonel CARTER. They shipped the supplies that they bought to the combat areas. We were not building up reserves in the United States then. Our depot requirements during World War II were far less than they are now because the supplies went directly from the assembly lines to the ports to be shipped over and consumed. We had tremendous depot storage all over the world.

It is now required, as you may recall from the Secretary's statement, that we hold in reserve many items of supply which during World War II we did not have to store, because they went right out to be used. That is the reason for building up. We need this additional space.

This storage space is calculated specifically and definitely on the basis of actual need for items which are now under procurement. That is the basic reason for increasing our depot system.

Mr. DAVIS. What does that mean? For instance, is the Army storing a lot of lumber, to be kept around in warehouses in this country—things of that kind?

Colonel CARTER. To which one are you referring, Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. The box and crate shop; that looks as though you are going to provide space for dry lumber.

Colonel CARTER. Colonel Price is here from the Quartermaster Corps, perhaps he can answer that question.

Colonel PRICE. The box shops are designed so that you have an inflow of lumber; it is more or less a production line, to fashion and complete the box. The lumber storage is required in this case merely to have enough lumber on hand to insure that you have dry lumber for a 24-hour operation. I might add further that it is brought in on trucks and low dollies and those dollies are not unloaded.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you run into in the way of duplication in the matter of the storage of drugs and supplies of that character, which the civil defense people are trying to handle along the same line?

Colonel CARTER. I do not think I can answer that question, sir, and I am sure Colonel Price cannot. When we come to the Medical Service we can give you a better answer. There is an integrated medical plan, but exactly as to its details I am afraid we will have to wait until we get the professionals here.

Mr. DAVIS. So that, with respect to this establishment, where you do build up a stockpile of those things, are they available for use in case of emergency right here in this country; or are those contemplated for overseas shipment?

Colonel CARTER. They are contemplated for the reserves required for the Army and the Air Force, where the Army supports the Air Force in those particular items, and in some cases for the Navy. Of course, in the event of an absolute emergency anything that is available to the Federal Government would be used. But how that plan is tied in with the over-all civil defense plan is something that I am not qualified to state.

This requirement is based on the Army's requirement. It is not based on anything to store for civil defense.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all.

AUBURN GENERAL DEPOT, AUBURN, WASH.

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the Auburn General Depot, Auburn, Wash.

Colonel CARTER. That is located in King County, Wash.

Mr. RILEY. Will you insert in the record a general statement on Auburn General Depot, together with a list of the projects which you propose to have for this base, showing the total proposed cost of $1,480,000?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; I have a general statement concerning its mission and size, and the justification sheet No. 399 listing the items.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, that may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The information referred to is as follows:)

AUBURN GENERAL DEPOT, AUBURN, WASH.

Auburn General Depot is located in King County, Wash., at the southerly and westerly limits of the city of Auburn, a town of 1.41 square miles. It is approximately 26 miles south of Seattle and 18 miles northeast of Tacoma. The reservation comprises 591 acres; Government-owned excepting 20 acres covered by permanent easements. It occupies a strip of land approximately 2 miles long located between two railroad rights-of-way which are jointly used by four transcontinental lines.

Initial possession was obtained in January 1943 and most of the existing structures were completed in December 1943, for use by two independent storage installations; Auburn holding and reconsignment point at the north end, and an Army Air Force supply depot at the south end. In September 1945 the holding and reconsignment point was discontinued and its facilities were redesignated as the Auburn Army Service Forces Depot, which became the Auburn General Depot in April 1947. The Army Air Force depot continued as a separate installation until September 1947, when its facilities were transferred to Auburn General Depot.

The depot mission is receipt and storage of all types of Quartermaster supplies and equipment, and certain items of Signal Corps supplies. At present 14 officers and 799 civilians are engaged in these operations.

The Government has an investment at this installation of $8,880,000. Upon completion of current construction of five additional warehouses in the fiscal year 1952 program, the total cost of land and improvements will be approximately $15,600,000. The original warehouses are of sound construction (with concrete foundations, floors, and platforms and wood-frame superstructure) and are suitable for continued use indefinitely. Permanent-type warehouses in the fiscal year 1952 program will increase closed storage from 2,022,000 to 2,822,000 square feet.

Administrative and shop facilities which served the two distinct wartime installations are of the flimsiest temporary construction, originally intended for a useful life of 5 years. In general, buildings which were properly sited to meet operational requirements of separate depots at opposite ends of the reservation are poorly located from the standpoint of efficient administration of a single installation.

The four projects for Auburn General Depot (total amount of proposed appropriation $1,480,000; authorized under Public Law 155, 82d Cong.) which are described in detail in the justification book, pages 400 to 404, inclusive, are required to replace worn-out facilities of temporary construction with permanent-type structures of adequate size and properly located to support the unified and expanded permanent installation.

Projects

Project title	Prior authorization	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
Administration building	$518,000	0	$518,000
Warehouse for flammables	510,000	0	510,000
Hardstand	80,000	0	80,000
Motor and heavy-equipment maintenance shops	372,000	0	372,000
Total	1,480,000	0	1,480,000

Mr. RILEY. Will you advise the committee why you need an administration building; a warehouse for flammables, a hardstand, and motor and heavy-equipment maintenance shops, in addition to the facilities that you already have here?

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Colonel CARTER. This administration building is to replace a theater-of-operations type, tarpaper-shack-type building constructed in 1943 which is beyond repair. A recent report from the quartermaster survey by the Office of the Comptroller of the Army makes the statement that the administration building at Auburn is something of a value, the separation of administration activities and general efficiency completely justify this facility.

Mr. RILEY. Can the old building be used for anything else after you change over to the new administration building, if these funds are approved.

Colonel CARTER. It may be used temporarily for other purposes. However, it will be destroyed at the earliest possible date.

Mr. RILEY. You think it has outlived its usefulness?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

WAREHOUSE FOR FLAMMABLES

Mr. RILEY. What about the warehouse for flammables?

Colonel CARTER. All the flammables at this depot are now stored in one section of a mobilization-type warehouse; 40,000 square feet. This is extremely hazardous and does not provide proper storage to take care of the valuable items which are stored there. This new structure would provide a properly designed building for the storage of flammables.

Mr. RILEY. This would provide insurance for the goods stored, too—that is, if you had an inflammable warehouse?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct. This is a generally fireproofed structure and will be separated from the remainder of the structures so that in the event of fire we will be able to fight it and prevent the loss of other parts of the depot.

HARDSTAND

Mr. RILEY. The next item is a hardstand.

Colonel CARTER. The hardstand is to provide additional outdoor storage for equipment which does not have to be under cover. It is now stored on a rolled-gravel area which is unsatisfactory and on which we cannot use material-handling equipment to move the stores.

MAINTENANCE SHOPS

Mr. RILEY. Your next item is motor and heavy-equipment maintenance shops. What have you been using up to this time?

Colonel CARTER. There are six tarpaper-covered theater-of-operations-type buildings, widely dispersed and inadequate which we are now trying to use.

There are no facilities for spray painting. We have had to discontinue spray painting at this installation because of the lack of a spray paint booth which will be included in this new building.

This is a part of the general maintenance program of the Army. We have learned to our said experience that our maintenance has not been good, that our base maintenance has been very poor, which is most expensive.

Mr. RILEY. You think you can save money by having better maintenance facilities for your motor equipment?

Colonel CARTER. We very definitely can, sir.

Mr. MAHON. It occurs to me, Colonel, that the Army has gone through its various bases and tabulated the weak points and come in here and requested funds to improve these bases. Now, I have seen this installation at Auburn. It is a World-War-II type. It is not very good.

But if you should go to a meeting of American taxpayers and say, "Now, we have an installation at Auburn, Wash., where we have 591 acres and we use this as a storage depot; and to administer this in-

stallation we want a half-million-dollars administration building." I think the taxpayers would vote you down. They would say it is just too much to put into an administration building at this time.

The Army, the Navy and the Air Force grow eloquent talking about the heavy maintenance of existing facilities. They want something bright, shiny and new, that glitters in the noonday sun. So do I; so does everybody. But when our taxes are oppressively high, and when we are spending far more than we can afford—and I am just using this base as an illustration—why go into a half-million-dollar administration building when you have been getting along without it for some time? Why can you not get along for another year or so without a new administration building?

Will you answer that question, Colonel?

Colonel CARTER. The only answer to the question, sir, is that we have been struggling along and the situation is getting worse from year to year.

Mr. MAHON. The taxpayer is struggling along and the situation is getting worse from year to year. Taxes are getting higher and the deficit is getting greater.

Colonel CARTER. The maintenance cost of trying to keep these theater-of-operations type buildings standing up is so great that the taxpayers will really save money if they will let us get rid of them.

Mr. MAHON. It is great, but it would take a long time to spend a half million dollars on maintenance of your present administration building; that is the point. It might take as long as a decade and perhaps by then we might be looking for a public-works program in order to help the economy. But now we do not want that. Please proceed with your answer, Colonel.

Colonel CARTER. The answer, sir, is in these cases where we have these theater-of-operations-type buildings, they have to be maintained. They have to be rebuilt periodically. They literally do. And when you try to go into an old structure and jack up the roof and put something under it, our maintenance funds are set up to carry out only normal maintenance so that our maintenance program is just shot to pieces.

These type buildings are so poor that it is virtually impossible to maintain them.

Mr. MAHON. When I saw them they had some green paint on them; perhaps they needed a new paint job. It would not be perfect, it would not be something that you would want to show to a visiting dignitary, perhaps, from some country to which we are making large contributions for their economy through the ECA or otherwise—and I am not trying to be sarcastic, but I am trying to detach myself here and am acting in the role of the taxpayer, to scrutinize this proposal.

Colonel CARTER. It is a very difficult question to answer, of course, because there is never a year when we can build anything to improve our efficiency. It is always a bad year. We have to keep on the job all the time to try to save the taxpayers' money in every respect. Sometimes we must spend military construction money to save personnel money, to save maintenance money. I wish I could determine by the weatherman or in some other way when it was a good year.

Mr. MAHON. A good year for public-works construction would certainly be when we had a lot of unemployment, and so forth. And a

good year to patch up and "make do" with what you have is when taxes are as they are now, when expenditures are high and when we are short of everything.

I am convinced, as to this administration building, that $10,000 or $20,000 certainly would provide you with some paint for a paint job, some patching up, that would last another 2 or 3 years; certainly $50,000 at the outside would do it. Frankly, I am somewhat leary of this kind of proposal.

Mr. Furcolo has indicated he wanted to ask a question.

Mr. FURCOLO. It is more or less on the same point. I note that you have for your permanent future strength 4 officers and 9 enlisted men and some 500 civilians. How many of these is it contemplated will be using the administration building?

Colonel CARTER. Do you have the answer to that question, Colonel Price?

Mr. FURCOLO. And in connection with the same question, what will you have in the administration building in the nature of offices and for whom?

Colonel PRICE. The administration building is designed to house the peacetime complement of personnel.

Mr. FURCOLO. And what would that be? Do you contemplate a total of 513 as the future strength? The testimony has been so far that that was not considered the peacetime complement. The peacetime complement probably would be less than the 4 officers and the 9 enlisted men and the 500 civilians.

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; that is the permanent peacetime strength.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is the permanent peacetime strength?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; that is the permanent future strength figure.

Mr. FURCOLO. What sort of offices will you have there for these 4 officers and 9 enlisted men? Will there be anything in there for the civilians?

Colonel CARTER. It is mainly for the civilians. The four officers will be strictly supervisory; the depot commander and two assistants. These depots are run almost entirely by civilians.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, in estimating a half million dollars here to be spent on the administration building, we should understand that you will be using the building for the 500 civilians rather than the 4 officers and the 9 enlisted men?

Colonel CARTER. Oh, yes; the 500 civilians.

Mr. FURCOLO. Can you tell me roughly whether there would be 40 or 50 civilians in this administration building?

Colonel CARTER. There would be more than that; there would be about 300.

Mr. FURCOLO. The other question I wanted to ask was this. I was advised that Auburn, in the State of Washington, is in the general vicinity of Seattle?

Mr. MAHON. It is just south of Seattle.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is in the same area where we have the Seattle shipyards and also Bremerton and other facilities?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. FURCOLO. With its shipbuilding and ship-repair facilities. I want to ask you whether or not you believe it is advisable to put up new structures, as all these are proposed for the Auburn project?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. In this area where you do not contemplate having any basements or underground facilities at all?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. Of course, we must take the ground as it is. This is 18 miles northeast of Tacoma and 26 miles southeast of Seattle. That actually is fairly good ground to build on. The water table is high enough so that we do not want any basements, but it does not mean that you cannot build a perfectly good structure.

Mr. FURCOLO. I did not mean that. I understand that in other countries which contemplate, as we do here, that there may eventually be bombings, they try to go below ground almost as far as they go above ground, in putting up new buildings. They take that into consideration. I do not know whether you have or not.

Colonel CARTER. We cannot afford that, sir; that is too expensive. That is, to try to go into very deep basements for protection. We have to depend on having our various depots scattered. Our country is larger than most, and we are trying to scatter them for protection rather than to spend a great deal of money in providing that protection by digging under ground.

Mr. FURCOLO. Have you had a choice between putting these facilities on ground where you cannot go down another 20 or 30 feet if you wanted to—I am not implying that you do—and ground which is close to the surface, and where you cannot go below more than 4 or 5 feet? If you had such a choice, which would you take?

Colonel CARTER. We would build a normal basement which would be about 8 or 9 feet deep.

Mr. FURCOLO. Which you cannot do here?

Colonel CARTER. Which we cannot do here. However, this does not run up the cost of this structure materially.

Mr. FURCOLO. I was not thinking of it in terms of cost actually, but I was wondering about the advisability of putting in any new facilities in an area where you cannot go down more than 4 or 5 feet even if you wanted to. I understand that under your plans you do not want to even if you could, at the present time.

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. My question is intended to bring out whether or not you would prefer a location where you could go down if you wanted to.

Colonel CARTER. There are so many factors in connection with a depot; the transportation net, the road net, the nearness to the port, and that sort of thing, that a choice of ground is one which would not be the primary factor. Of course, the other consideration which we have, in order to save funds, is that we are using the facilities that we have and every one of these items is at an existing installation. We are not building any new ones.

Mr. FURCOLO. I note that your intention is that these existing facilities are to be torn down.

Colonel CARTER. We have at this depot an investment of about $15 million. That is not represented just by these buildings.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, even though you cannot go below ground, there are other reasons why you would still want to have this base here?

Colonel CARTER. That is right; yes, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is all.

Mr. MAHON. I would like to pursue this matter a little further. What kind of administration building is this going to be? What is it going to be made of?

Colonel CARTER. It will be the normal permanent-type construction that the Army has been using; reinforced-concrete frame with concrete block, the cheapest type of permanent construction, generally similar to the barracks. It is not monolithic, anything like that.

Mr. MAHON. How many people do you have there now, approximately? Is this figure about right—799?

Colonel CARTER. There are 813, sir.

Mr. MAHON. There are 813 there now?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. So far as you know, are they discharging their mission reasonably well?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; reasonably well.

Mr. MAHON. This is not a climate that is unduly severe. It is perhaps somewhat damp, but not extremely cold?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; it is the normal Pacific Northwest which some people think of as the most beautiful part of the world, while others do not. It gets a little wet out there.

Mr. MAHON. The citizen says to Congress, "Why don't you cut down expenditures and save some money?"

If you put a magnifying glass on this project—I am just using this as an example; I cannot go into all of them, and I am using this as an example because I happen to know something about it. You have those people there now, and you admit that they are doing a reasonably good job. You and I know that they can do a reasonably good job there for another 2 or 3 or 4 years. Perhaps it is inconvenient. Every farmer would like a new barn and every town man would like a new house, maybe. But could you not get along without this administration building? This is just half a million dollars that we are talking about.

Colonel CARTER. Of course, we can get along in tents, if we have to.

Mr. MAHON. But this is not a tent.

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; these buildings, the 35,000 square feet, will have $15,000 to $20,000 for maintenance—about 50 cents a square foot. Then, when you get into a rebuild job, the estimate which they have here to rehabilitate and rebuild these TO buildings is between $80,000 and $100,000 over normal maintenance. And then we would still have to have this 30 to 50 cents a square foot of maintenance per year.

It is like the story of the farmer who started to feed his horse sawdust. He increased the sawdust proportionately and the horse got along fine, and then one day he got up to 99 percent sawdust and that same day the horse died.

We have that situation in a lot of these TO-type structures that have just gotten beyond any reasonable efficiency of use or maintenance, or anything else.

Mr. MAHON. We are not feeding the taxpayers sawdust; we are feeding them a deficit. We feed them a deficit year after year, and if we keep on feeding the taxpayers—and you and I are taxpayers—if we

are going to keep on feeding the taxpayers deficits year after year, we are going to wake up some day and there is going to be nothing left, just a hollow shell, so to speak, and we will lose the very war that we are trying to become prepared to prevent or to win, I am afraid.

I am disturbed that you are not willing to go along and patch up, inconvenient and expensive though it may be, these buildings for another few years. I am all for building good structures. I believe in good construction. I do not believe in this cheap type of building that we have at Auburn; but, since we are in such a strained condition in every way, in my own mind I cannot justify going in there and building a new administration building when you and I know that for a relatively small sum we can continue to use the administration building that we have there.

Colonel CARTER. At the present moment we are faced, sir, with a $38-million reduction in our maintenance and operation funds.

Mr. MAHON. Perhaps we should give you more maintenance and operation funds. I have often felt that we did not give you enough maintenance and operation funds. You know, there is nothing very dramatic about maintenance and operation.

Colonel CARTER. Definitely.

Mr. MAHON. And Congress has been niggardly, perhaps, with the Defense Establishment, in the matter of maintenance and operation funds. But do you feel that you are stymied out there and have to go around and say, "We can do better by getting new buildings than by securing maintenance and operation money?"

BUILDING REPLACEMENT

I should like to have a list of all of the buildings that you are going to replace, in this whole Army budget. And I would like to know a little about those buildings, because I think I am going to be against giving anybody any money to replace existing buildings.

Projects included in the fiscal year 1953 MCA budget which will replace existing temporary facilities—temporary facilities now in use will be disposed of after construction of these new facilities

Station	New projects	Buildings to be salvaged	Page number in appropriation book dated June 2, 1952
Fort Devens, Mass	2 warehouses	1917 temporary-type warehouses	10
Fort Benning, Ga	Transportation office and warehouse	1935 CCC-type warehouses	71
Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Pa	Woodworking and box building	Old farm barns	276
Red River Arsenal, Tex	Post engineer utility shop	Contractor buildings, 10 years old	313
White Sands Proving Grounds, N. Mex	3 warehouses	Old CCC structures	388
Do	2 warehouses	do	390
Auburn General Depot, Wash	Administration building	1-story T/O (theater-of-operations) type building	400
Do	Motor and heavy-equipment maintenance shop	Scattered T/O-type buildings	403
Camp Detrick, Md	Warehousing, W-7 and W-10	do	437
Fort Belvoir, Va	Laboratory maintenance shop	1941 construction shack	497
Brooklyn Army Base, N. Y	Locomotive shed and railroad-repair shop	Temporary wood shelter	515
Marietta Transportation Corps Depot, Pa	Warehouse for flammables	400 square feet of temporary buildings	543
New Orleans Army Base, La	do	Emergency-type warehouse	545
Louisville Medical Depot, Ky	2 water-storage tanks	2 wood-stave ground-level tanks, 10 years old	555
Do	Combined depot and maintenance shop	15 T/O-type buildings	557
Walter Reed Medical Center, Washington, D. C	Incinerator	Small incinerator built in 1920	563
Whittier, Alaska	Freight-handling equipment shop	Inadequate temporary buildings	648
Do	Composite-shop building	do	651
Corozal, Canal Zone	Ordnance maintenance shop	Temporary stables, 30 years old	702
Quarry Heights, Canal Zone	Commandant headquarters building	3 wood structures erected in 1918	714
Okinawa	Troop and familiy housing and troop-support facilities	Old Quonsets and interim-type structures, not typhoon-resistant.	659–699

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Chairman, does that statement include buildings where new construction is needed to relieve the building for the purpose for which it was originally constructed?

Mr. MAHON. No; that is a good point. It should in no way apply to that sort of situation, because then you would continue to use the structure.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. MAHON. But what you are going to do here? You are going to make all of the neighbors mad—the chamber of commerce and the Rotary Club, if they have those in Auburn—and certainly Seattle and Tacoma are going to be mad if you are just going to go out and have a big bonfire and burn down all these structures and replace them with new ones. They will immediately write to their Congressmen and say: "How in the world is it that you are throwing this money away when our taxes are so high?"

What do you propose to do with the building that you are going to discontinue using?

Colonel CARTER. It will be destroyed.

Colonel PRICE. Ultimately it will be destroyed.

Mr. MAHON. Ultimately; but before that time, what are you going to do with it?

Colonel PRICE. It is proposed as an expedient to utilize it temporarily for housing, BOQ housing, until such time as the surrounding community can take better care of them. There is a limited amount of housing available in that area, and it has been proposed that the building be continued for a period of time in use to relieve that housing for BOQ's.

Mr. MAHON. In other words, you are now saying that you want more housing and you want to use this building for housing; in other words, it is not so much the idea of an administration building or a warehouse building after all. Understand, I am not trying to prosecute you this morning, I am just trying to understand exactly what the situation is.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It will still be an old building and expensive to heat and maintain, and it will probably cost something to turn it into a BOQ.

Mr. MAHON. Surely. But the colonel here has just been telling us that it is uneconomic to use it; that the reason they want a new administration building is that it is not economic to maintain this building. Now, the other colonel says that they are going to continue to use this for some other purpose. He says that they have not told us that before, but they are going to use it despite the heavy cost of maintenance.

Colonel CARTER. The information that I had, sir, was that the building would be destroyed.

Mr. MAHON. Well, who is right?

Colonel PRICE. That is correct, sir.

Colonel CARTER. It will eventually be destroyed. It may have some temporary use, for a short time, but we will not spend a great deal of money to try to rehabilitate it and put it in first-class shape.

Mr. MAHON. How do you explain the statement that the colonel made that it would be used for another purpose?

Colonel PRICE. I said that it had been proposed that it be used; the possibility was being explored.

Mr. MAHON. I thought you said that it was going to be used for this other purpose.

Colonel PRICE. I said that it was proposed to be used.

Mr. MAHON. It is proposed to be used; that left the inference with me, which was logical, was it not——

Colonel PRICE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAHON. That it was going to be used. Now, what are you going to do with it? Let us get to a show-down and have the record straight. What are you going to do with this building?

Colonel PRICE. The building will be destroyed upon completion of an approved project to replace it, which is the most economical thing to do in view of the estimated $100,000 of normal maintenance cost which will be necessary to continue it in operation for another year, or until such buildings can be provided. I would like to go back just a little bit further and say that this particular installation is a result of a combination of two former installations, and the administrative facilities which were provided for those two separate installations have never been consolidated into one administration building. Actually there are two buildings at this depot which provide administrative facilities and to some extent divide the administration.

This one particular building would correct that situation as well as provide satisfactory working conditions for the large number of civilian employees who will work at that particular building.

This building, as you know, is constructed of cello siding, which is a fiber board with an exterior tarpaper covering. It has a 4-inch concrete floor which is partially covered with linoleum and that is just about worn out and will have to be replaced. As you know, the building is of the very flimsiest type of construction. It it were of such type construction that it could be economically converted into a permanent building, that, in my opinion, would be the thing to do. But it is not basically the type of structure which can be converted into a permanent structure.

Mr. MAHON. I agree that it would not be well to convert it into a permanent building. But here is a building that is standing and it is now in use; it has a concrete floor with a linoleum covering. It can be used with some amount of maintenance for another few years.

Colonel CARTER. We could rebuild it, sir. That is what we would have to do.

Mr. MAHON. But it is being used today. You do not have to rebuild it now; it is going to be used tomorrow, it is going to be used next month, and it will probably be used a year from now.

Colonel CARTER. It is being patched up, but if we are going to have to continue to use it for several years, we will have to do more than that.

Mr. MAHON. We are peaking our military expenditures this year and next year. Why can we not wait on things like this for 3 or 4 years? That is my point, in all charity and good humor.

Now, where will this new administration building be erected with respect to the location of the present structure? You say you are going to tear down the present structure. Are you going to tear it down and build another one on the same spot?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. We will build another one at a different place. I said that we would destroy this building . That means that

we will salvage everything we can, the studding in it and the various wood parts will all be salvaged. However, the walls are in such shape that there is no salvage value to them at all.

Mr. MAHON. Are you salvaging the wooden parts of buildings?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; whenever we destroy a building, whenever we tear a building down, we do it in one of several ways. Sometimes it is advertised for sale, which means that the contractor bids on removal and pays for the privilege of coming in and salvaging the material out of it. In other cases we tear the buildings down ourselves and put the usable lumber from that old building into the regular lumber stocks and use that. In a few cases, particularly in the South, where termites are bad, there is nothing left; for instance, we had one building at Presidio, San Francisco, which just fell down. It was the old post exchange. They had a little thunderstorm and it collapsed because of its age and dry rot. Of course, there was very little salvage out of that. But we do not burn any of these things, just literally destroy them. We salvage everything we can.

Mr. MAHON. You burn parts of them, I suppose?

Colonel CARTER. To get rid of the stuff which is of no use. For instance, the siding on this building could not be used for anything.

The new building will be located right across the road near the existing parking area, from where these various buildings are now scattered around.

Mr. MAHON. And these people would continue to work in this administration building until the new building was ready?

Colonel CARTER. That is right; they will have to.

Mr. MAHON. Let me ask you this. We do not have the time to ask a great many questions as to each project, but is this more or less a typical example of your Army program?

Colonel CARTER. This particular building is not a typical example. A more typical example is that of the buildings where we now have facilities in warehouse space, where we need the warehouse space and we are building a box and crate shop, for example, to give us an efficient box and crate shop, and so that we may return the warehouse space to needed depot storage.

Mr. MAHON. Let us take a quick look at the item for motor and heavy equipment maintenance shops. You have $372,000 in here for that. What are you presently using for motor and heavy equipment maintenance?

Colonel CARTER. There is 16,065 square feet in six paper-covered theater-of-operations-type buildings which are now being used. They are buildings T–40, T–39, T–41 and I think an old paint spray shop, and T–212 which has had to be discontinued because of the decision of the safety inspectors. The heavy equipment maintenance facilities are in T–201 and T–202. All of these are theater-of-operations buildings.

Under the existing workload, the maintenance shops are congested to a point where the efficiency of the operation is very low and unsafe working conditions cannot be avoided. Upon completion of the new warehouse, the operating equipment at this depot will correspondingly increase and we will have to have additional maintenance shop requirements.

Mr. MAHON. Here again you would destroy your old buildings when you got the new ones?

Mr. CARTER. I do not have the information on that; do you, Colonel Price?

Colonel PRICE. Such buildings as are suitable for use for storage purposes will be continued in use temporarily, but it is proposed that they all be removed——

Colonel CARTER. Eventually.

Colonel PRICE. Eventually; yes, sir.

Colonel CARTER. This is a combination of an added load and a consolidation and an improvement as well as a general requirement for an improvement of our maintenance facilities.

Mr. MAHON. If Congress should deny you this request for appropriation of $1,400,000, you would continue to use the administration building, the warehouse for flammables, and the motor and heavy equipment maintenance shops? They would not be wholly satisfactory, but thereby you would fail to spend this proposed sum of money?

Colonel CARTER. The warehouse flammables building, of course, is somewhat different. We would fail to spend this money, you are correct, sir, but the flammable storage would still be hazardous and a fire would cost more than this much money.

Mr. MAHON. If you had a fire?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; if we had a fire.

Mr. MAHON. Have you had any fires in this area? I am of the impression that you did.

Colonel CARTER. The last one was at Schenectady—I do not remember the exact loss, but it was of the nature of $2 or $3 million of equipment.

Mr. MAHON. If the big war should break out in 1954, that would be just about the time that you would be completing these buildings, would it not?

Colonel CARTER. We should be able to get these under construction by next spring with a 9- to 12-month completion. They would be completed by December of 1953 or the early spring of 1954.

Mr. MAHON. Colonel, you see what I am driving at; I am trying to make up my mind as to how urgent this is. In my opinion, this proposed construction would have relatively minor impact on any war that might take place in the next 3 or 4 years. The long-time use of this space is doubtful. It was abandoned after World War II almost entirely; was it not? Was it inactivated?

Mr. OLEWILER. Yes, sir; it was not inactivated, but it was used by the Transportation Corps as a reconsignment point and when that use was terminated it was transferred to the Quartermaster Corps and has been in continuous use for storage purposes.

Mr. MAHON. What was your employment load there in about 1947 or 1948?

Mr. OLEWILER. I could not tell you that.

Mr. MAHON. Do you think you had 1,000 people there?

Mr. OLEWILER. We had a facility at Seattle which was transferred down to Auburn.

Mr. MAHON. That was after the Korean war started; was it not?

Mr. OLEWILER. No, sir; that was when the facility was transferred from Transportation to the Quartermaster Corps.

Mr. MAHON. I do not want to belabor this, but another thing that occurs to me here is this: You are going into an old theater-of-

operations-type area, which is a fire hazard from A to Z, and this proposed $1.5 million will not prevent it from being a fire hazard. It is a hazardous area and because of the temporary type of construction you have there you want to go in and spend $1,400,000. It seems hardly worth while at this critical stage in our economic and military and political existence to engage in a project of this kind.

Depot Storage Requirements

It is not a very high priority project, it would seem to me. Would you argue with me about that, Colonel?

Colonel Carter. Yes, sir; I would. We have Colonel Philips here from the Supply Division of G–4 who can give you a picture of this entire depot-storage problem. It is partly involved in quartermaster items and partly in the other. As you may recall from the Under Secretary's statement, there is $40 million in this appropriation request for improvement in the depot system under prior authorizations and they are all integrated into the over-all picture.

For example, at this particular spot we are building now out of the 1952 program 5 additional permanent-type warehouses. This is a permanent depot. The original warehouses have concrete floors and are generally sound structures so that the installation will be used. It is the major back-up point, the only general depot which backs up the Seattle port, so that it is tied in not only to the general depot system, but also to the overseas supply system.

If you would like, Colonel Philips can give you the picture as to how we arrived at these high-priority projects in this depot program.

Mr. Mahon. I do not want to take too much time on this one project, but I have used it as an illustration of the other projects. Colonel Philips, you might discuss the matter briefly, if you will. You have heard the trend of the conversation.

Colonel Philips. To cover it briefly, during World War II there were some 127 various depot installations. That number has been reduced by release and other actions down to 73 depot activities total. The resultant action in that was patterned in the Northwest toward the end result that this depot would become, and it has been determined to be the key installation of its type, the only one in existence for the general support of operations toward and out through the Seattle port. There is no other general depot in that vicinity. It is a permanent installation, determined to be retained as a permanent installation in the Department of the Army.

Mr. Mahon. I am not a military man, of course, and I think I would agree that you need the depot there, that you need this depot, because that is a very important area.

Colonel Philips. This depot has an ideal lay-out. Its normal life, to maintain it in its present condition with the addition of these facilities would continue for a period calculated at 30 years.

We have got a rather large problem on our hands in maintaining the logistic support design for future operations. This is a key activity in that pattern in that section of the country.

Mr. MAHON. That is very interesting; thank you very much. I do not mean to appear unfriendly; I am just trying to be critical, as I know the Congress and the people are, in regard to these things and I was trying to elicit the best answers that you might be able to give.

BELLE MEAD GENERAL DEPOT, N. J.

Mr. RILEY. The next item is Belle Mead General Depot, Belle Mead, N. J. Will you put in the record a short general statement, Colonel Carter, on the Belle Mead General Depot of New Jersey?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

BELLE MEAD GENERAL DEPOT, BELLE MEAD, N. J.

Belle Mead General Depot is located in Somerset County, N. J., on the west side of State Hightway No. 31, 1 mile north of Belle Mead and 9 miles south of Somerville, N. J. The reservation comprises 793 acres of Government-owned land, irregular in shape, approximately 1¼ miles long and ¾ mile wide. The land was acquired in May 1942, warehouse construction was finished during September 1942 and the entire project was completed in January 1943.

The depot mission is to receive, store, and issue reserve stocks of general items of Quartermaster, Engineer, Ordnance and Signal Corps Supplies; receive petroleum products in bulk and fill into containers for issue; perform depot maintenance of Quartermaster, Engineer, and Signal Corps supplies and field maintenance of Ordnance automotive vehicles. At present 37 officers and 2,613 civilians are required for accomplishment of this mission.

The Government has an investment at Belle Mead General Depot of approximately $14,800,000. Construction of nine additional permanent type warehouses in the fiscal year 1952 program will increase this investment to approximately $30,000,000.

Existing buildings are all of temporary wood construction. Warehouse roofs are supported on wooden columns spaced 20 feet apart. Due to unavailability of more suitable facilities, warehouse space is being utilized for storage of flammable supplies and for operation of shops. Such uses expose buildings of this type (and stored supplies) to serious losses from fire. Also, close spacing of columns and other structural limitations of these warehouses preclude the development of shop lay-outs which will insure maximum safety and efficiency of operation. Warehouse space at this installation is now 75 percent occupied, a condition which makes it difficult to properly segregate flammable materials and shop operations from combustible supplies in storage.

The fiscal year 1953 construction program for this installation comprises two warehouses for flammables and three shop buildings (total amount of proposed appropriation $4,187,000 authorized under Public Law 155, 82d Cong.) as described in detail on pages 405 to 409A in the justification book. Construction of these facilities will make it possible to remove all hazardous materials and operations from general purpose warehouses to permanent-type structures especially designed for the proposed use.

The only undeveloped area of the existing reservation which is available and suitable for siting the proposed shops is not quite adequate in size to accommodate the structures and provide necessary outside area to support the shop activities. The cost of acquisition of 23.5 acres of vacant land for this purpose is included in the proposed appropriation.

Mr. RILEY. Belle Mead is located 1 mile north of Belle Mead, N. J., on State Highway 31, south of Somerville, N. J.

Do you have a list of the projects?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. There are five projects, totaling $4,187,000. Will you insert that list in the record?

(The information requested is as follows:)

Projects

Project title	Prior authorization	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
Quartermaster depot maintenance shop	$2,250,000	0	$2,250,000
Warehouse for flammables	115,000	0	115,000
Warehouse for flammables (engineering)	340,000	0	340,000
Box and crate shop	272,000	0	272,000
Engineer maintenance shop and land	1,210,000	0	1,210,000
Total	4,187,000	0	4,187,000

QM DEPOT MAINTENANCE SHOP

Mr. RILEY. The first item is a quartermaster maintenance shop. Why is that needed and what have you been using heretofore?

Colonel CARTER. At the present time the depot maintenance facilities, general quartermaster items returned to supply in the area of the existing mission, is located at Jeffersonville, Ind. The maintenance shop proposed at Belle Mead is intended to serve the First and the Second Army Areas, to receive current returns from New York ports, and from overseas. Of the 31,208 tons receiver by Jeffersonville in 1951, approximately 20,000 tons were received at this depot. The transportation costs on this from New York to Belle Mead is $8 a ton, whereas it is $32 a ton to ship it to Jeffersonville, a saving in transportation costs in 1 year of $480,000. The existing facility is not capable of supporting the maintenance mission of the Quartermaster Corps.

Mr. RILEY. Why do you have to have special design?

Colonel CARTER. That is because we have not yet prepared standard designs for repetitive structures of this type. In this particular instance the building will be designed for a certain mission, and then this design will become the standard design. We are trying to save money by using technical engineers to design the type of building required, and then we will have the right to use that design as a standard design. That simply means we have not yet standardized the building.

WAREHOUSE FOR INFLAMMABLES

Mr. RILEY. I notice that you have some warehouses requested, and they are also listed as special design.

Colonel CARTER. They will be standardized, too.

Mr. RILEY. I understand that, but we have some other warehouses for inflammables which we have been discussing at other places.

Colonel CARTER. They will be standard.

Mr. RILEY. And this will be similar?

Colonel CARTER. Yes; they are similar. It is special in that it is not a normal warehouse, but it will be a standard warehouse for inflammables.

Mr. RILEY. You have another warehouse here for inflammables.

Colonel CARTER. The first one is for general storage of flammable materials. The second one is for the engineer storage, and as you will note, is the larger warehouse.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have the same type of materials stored in each of them?

Colonel CARTER. They are all flammable material, but they are of a different type, and it would be possible, if the size is permitted, to combine the two into one project. But you will note that the cost per square foot is the same.

BOX AND CRATE SHOP

Mr. RILEY. Then you have a box-and-crate shop. Why does that cost $12.59 per square foot against the cost of a facility for storing explosives at other installations that cost $8.50?

Colonel CARTER. I would like to ask a representative from the engineers here, Mr. Lemmer, to explain the difference.

Mr. LEMMER. The only thing I can say is that it is a different type of building.

Mr. RILEY. The other one looks like a pretty good building, and I am wondering why there should be so much difference in cost.

Colonel CARTER. The box-and-crate shop is a factory-type building and it will have to have a heavier floor and foundation for the equipment that goes into it. It will have to have a dust collection system to take sawdust from above the machinery, and there is generally more equipment, and that sort of thing. That is the reason for the difference in cost.

Mr. RILEY. Do I understand that this includes some equipment?

Colonel CARTER. No; it does not include equipment. It includes the foundation for the equipment, and it includes the dust-collection system and the partitions which have to be built into the building; the joiners, and various types of equipment are not listed in this amount.

Mr. RILEY. But you do have to have construction for special equipment that is put in it?

Colonel CARTER. That is right; the building has to be constructed for special equipment.

Mr. RILEY. Is this standard plan? I notice that back here we were discussing Atlanta, Ga., on page 396——

Colonel CARTER. This is the same thing.

Mr. RILEY. There was a slight difference in the square-foot cost, $12 and one at $12.59 for the other, and I was wondering what causes the difference.

Mr. LEMMER. The reason for that, the one on page 396, you will note the equipment in there, and we do not break those items up. The total cost of the two buildings is the same, $272,000.

Mr. RILEY. It is the same building?

Colonel CARTER. It is the same building.

Mr. RILEY. At a different location.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

ENGINEER MAINTENANCE SHOP AND LAND

Mr. RILEY. Engineering maintenance shop and land. How much additional land is involved?

Colonel CARTER. Twenty-three acres.

Mr. RILEY. Why is it neecssary to get that additional land when you already have 800 acres?

Colonel CARTER. This land is required to—here is a general map showing the location of these buildings, and you can see the depot complete development here [indicating] and this is the extra land which is required to put in the maintenance shop, and the quartermaster depot maintenance shop and the engineering process shop outside, which we propose for fiscal 1954 [indicating]. This will round out the area right here [indicating]. One way this is practically a complete build-up now. This is a gasoline storage here [indicating] which has to be completely separate from the warehouse.

Mr. DAVIS. What about the land right in here [indicating on map]?

Colonel CARTER. Those buildings are to go in there [indicating] where the street runs into this place.

Mr. DAVIS. You have this area; and you have this area over here, but what about the other area on that side of the map [indicating].

Colonel CARTER. I have the general impression that the topography there is such that it cannot be used for the construction of these type buildings.

Mr. DAVIS. How about the area over there [indicating]?

Colonel PRICE. It must be located so we can get the rail service into it, so the shop can be served, and it should be near the warehouse, that backs up the operation, supplies the parts which are used in the shop, which must be supplied from one of the warehouses.

Mr. RILEY. This is a rail line coming in here [indicating]?

Colonel PRICE. This is all developed, outside storage, hardstand, and is pretty well occupied at the present time.

Mr. DAVIS. This is hardstand [indicating]. I do not see why you have got to go out and buy land when you have got all this space.

Mr. SCRIVNER. They have got 793 acres. How much is this land going to cost?

Colonel CARTER. Six thousand dollars.

Mr. RILEY. For 23 acres.

Colonel CARTER. In planning this development, this depot, they have given every consideration to utilizing the lands that we have got and we have come in very definitely with the statement that the only way that they can handle these additional buildings with any degree of efficiency would be to buy this very small area right on the edge, to straighten out the boundary from one corner here on the north side to the south side [indicating].

Mr. SCRIVNER. It is pretty expensive straightening.

Colonel CARTER. $6,000 for 23 acres.

Mr. RILEY. This facility could be built between the railroad?

Colonel CARTER. No; not without getting over in here [indicating]. This is outside storage, and we would have to build another rail, and do something about moving this from here [indicating].

Mr. RILEY. I understand the topograph of the land is such that in your opinion it would cost as much as the additional land?

Colonel CARTER. It would cost more than the $6,000.

Mr. RILEY. At the same time it would not be accessible to the rail installations that are already there?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. The rail would be extended, of course, down there, through here, and come out here [indicating].

However, with the maintenance shop near the warehouse that it is to serve.

Mr. DAVIS (interposing). Is it outside storage?

Colonel CARTER. That is outside.

Mr. DAVIS. That cost you more than $6,000 to make available the present land. Where are you going to put the building; night in here?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, plus the hardstand, plus the grading costs.

Mr. DAVIS. This is hardstand here [indicating]?

Colonel CARTER. This is paved; and this is a paved area; you see, to handle the stock in and out of place, you have got to either grade or fill and put the pavement on it and run the railroad to it, and that would cost a great deal more than $6,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that hardstand in capacity use?

Colonel PRICE. Better than 75 percent.

Colonel CARTER. It is either in capacity use, or definitely planned for capacity use.

Mr. DAVIS. Actually you are buying one piece of hardstand and you are to run the rail here, and your building over there [indicating]?

Colonel CARTER. The buildings are here [indicating], and there is hardstand that has to be on the outside of this shop here for parking vehicles, and various items that come in here for maintenance.

The maintenance shop in this area is to be for maintenance in this area.

Mr. RILEY. Where is the present maintenance shop, Colonel Carter?

Colonel CARTER. Not at this installation.

Mr. RILEY. I wondered why you had to have 63,000 square feet for maintenance.

Colonel CARTER. The mission for this quartermaster maintenance shop is not in the depot now. There will be a $480,000 a year saving in transportation costs from Jeffersonville. The engineer maintenance shop is in 63,000 square feet of warehousing to be converted back to warehousing use.

Mr. RILEY. If you build this new facility you will use this——

Colonel CARTER. For warehousing.

Mr. RILEY. For warehousing?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. That is what the two maintenance shops are, one the engineering maintenance shop, which carries the land, and the other one is the maintenance shop which is for the new mission.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any questions on Belle Mead?

Mr. SCRIVNER. May I ask a question, Colonel? It is difficult for the American public to understand, and it is difficult for me to try to justify some things to the American public who inquire of me, especially in view of the fact that in such a very few short years we had facilities enough to take care of an Army of almost 15 million men, and it is difficult for them to understand why we do not have the facilities now.

That is true of the land acquisition as it is of a lot of these other special buildings. As we sit here day after day, week after week, month after month, and year after year listening to some of these justifications, questions are raised in our minds, and we sometimes

come almost to the inescapable conclusion that the Armed Forces, in some instances, at least, are looking upon this Korean emergency as an excellent opportunity to get some things they always wanted but have not been able to get, and I think it is only natural to find a little cynicism at present after we hear some of the presentations from time to time, and possibly that cynicism is justified, and I think properly so, as you hear it in some of the questions that are asked once in a while.

Colonel CARTER. I can assure you, Mr. Scrivner, that we are doing our very best, and that Mr. Pace's directive is followed out very clearly, and Mr. Bendetsen and the Chief of Staff are making a realistic effort.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I know, but just in these hearings on this particular appropriation bill, I come back to the same thing, that it is impossible to escape the conclusion that in every instance there is not as much effort made to get along with present facilities, even though they may not be as efficient as we might like to have them, even though they may not be located as conveniently as we would like to have them. If we are up against as tough a proposition as we have been told, even recently, we are going to be wrecked financially before we ever get any place to lick somebody militarily. We are not at the bottom of the taxpayers' barrel, but we are getting very close to it.

When you consider that it takes what a person earns up until the 15th day of May to pay his taxes, and all that a man has is what he earns after that time—the tax rate over-all is right at 35 percent of the entire national income—you realize it is getting pretty rough.

Colonel CARTER. I understand that fully.

Mr. RILEY. I am glad that you do. Maybe now the military will have more respect for the taxpayers when they ask for appropriations.

Colonel CARTER. Well, I have been consulting with the taxpayers for many years.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I think that is all.

Mr. RILEY. Any further questions, Mr. Davis?

DEPOT STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Mr. DAVIS. Just one more question, and it is along the line of Mr. Scrivner's comment. What is the justification for this extended expansion in some cases where it is to replace a particular facility, as against another one where there is an existing establishment?

Colonel CARTER. Colonel Phillips, will you give the general over-all depot storage situation, as it exists now, the requirements for warehousing, and how much is expected to be warehoused?

Colonel PHILLIPS. Presently in the 73 depot installations we have approximately—something over 5 million short tons of commodities.

Mr. RILEY. You have 73 storage depots?

Colonel PHILLIPS. Depot installations; that is, all services.

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

Colonel PHILLIPS. The program as envisioned, based on action through 1951 and 1952, gives us a burden or requirement to actually store and handle something over 8 million tons by July 1, 1954.

That is based on the procurement program, and includes reallocation, cut-back schedules of procurement. Presently, the space which we have to store commodities is utilized to the extent of 82.5-percent efficiency; that is relevant, against 100 percent.

We have a prospective program, in which we are shooting at what we call an ideal of 90 percent efficiency; that is, 90-percent maximum efficiency, which we hope to reach. The construction, scheduled as a result of 1951 and 1952 programs, and 1953, when lumped together with the present assets, and used at 90-percent efficiency will result in our being short some 20 million feet of space.

This program in 1953 will result, as it is presently programed, in the construction of 1,134,000 feet of warehouse space, and in the recovery of something over 800,000 by the construction of supporting facilities, shops, and so on. In other words, we plan to kill two birds with one stone, using the support facilities, and the realinement of the depot activities and reallocation to warehouse use. Now, the support activities, maintenance shops, box and crate shops, and so forth, in our depots figure to this extent, that they are complimentary and supplementary to the point that if we have them the net result will be an over-all saving in taxpayers' dollars.

Here is a primary example: The depot system has in its now some 35 million feet of space occupied by unserviceable, repairable materials. The present maintenance support system in the depot system does not have the capacity of reducing this volume appreciably, and if it could be reduced by repairing and turning out these materials at the rate at which they might be required, we would save dollars.

The value of these commodities has been calculated at $2.787 billion, and the depot system, as we like to call it, has been designed to include, and requires the inclusion of these maintenance shops, box and crate shops, and so forth, and we have in the 1953 program, the over-all objective of a greater organization, you might call it, that is designed in a logical fashion with the view of obtaining the greatest capacity for that depot support required as a part of the supply program.

I would like to go back specifically to something I mentioned a moment ago. I said that our storage space, including the 1953 program, would result in a net deficit of almost 20 million feet. That includes the 1953 program.

This has been designed that way purposely to force maximum efficiency. We propose to utilize civil facilities, through commercial warehousing, and build only the space at the specific places required in order to reduce the load the Military Establishments will need to the bare minimum.

Mr. RILEY. Does that answer your general question, Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. How many of the 73 depots do you propose to expand and add new facilities to?

Colonel PHILLIPS. In the 1953 program?

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

Colonel PHILLIPS. My answer will be confined only to those installations which involve storage and depot support construction. I have roughly about 22.

Mr. RILEY. Twenty-two out of seventy-two?

Colonel PHILLIPS. That is right. I am involved in storage matters only, and I possibly have excluded some that may have related activities that I had not become concerned with in storage matters, and I would like to leave the question as being only partially answered.

Mr. RILEY. Very well.

Colonel CARTER. I think I have a list here which gives the total background, which was submitted to the committee with the Secretary

of Army's statement, and is in the record. There are 33 installations.

Mr. RILEY. Thirty-three out of seventy-two?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. There is involved in this $40,574,000, which we are requesting for these various types of items. That was entered in the record as a part of the statement of the Secretary, in his opening statement.

COLUMBUS GENERAL DEPOT, OHIO

Mr. RILEY. The next installation is the Columbus General Depot, 6 miles east of Columbus, Ohio. Will you insert a general statement in the record at this point on that installation, Colonel Carter?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

COLUMBUS GENERAL DEPOT, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Columbus General Depot is located in Franklin County, Ohio, on the north side of State Highway No. 16 (East Broad Street) approximately 6 miles east of the business district of the city of Columbus, Ohio. The reservation comprises 576 acres of Government-owned land and is approximately 1.5 miles long and 0.6 mile wide. One-half of this area was acquired by purchase in 1918. Work on construction of the depot was begun in May 1918 and the first of eight original warehouses was completed in July 1918. During 1941–42 additional acquisition and construction doubled the land area and tripled the covered storage facilities.

The depot mission is receipt, storage, and issue of all regular items of quartermaster supplies and certain items of engineer and ordnance supplies, together with depot maintenance of engineer precision instruments and field maintenance of ordnance automotive vehicles. In addition, stocks of strategic and critical materials are being stored at the depot for General Services Administration. These materials occupy 7.5 percent of the total warehouse area available for storage, and 10.5 percent of the open hard-standing storage area. At present 74 officers, 331 enlisted men, and 5,201 civilians are required for accomplishment of the depot mission.

The Government will have an investment at Columbus General Depot of approximately $45,600,000 upon completion of the box shop and 105-man barracks which are now under construction (fiscal year 1952 program). Available storage facilities comprise 5,379,000 square feet inclosed warehouse, 582,000 square feet in open warehouses, and 5,844,000 square feet of hard-standing open area. Occupancy of storage structures has reached 92 percent of total capacity, far in excess of standard commercial practice.

In view of the heavy concentration of military supplies and scarce strategic materials at this installation, complete segregation of flammables from combustible materials (in separate buildings) is imperative.

The total appropriation proposed for new construction at Columbus General Depot in fiscal year 1953 is $567,000, covering two projects which were authorized under Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. These projects, which are described in detail on pages 410, 412, and 413 of the justification book, will provide a slight increase of storage capacity, eliminate a serious fire hazard, and improve efficiency of operations in four large storage buildings.

Permanent type construction is proposed, since the new facilities are required to support the future mission of this important permanent installation.

Colonel CARTER. The items included are a warehouse for flammables, at $511,000; in addition, an addition to the existing spur track, $56,000.

The storage warehouse for flammables is a part of the general over-all plan adding the necessary storage facilities.

Mr. RILEY. And these are a part of the program which has just been outlined?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

SPUR TRACK

Mr. RILEY. With reference to the spur track, that is to connect the warehouses; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. No; that is to get the rail to existing sheds No. 13, 14, 21, and 22; there is no spur track and a spur track is required to reach them.

Mr. RILEY. That will save handling, primarily?

Colonel CARTER. Yes; it is estimated that it will reduce the cost in handling materials by $8,000 a year.

FORT WORTH QUARTERMASTER DEPOT

Mr. RILEY. The next installation is the Fort Worth quartermaster depot, at Fort Worth, Tex. Do you have a general statement on that?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

FORT WORTH QUARTERMASTER DEPOT, FORT WORTH, TEX.

Fort Worth quartermaster depot is located in the city of Fort Worth, Tex., at the extreme south boundary of the city limits. The entrance to the depot is at the end of Hemphill Street (a north-south artery) approximately 6 miles from the business center of Fort Worth.

Quartermaster storage activities in Fort Worth began on December 3, 1940, with the establishment of the Fort Worth branch of San Antonio general depot, utilizing 60,000 square feet of leased warehouse area in three buildings located on Pecan Street. This space was entirely inadequate to serve the north Texas area, and in August 1941 a tract of 100 acres within the present reservation was purchased as the site for a new quartermaster depot to provide 500,000 square feet of warehouse and administrative space. Construction was started in September 1941 and occupancy of the two new warehouses began in April 1942, as a supplement to the leased facilities on Pecan Street.

Meanwhile, in March 1942 additional land was acquired and construction of 1,880,000 square feet of new storage structures, with supporting facilities, was authorized.

On May 4, 1942, Fort Worth quartermaster depot was activated. Simultaneously the Fort Worth branch of San Antonio general depot was discontinued and its functions, personnel, and facilities were transferred to the new installation.

Completion of the second phase of depot construction in January 1943 marked the end of wartime expansion, although a considerable portion of the 368 acre Government-owned reservation remained undeveloped. The strategic location and availability of building sites led to another program of expansion (fiscal year 1951 and fiscal year 1952) which will add 881,600 square feet of permanent-type warehouse and shop facilities.

The depot mission is receipt, storage, issue, classification, and repair of quartermaster supplies, and storage of certain strategic materials. At present 27 officers, 15 enlisted men, and 1,040 civilians are engaged in these operations.

Upon completion of current (fiscal year 1951 and fiscal year 1952) construction the Government will have an investment of approximately $14,900,000 at this installation. The additional depot maintenance facility proposed for construction in fiscal year 1953 at a cost of $900,000 was authorized under Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, and is described in detail on pages 413A and 413B of the justification book. Permanent-type construction is proposed to meet the needs of the permanent depot mission.

Colonel CARTER. This involves a depot shop at $900,000.

Mr. RILEY. There is no shop there at present?

Colonel CARTER. This is in addition to the existing shop, to provide for rebuilding, for material-handling equipment.

Mr. RILEY. It is a similar shop to some you had for ordnance, I believe?

Colonel CARTER. It is a similar shop.

Mr. RILEY. And the cost is about the same?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. I notice it has a monorail. Will you explain the use of that?

Colonel CARTER. It is a single rail overhead, on which you hang the items, which can just be pulled around by hand to various spots.

Mr. RILEY. It has a trolley on the rail?

Colonel CARTER. With some lifting equipment from the floor, of the same type that you see in commercial plants. Some of them use two rails instead of one. This is just a one-rail.

Mr. RILEY. Using a little hoist to move the stuff around and stack it.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. FURCOLO. I cannot determine whether the cost is $15, $16, or $18. This is on page 414 of the justifications, and the figures are blurred.

Colonel CARTER. It is $15.

Mr. DAVIS. My only question has to do with the justification statement that this was of special design at this place.

Colonel CARTER. As I said before, these projects are all of special design, that is, where they have not been repetitive in the past. We are using the design of other shops, and of other warehouses, but we take the design that we get and standardize it for the type of building. In other words, we hire an architect-engineer to make a design of the building that the Army uses, and then that will become the standard. There is nothing extraordinary about this design.

Mr. RILEY. I believe that it has a little higher ceiling, a higher roof.

Colonel CARTER. It has.

Mr. RILEY. Than the ordinary type of building.

Colonel CARTER. It has a somewhat higher ceiling than the warehouse, which I think is 15 feet.

This shop space will be returned to warehouse space.

Mr. RILEY. You will use the present building for a warehouse?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

MEMPHIS GENERAL DEPOT, TENN.

Mr. RILEY. The next is the Memphis general depot. Will you insert in the record a general statement on this installation?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

MEMPHIS GENERAL DEPOT, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Memphis General Depot is located within the boundaries of the city of Memphis, about 10 miles southeasterly from the heart of the city. It is located on the west side of Airways Boulevard approximately 1 mile north of the Memphis Municipal Airport. The reservation comprises 642 acres of Government-owned land, in two rectangular areas, separated from each other by a public highway named Dunn Avenue. The area south of Dunn Avenue has dimensions approximately 0.7 by 1.3 miles and contains practically all of the storage and administrative facilities. The small area (0.2 x 0.5 mile) north of Dunn Avenue

has been developed in part for open storage and recreational uses. An area of 500 acres was purchased in June 1941 and the additional 142 acres was obtained in March 1942. Construction work was begun in July 1941 and was completed in November 1942.

The depot mission is receipt, storage, and issue of Quartermaster, Engineer, and Chemical Corps supplies; stockpiling of strategic and critical materials for other agencies; depot maintenance of certain items of Quartermaster and Engineer supplies and equipment; and field maintenance of Ordnance automotive vehicles. At present 39 officers, 8 enlisted personnel and 2,163 civilians are engaged in the performance of this mission.

The Government will have an investment at Memphis General Depot of approximately $28,000,000 upon completion of projects authorized and funded in fiscal year 1951 and fiscal year 1952. Practically all of the existing structures are of permanent masonry construction. The few storage buildings which have wood wall and roof framing are sound and are considered to be relatively permanent structures.

The total appropriation proposed for new construction at Memphis General Depot in fiscal year 1953 is $369,000, covering two projects which were authorized under Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. The box shop and warehouse for flammables, which are described in detail on pages 414, 415, and 416 of the justification book, will increase slightly the storage capacity of the depot, reduce the probability of fire loss in warehouses, and improve efficiency of depot operations. Permanent-type construction is proposed, since the new facilities are required to support the future mission of this permanent installation.

Mr. RILEY. I notice you are requesting for a box shop and labor-pool office, $284,000, and warehouse for flammables, $85,000.

Colonel CARTER. Yes; this is a flammable warehouse.

Mr. RILEY. And that is pretty much the same type of building that you have proposed heretofore for box shops?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. What is the labor-pool office?

Colonel CARTER. It is simply a small office place for the common labor that works around the depot to be handled from.

Mr. RILEY. I notice they are now quartered in a warehouse. Will the warehouse be used when this is provided?

Colonel CARTER. It will—21,665 square feet of gross storage space will be returned to storage use. This labor-pool office is only a little over 500 square feet. It will be a small space in the box shop.

Mr. RILEY. And this warehouse for flammables is standard?

Colonel CARTER. Standard warehouse.

Mr. RILEY. Similar to those we have discussed?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

RICHMOND QUARTERMASTER DEPOT, VA.

Mr. RILEY. The next is the Richmond Quartermaster Depot at Richmond, Va. Will you insert in the record a general statement on that, Colonel Carter?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

RICHMOND QUARTERMASTER DEPOT, RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond Quartermaster Depot is located in Chesterfield County, Va., on the west side of United States Highway No. 1, approximately 8 miles south of the city of Richmond. The reservation comprises 647 acres of Government-owned land of very irregular outline, roughly L-shaped. The long leg extends in a north-south direction approximately 2.5 miles along the right-of-way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and the short leg runs east-west approximately 1 mile between Highway No. 1 and the railroad.

The land and facilities now occupied by Richmond Quartermaster Depot were acquired and developed during World War II to accommodate two contiguous but independent installations, as follows:

Richmond General Depot occupied the southern portion of the reservation. The site for that depot was acquired in June 1941; construction was started on June 30, 1941; the first warehouses were completed in March 1942, and all depot facilities were completed by the end of 1942. Practically all of the storage structures and supporting facilities in this depot were of permanent masonry construction.

Richmond holding and reconsignment point occupied the northern portion of the reservation. This land was acquired in January 1942; work of construction was begun in February 1942, and was completed in the same year. Warehouses in this area are of concrete and brick construction (except side walls, roof truses and roof system of wood) and are comparatively permanent structures. Administrative facilities which pertained to this installation were of temporary wartime construction.

At the close of the war the general depot and holding and reconsignment point were discontinued and the combined facilities were designated as Richmond Quartermaster Depot. The depot mission is receipt, storage, and issue of quartermaster supplies and equipment, storage of strategic materials, and receipt, storage, and issue of air-type items. At present 33 officers, 20 enlisted personnel and 1,688 civilians are required to perform this mission.

The Government will have an investment at Richmond Quartermaster Depot of approximately $28,800,000 upon completion of construction of 760,000 square feet of general-purpose warehouses in the fiscal year 1951 and fiscal year 1952 construction programs. Existing storage buildings with a combined area of 4,260,000 square feet are at present 91 percent occupied.

The total appropriation proposed for new construction at Richmond Quartermaster Depot in fiscal year 1953 is $272,000, covering a box shop (authorized under Public Law 155, 82d Cong.). This project, which is described in detail on page 418 of the justification book, will provide a slight increase in warehouse area available for storage, remove from close proximity to storage areas an operation which involves considerable fire risk, and increase efficiency of shop operations and output of boxes.

Permanent-type construction is proposed, since the new facilities are required to support the future mission of this permanent installation.

Mr. RILEY. You are asking for one item, a box shop, $272,000. This is the same type of building that we have discussed for these other facilities?

Colonel CARTER. A standard building, at the same price. The shop is now a supplementary warehouse, and will be reconverted to storage.

Mr. RILEY. The Richmond depot is one of the larger depots?

Colonel CARTER. It is a large depot; there are some 1,700 people working there.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any questions on the Richmond depot? If not, we will take the next, Colonel.

SHARPE GENERAL DEPOT, CALIF.

Colonel CARTER. The next is Sharpe General Depot.

Mr. RILEY. Sharpe General Depot, near Stockton, Calif. Do you have a general statement on that?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The statement requested is as follows:)

SHARPE GENERAL DEPOT, LATHROP, CALIF.

Sharpe General Depot is a dispersal type of installation utilizing facilities at four separate locations in San Joaquin County, Calif., near the city of Stockton, with headquarters adjacent to the town of Lathrop and approximately 7 miles south of Stockton. The four component areas contain approximately 1,431 acres of Government-owned and 66 acres of leased land, as follows:

The Lathrop area (724 acres) was purchased in March 1942. Temporary-type warehouses and supporting facilities were completed and occupied in August 1942 by two independent installations, Lathrop holding and reconsignment point and Lathrop Engineer Depot. At the close of the war these installations were merged into a unified general depot. Facilities at this location are utilized to house depot headquarters activities and operations of the Transportation and Engineer Corps Supply Sections.

The Tracy area (448 acres) is approximately 11 miles southwest of the Lathrop area near the city of Lathrop, Calif. The land was purchased in April 1942, construction was started in May 1942, and occupancy of the first buildings by the California Quartermaster Depot began in September 1942. The original buildings were all of temporary-type construction, but conversion of the warehouses into permanent-type structures is being accomplished from fiscal year 1952 appropriations. This area has always been used exclusively by the Quartermaster Corps and now houses administrative activities and supply operations of the Quartermaster section of Sharpe General Depot.

The Stockton area (259 acres) is located at the southwest corner of the city of Stockton, just outside the city limits. It is approximately 9 miles northwest of the Lathrop area and 18 miles north of the Tracy area. The land was purchased in January 1942 and temporary-type facilities for use by the Stockton Quartermaster Motor Base were constructed and occupied in 1942. The Stockton area was added to Sharpe General Depot in September 1950, and is now used for storage of Quartermaster supplies.

The Stockton field annex (66 acres) adjoins the Stockton Airport, approximately 3 miles north of the Lathrop area and 7 miles east of the Stockton area. The land is leased from the city of Stockton but buildings and utilities were constructed by the Government in 1941, for use by the Army Air Force in support of operations at Stockton Field. When the airfield was returned to the city of Stockton, a portion of the cantonment area was transferred to Sharpe General Depot in October 1946 and is now being utilized for housing of depot personnel.

The depot mission is receipt, storage, and issue of Engineer, Quartermaster and Transportation Corps supplies and equipment; also repair and maintenance of equipment pertaining to these three supply sections. At present 41 officers and 3,304 civilians are required for accomplishment of this mission.

The Government has an investment at Sharpe General Depot (not including temporary facilities on leased land) of approximately $22,000,000. Upon completion of permanent facilities now under construction from fiscal year 1951 and fiscal year 1952 appropriations this figure will be increased to $37,500,000.

Of the 4,178,000 square feet of warehouse space now available for storage at this installation, only one small temporary building (20,806 square feet) was designed and erected for storage of flammable supplies. The fiscal year 1953 construction program will provide one permanent-type warehouse for flammables at each of the main storage areas (Lathrop and Tracy). These two projects (total proposed appropriation $680,000 authorized under Public Law 155, 82d Cong.) are described in detail on pages 419, 420, and 421 of the justification book. Construction of the proposed structures will make it possible to properly segregate flammable supplies from combustible materials.

Mr. RILEY. I notice you are asking a warehouse for flammables, $340,000, and another warehouse for flammables at $340,000.

Colonel CARTER. The Sharpe General Depot is of the dispersed type of installation. It has a depot headquarters at the town of Lathrop, about 7 miles south of Stockton. There are four separate locations in this area: the headquarters are at Lathrop, with four component areas containing approximately 1,431 acres of Government-owned land and 66 acres of leased land.

The Tracy area is approximately 7 miles south of Lathrop, near the city of Lathrop.

The Lathrop area and the Tracy are the two areas where we are asking for warehousing.

In the Lathrop area this will provide isolated storage and return the other storage that is hazardous that we need as warehouse storage.

In the Tracy area we are using storage primarily in a section of a temporary warehouse, which will isolate it and put it in the proper type of storage and turn the other back to warehouse use. We will have to use the depot space until we get the proper program underway completed.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have need for this storage facility which will be vacated with this construction?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. With reference to the unit-cost figure, when you are putting in two identical facilities at the very same location, is the unit cost just the same, or should it be a little less?

AVERAGE UNIT COSTS

Colonel CARTER. The unit-cost figures are Nation-wide averages; and buildings of this size are big enough to use the same number of dollars per square foot in the estimate.

Mr. FURCOLO. But the contractor might bid for several of these if they are in the same area.

Colonel CARTER. I am speaking about the same area. For instance, we advertised seven warehouses recently at Memphis, Tenn. We advertised for six warehouses; we are authorized to build seven, and we deferred one in view of the reduction in funds. The contractor's bid was low enough so that we can get the extra warehouse, but with the same money, the money that was appropriated. However, the additional warehouse was almost at the same number of dollars per square foot as the other six.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, the total cost of the six would be at $8.50?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. FURCOLO. It should be a little less, should it not?

Colonel CARTER. As General Hardin explained, these are national average figures, and there are some places where they will be a little less, and some places where they may be a little more, but generally speaking there is no great difference. That does not apply when you have got a very small building of, say, $30,000 or $40,000, but when you get up to the $300,000 or $400,000, it does.

Mr. FURCOLO. Will you give that to me again, about the Nation-wide figures? That does not mean in this particular place the cost is necessarily $8.50?

Colonel CARTER. It means that the over-all average warehouse cost for the entire United States is $8.50, and that when we advertise in a vicinity such as Detroit, the cost may be $9, or the actual bid price.

Mr. FURCOLO. But that would not be reflected here?

Colonel CARTER. It is not reflected here.

Mr. FURCOLO. But in the over-all?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. Let us assume that you want to erect, say, 15 or 20 warehouses, and you want to select an area that will be the most reasonable per square foot, there is no way we could tell the figure in the justification?

Colonel CARTER. No, there is not.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You pose an interesting problem, for us, Colonel, because we have been told that these are over-all average costs for

structures throughout the United States, because in one area you can get a cheaper construction price on a certain building, for less money, and then you go into another area where conditions are a little different, and where the same building will cost more. That is the way you get the average.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. SCRIVNER. When you do what you have done at Memphis, Tenn., you are going to knock that thing into a cocked hat, because you have said that you have a set-up for seven, but because the funds were cut, you thought you could only get six. Then you found the price was favorable enough that you could get seven.

Colonel CARTER. At the same number of dollars per square foot.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I know, but you went ahead and made a contract for the seven, because you are going to get a little lower price around Memphis than you would get in New York or Detroit.

Colonel CARTER. But that item was justified in the appropriation for Memphis, and for seven warehouses.

Mr. RILEY. I understand.

Colonel CARTER. And on the average, the general price was low enough that we could get the seven warehouses.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I understand, but even so that knocks out the possibility of applying that reduction in cost to the higher production cost some place else. So you knock this over-all average into a cocked hat.

Colonel CARTER. I do not understand how it does, because the over-all average will still apply. Let us say that we have three locations for warehouses, one at Detroit, one at New York, and one at Memphis. In our administrative handling, the division of the fund is such that we could advertise the projects in the ordinary fashion, and divide the funds and give Memphis a little less than New York, and New York, say, a little more than Detroit, out of the general average.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But I come back to the fact that if you were to build the six, you would have a lower average cost, which could have been applied against the higher cost some place else where you are going to have to pay a higher rate than at Memphis.

Colonel CARTER. That is right. However, the cost per square foot average at Memphis is still lower than the national average.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It could be—it should be.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It should be lower, and you should apply that to the higher average cost some other place. But if you go ahead and use the funds and get more warehouses, you knock out any chance of offsetting the higher price some place else. That is the situation, and you cannot explain it away.

Colonel CARTER. No, I do not agree with you.

Mr. RILEY. What Mr. Scrivner means is that if Memphis is $7.50 and New York $9.50, you get an average of $8.50, but if you actually use all of the available money at Memphis, you do not have any of the money left to take care of the higher costs at New York.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct; but when we set up the funds to go to Memphis, they are calculated on the basis of the lower costs; and when we set up the funds for New York they are calculated on the basis of the higher expected costs.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes; but in order to take care of the higher cost some place else, instead of saving the lower cost at Memphis the money is used. We hear about the "unders," but we hear little about the "overs."

Colonel CARTER. I think you will be hearing about the "unders" in this.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am trying to be just as optimistic as possible, but after 7 or 8 years on this merry-go-round you get a little cynical, perhaps, because, after all, we are not on the defensive.

Colonel CARTER. No.

Mr. RILEY. It is your job as plaintiff to prove your case; you are not the defendant.

Colonel CARTER. We certainly make our best effort.

UTAH GENERAL DEPOT

Mr. RILEY. The next station is Utah General Depot, near Ogden, Utah. Will you insert a general descriptive statement?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

UTAH GENERAL DEPOT, OGDEN, UTAU

Utah General Depot is located in Weber County, Utah, at the northwest corner of the city of Ogden. A portion of the depot lies within the city limits. The reservation is approximately 3 miles long and 1 mile wide, and contains 1,683 acres of Government-owned land. The property was purchased in September 1940, construction was started in December 1940, and occupancy of the first warehouses was begun in August 1941. Construction continued until November 1942, when practically all existing facilities were complete.

The depot mission is receipt, storage, and issue of all types of supplies and equipment pertaining to the five component supply sections (Adjutant General, Chemical, Engineer, Quartermaster, and Signal); depot maintenance of Engineer, Quartermaster, and Signal Corps supplies and equipment; and operation of an Army field printing plant. At present 121 officers, 262 enlisted personnel, and 3,908 civilians are engaged in the performance of this mission. There are 917 barracks spaces in existing temporary (CCC-type) buildings.

The Government will have an investment at Utah General Depot of approximately $63,200,000 upon completion of current construction of storage and maintenance facilities from fiscal year 1951 and fiscal year 1952 appropriations. Most of the buildings are of permanent masonry construction. There are 10 mobilization-type warehouses which require only replacement of existing wood walls with masonry (at some future date) to bring all closed storage buildings into the category of permanent structures. The five warehouses which are under construction will increase total storage area at this location to 5,435,000 square feet inclosed warehouses, 934,000 square feet in open warehouses, and 10,699,000 square feet of hardstanding open storage. Existing warehouse space is approximately 88 percent occupied.

Only two projects are proposed for construction at Utah General Depot in fiscal year 1953. A box and crate shop and a Signal Corps cable processing building (total amount of proposed appropriation $749,000 authorized under Public Law 155, 82d Cong.), which are described in detail on pages 422, 423, and 424 of the justification book, are required to replace existing facilities, grossly inadequate in size and generally unsatisfactory from the standpoint of efficient operations.

Permanent-type construction is proposed to meet requirements of the present and future mission at this permanent installation.

Mr. RILEY. You are asking $625,000 for a box and crate shop, and $124,000 for Signal Corps cable processing buildings.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is a lot bigger than most of them.

Mr. RILEY. I notice here that the building is 120 by 400 against a similar building of 120 by 180 at Atlanta. Why would you require a building at Odgen, Utah, larger than the one at Atlanta?

Colonel CARTER. The larger building is required because of the cable prefabrication for the signal supply section, and the major item required is for the engineering supply section. Also, the Utah General Depot is so located that it is not possible to purchase boxes, and they have to be produced on the base. Therefore, practically 100 percent of the requirements must be produced in this type of box shop. That is the reason for the larger size.

BOX AND CRATE SHOP REQUIREMENTS

Mr. RILEY. I notice that in all of these installations you are asking for box and crate shops. Why is it necessary to have those things now right at this time?

Colonel CARTER. It is a part of the box shop, which has grown up during the requirements to meet the needs in the warehouse. We have no funds—they are all in warehouses. These installations all have box shops, and this is in accordance with what Colonel Phillips discussed in an effort to kill two birds with one stone, by making use of the box shops. We need the warehouse space, and it is more efficient to build a box shop and proper facilities, and design them so they will handle the load than it is to build additional warehouse space.

The difference in cost, of course, is somewhat greater for the box shop. However, the economy involved, even over a very short period, is much in favor of building the facility.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What have you been doing up to now?

Colonel CARTER. The box shop is now in the warehouse, in the permanent warehouse.

Mr. RILEY. And you are going to move them and use the space for warehouse space?

Colonel CARTER. They will be moved out of the warehouses.

Mr. RILEY. Are you going to use the same machinery that you have?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. And in your opinion it is more economical to build box and crate shops than it is to build new warehousing and leave it the way it is?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, it is, because from the general over-all viewpoint, it is much better to build a box shop, design the box shop with the necessary overhead clearance requirements and light than to try to do the same thing in building and designing a warehouse.

Mr. RILEY. The question that we are going to have to justify is, Can you build additional warehouses which cost around $8.50 per square foot, cheaper than the box and crate shops that run about $12.50 per square foot?

Colonel CARTER. There is some equipment.

Mr. RILEY. Plus the cost of removal and resetting the machinery.

Colonel CARTER. There is some equipment involved in each one of these in addition to the existing equipment, the $20,000, for example, in this one at Utah General Depot. We must expand this so that it will give us more warehouse space, and by doing this, we will be able to get the additional warehouse space and still have a shop in the right

place to operate; whereas the present shop is not, and it is not designed for the operation now required.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Where was the box shop located during World War II?

Colonel PRICE. May I say that prior to World War II, in most installations we had a separate shop for each technical service for the fabrication of boxes. These were something like the present box shops and were provided in warehouses.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Well, we fought World War II, which was a pretty big job, and we did all right.

Colonel PRICE. Under the present plan it is much cheaper if we build this consolidated facility at the proper location. We will cut down overhead, and the boxes can be turned out more cheaply. In general that is the way it works out.

Mr. RILEY. Can you give us some cost figures, as to the unit costs in the new facility as against the present facility?

Colonel CARTER. That would be very difficult to analyze, because the boxes run from very little ones to very big boxes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Somebody had to do that to find out that it would be cheaper.

Colonel CARTER. We can give you an analysis of the personnel saving by consolidating this, and the amount of output per man and the increased utilization per machine. For example, if you have five box shops, where you might consolidate into one shop, there is a great saving. This is the result of an over-all industrial study which has resulted in the consolidation, and of course it is a very normal operation; we can ordinarily save a great deal by it.

Mr. RILEY. I think it would be very helpful if you could show us the cut in personnel and at the same time get increased production.

Colonel CARTER. We can supply that.

Mr. RILEY. Just put the statement in the record at this point.

(The information requested is as follows:)

BOX AND CRATE SHOPS, QM INSTALLATIONS

SAVING IN SPACE

Using the Atlanta General Depot which is typical, some 34,000 square feet of much-needed warehouse space will be recovered. This has a value of approximately $50,000 per annum.

SAVINGS IN PERSONNEL MONEYS

A considerable amount of personnel moneys at the rate of time and a half have been expended, local contracts have been let to furnish boxes by local manufacturers which cost an enormous amount of money, and it has been necessary to set up supplementary box and carpenter shops, as many as six in some places, to supplement the existing improvised box shops. The reason for the above has been that these improvised box shops have not been able to meet the requirements of the operating agencies. The amount of money saved by eliminating these supplemental box shops and eliminating the amount of overtime and the necessity for utilizing local contractors for emergency periods will reach a staggering figure.

SAVINGS BY REDUCTION OF ACCIDENTS AND ELIMINATION OF A DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD

According to Mr. A. C. Black, chief of division of construction safety, State of California; Mr. Ray L. Vilskie, member, California Safety Board; Mr. J. M. Rothe, Chief of Safety, Sixth Army, formerly consultant, safety engineer for the National Safety Council; Mr. Mauricio Markmann, Safety Director, OQMG—

It will reduce the chances of accidents caused by poor, outdated equipment and lack of space, poor lighting, deficient ventilation, and other factors. (The accident rate at the Atlanta General Depot in the box shop is three times as great as the rest of the depot.) It will reduce chance of accidents by introducing a straight-line production flow by the use of conveyors and other MHE facilities that would be installed in a properly designed box shop. And, of course, the important thing of it all is, it will reduce the fire hazard that certainly exists by virtue of having this building specifically designed for the job.

They also feel that this is a step in the right direction and hope that it has the concurrence of everyone concerned.

CONCLUSION

The proposed new box shops will pay for themselves in space saved alone in 5 or 6 years. It will save considerable personnel moneys resulting from a decrease in lost time, accidents, and possible reduction in fires because of the elimination of the present box shops located adjacent to the storage of critically needed supplies which is a definite fire hazard.

SIGNAL CORPS CABLE-PROCESSING BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. What is the Signal Corps processing building for?

Colonel CARTER. Will you describe that, Colonel Price?

Colonel PRICE. It is a facility for reworking cables—cables which are found to be defective as a result of long-time use or storage—which are returned for repairs. These cables require considerable processing—new splices—and that must be done under controlled-temperature conditions in order to keep the cables flexible so they can be worked. This is essential to cable processing.

Mr. RILEY. What type of cables do you have reference to?

Colonel PRICE. In this particular facility——

Mr. RILEY. What cables; what are they used for?

Colonel PRICE. Telephones.

Mr. RILEY. Telephone and communication material.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. You mean they bring in the used cables from time to time and they are reworked?

Colonel PRICE. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. They are used cables or cables that have been in storage and have become deteriorated and have to be reworked before they can be used.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any questions?

Mr. DAVIS. Not on this item, but I do have a question before we leave the Quartermaster.

Mr. RILEY. Very well.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS RESEARCH LABORATORY PROGRESS

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to ask you a question, before we leave this series of projects under the Quartermaster Corps, as to what is the latest report on this Quartermaster Corps research laboratory at Natick, which we thought was settled until we got the report of some Senate investigation.

Colonel CARTER. I can give you a general statement on it; I do not have specific information. The funds have been released for the construction of the laboratory; the design—the contract for the design—is complete; it is well underway; the contract has been let. I do not

have the specific information as to any items, date of advertisement, or anything else, except what you refer to.

Mr. DAVIS. That was the latest information I had on it until 2 or 3 weeks ago I noticed that there was an investigation of the thing going on over in the Senate, and I wondered whether that meant the whole thing was wide open again.

Colonel CARTER. As far as I know, there is no delay; they are going right ahead.

Mr. DAVIS. The funds for that were appropriated in last year's bill.

Colonel CARTER. That is right. The figure was $10 million, approximately.

Mr. DAVIS. When you say funds have been released, do you mean that they have been released by the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. The Chief of Engineers has the money.

CHEMICAL CORPS

Mr. RILEY. Passing on now to the next request, which is for the Chemical Corps, where you have five stations, on which you are requesting $27,140,000 for these various facilities.

Colonel CARTER. These various facilities are the Army Chemical Center, $800,000; the Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah, $102,000; the Camp Detrick, Md., $19,988,000; the Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, $864,000; and the Fort Terry, N. Y., also a classified activity, $5,386,000.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have a general statement on that?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, you will insert the general statement at this point.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

OPENING STATEMENT, CHEMICAL CORPS

The Chemical Corps has Department of Defense-wide responsibilities in the fields of chemical and biological warfare, and Army-wide responsibility in the defensive phases of radiological warfare.

The mission of the Chemical Corps encompasses the investigation, research development, and design of all matériel and techniques in the three fields mentioned; performance of specialized medical research in coordination with the Surgeon General; determination of requirements, procurement, storage, and issue of supplies and equipment assigned to the Chemical Corps; command and training of specialized troops in these fields, and the preparation of mobilization plans based on Department of Defense master plan and other allied activities.

The fiscal year 1953 appropriation request before you contains essentially the most urgent research and development facilities required to further the study and the development of matériel and protective measures in the three fields, and their supporting facilities.

All research and development projects included in this request have been approved by the Research and Development Board after coordination with all other technical services of the Army, and the Departments of Navy and Air Force.

The importance and urgency of vigorously pursuing research and development in biological, chemical, and radiological warfare have been repeatedly emphasized by the Research and Development Board and various advisory committees to the Department of Defense and the Chemical Corps. Further, the proposed facilities are required in the immediate future to make possible the timely accomplishment of the mission of this corps, and have a direct bearing on strategic plans and guidance promulgated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The proposal before you includes appropriations totaling $27,140,000 for new construction at the following installations:

Army Chemical Center, Md.	$800,000
Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah	102,000
Camp Detrick, Md.	19,988,000
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah	864,000
Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y.	5,386,000
Total	27,140,000

Over 99 percent of this total is for research and development projects. A major portion of this total is a deficiency item of $15,198,000 for Camp Detrick, our Biological Research Center. This item is intended to cover deficiencies at this installation in the fiscal years 1951 and 1952 MCA programs, attributable to the following major factors:

(*a*) Increase in construction costs since the calendar years 1949 and 1950, when estimates were originally prepared and submitted for inclusion in the fiscal years 1951 and 1952 programs, respectively.

(*b*) Necessity for expediting a portion of the work authorized in fiscal year 1951.

(*c*) Inadequate original estimates.

(*d*) Inadequate determination of scope at the time these programs were submitted.

With respect to the last factor, I wish to point out that operational safety techniques in biological research and development are much more advanced than they were a few years ago.

Plans are now under way for the rehabilitation of approximately 25 existing buildings at Fort Terry. The program before you calls for new construction totaling $5,386,000, required for the successful accomplishment of the mission of this station.

I shall be glad to answer any specific questions you may have.

Army Chemical Center, Md.

Mr. Riley. The first item is the Army Chemical Center which is located 21 miles northeast of Baltimore, Md.

Colonel Carter. I have a statement about that station for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Riley. Without objection, it will be inserted in the record. (The statement referred to is as follows:)

Army Chemical Center, Maryland

Army Chemical Center is located on 4,674 acres of Government-owned land 21 miles northeast of Baltimore, Md. It was initially occupied in 1918 and has been in continuous use since that time.

The mission of this installation is the performance of research and development in the fields of chemical warfare, radiological warfare, radiological defense, the conduct of medical research, and the manufacture of chemical warfare matériel and protective devices.

The Government has an investment of over $70,000,000 at this installation. A military permanent strength of approximately 441 officers and 2,000 enlisted men together with approximately 3,606 civilian personnel is required for the operation of this post.

Authorization is being proposed for new construction of four items totaling $800,000, 96 percent of which covers research and development facilities; the remainder is for post operations.

These facilities are required to further the progress of research and development, to permit uninterrupted operation of this work and to provide necessary safety facilities for demilitarization program.

Mr. Riley. You have listed the various items, the first of which is explosion test chamber, for which you are asking $352,000; a utility building for explosion test chamber, $261,000; a demilitarization

building, $33,000; and eight igloos for $154,000, making a total of $800,000; is that correct?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. RILEY. This is for research and development?

Colonel CARTER. The item, explosion test chamber, and the utility building, are research and development items. The demilitarization building is not directly used in connection with research and development; it is a part of the demilitarization program, and is necessary in connection with the rest of the Chemical Corps' demilitarization program.

Mr. RILEY. The utility building for the explosion test chamber is in conjunction with the explosion test chamber?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. What is the demilitarization building?

Colonel CARTER. The demilitarization program is generally repair and renovation of chemical ammunition similar to the discussion that Mr. Van Kuren gave you the other day for other ammunition.

Mr. RILEY. And the igloos are for ammunition storage?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. DAVIS. You do not have any facilities here to do a job similar to what will be done after the construction of these facilities?

Colonel CARTER. We have none that can be used for this work which is situated where it can be used in connection with the work which is going on in other parts of the Army Chemical Center. We tried several years ago to use an explosion test chamber at Aberdeen. However, the type of munitions the Chemical Corps uses contaminated their chamber so that they could not use it for some time and it was impossible to schedule chemical munitions tests at the Ordnance facility.

Mr. DAVIS. This serves the Army everywhere for this purpose? In other words, this is a unique installation; is that correct?

Colonel CARTER. I would like to ask General Loucks to answer that, as to whether this is the only such chamber that the Chemical Corps has.

General LOUCKS. We do not even have it. It is the only one we will have for this work.

Colonel CARTER. In other words, we just do not have any.

General LOUCKS. That is right.

Mr. FURCOLO. Is there any duplication of facilities that you are contemplating, with other facilities of other departments, as far as you know?

General LOUCKS. Not as far as I know. I am sure we are not duplicating activities of other facilities.

DESERET CHEMICAL DEPOT, UTAH

Mr. RILEY. Let us take up the various stations involved. The first is the Deseret Chemical Depot at Tooele, Utah.

Colonel CARTER. We have a general statement on that for the record, if you wish, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, it may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

DESERET CHEMICAL DEPOT, UTAH

Deseret Chemical Depot occupies 19,365 acres of land, of which 16,952 acres are Government-owned and 2,773 acres are leased. It is located approximately 15 miles south of Tooele, Utah. This installation was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in continuous use since that time.

The mission of the station is the receipt, storage, and issuance of Chemical Corps supplies, ammunition, and bulk toxics, and maintenance of Chemical Corps equipment. In addition this depot was assigned a depot mission covering the Sixth Army Area and the States of Wyoming and Colorado.

The Government has an investment of $7,853,384 at this depot. A permanent military strength of 42 officers and 437 enlisted men together with 458 civilians is required to operate this post.

The construction proposed for this post totals $102,000 for two projects required to reduce certain hazardous conditions.

These projects are a part of the depot storage facilities authorized under Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress as a $50,000,000 item and are subject to review by the Armed Services Committees.

Mr. RILEY. I note that you have an item for a fence and another item for warehouse for flammables, the items being respectively $30,000 and $72,000.

Colonel CARTER. The fence is required around the toxic area to prevent injuries, and to deny access to unauthorized persons. There is no fence there now. The unit cost is $1.43 a linear foot for 21,000 feet.

The flammable warehouse is a part of the depot storage facility program similar to those which you saw in the Quartermaster Corps and provides storage space for paint solvents and for the maintenance of munitions depot operations.

Mr. RILEY. And you have to have an access road and a railroad to your warehouse, is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any questions on Deseret? If not, we will turn to the next item.

CAMP DETRICK, MD.

The next item is Camp Detrick, Md., which is located near the city of Frederick, Md., and where you are asking $19,988,000. Will you put a statement in the record at this point on this station and also a list of the items for which you are asking?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

CAMP DETRICK, MD.

Camp Detrick is located on approximately 721 acres of Government-owned land contiguous to the western boundary of Frederick, Md. It was initially occupied by the Chemical Corps during the spring of 1943, and has been in continuous use since that time.

The mission of the station is the conduct of research and development work in all phases of biological warfare. The original facilities at this installation were intended for a National Guard Air Field, and included a small hangar and small headquarters building. Subsequent to occupation by the Chemical Corps, mobilization type buildings, having a life span of 5 years, were erected.

The Government has an investment of approximately $30,000,000 at Camp Detrick and appropriations are available to increase this by $20.8 million in fiscal year 1952. This post requires a military strength of 131 officers and 400 enlisted personnel and 2,455 civilians to operate the post.

The present facilities are being occupied to the fullest extent possible. The requirements imposed upon this installation exceed by far its capacity. Prog-

ress, therefore, is being impeded by the lack of suitable facilities required to satisfy the mission and requirements of the post.

The program before you proposes new authorizations for construction totaling $17,197,000. The total appropriation request is $19,988,000. Prior authorizations totaling $2,791,000, applicable to all but two of these projects, was granted under Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress.

A deficiency item in the amount of $15,198,000 for both authorization and appropriation is listed among the projects for Camp Detrick. This item will cover deficiencies for projects authorized in fiscal years 1951 and 1952 under Public Laws 564, 910, and 155, respectively.

Projects

Project title	Prior authorization	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
Acquisition of land		$396,000	$396,000
Warehousing W-7 and W-10	$151,200	0	152,000
Laboratory building SO-2	[1] 405,000	72,000	477,000
Laboratory building SO-3	[1] 300,000	76,000	376,000
Laboratory building SO-4	[1] 700,000	88,000	841,000
Laboratory building BS-3	[1] 398,000	0	521,000
Administration and laboratory building SO-5	500,000	0	660,000
Extension of utilities systems	0	1,367,000	1,367,000
Deficiencies, fiscal year 1951-52		15,198,000	15,198,000
Prior authorization [1]	336,800	0	0
Total	2,791,000	17,197,000	19,988,000

[1] Public Law 155: Unused prior authorization for barracks to be used for additional authorization required for these projects.

FENCE AT DESERET

Mr. FURCOLO. If I may return for a moment to the item of a fence at Deseret, what sort of a fence is that?

General LOUCKS. It is a wire fence 7 feet high; 7 strands of wire with 2 feet of mesh wire on the lower portion of it and wooden posts 4 by 4.

Mr. FURCOLO. How populated is the area there?

General LOUCKS. It is not terribly populated. The entire reservation is only fenced in with ordinary cattle fence. This area to be enclosed with this fence is to contain extremely toxic materials which we have not so far had.

LAND REQUESTED FOR CAMP DETRICK

Mr. RILEY. I note at Camp Detrick that you are requesting funds for 532 acres of additional land. Do you have a map showing that?

Colonel CARTER. We do, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Will you advise the committee why that additional land is required?

Colonel CARTER. When Camp Detrick was originally established, the mission and the development contemplated there was quite vague. It was a brand new field. We were not in it at all. We located at Detrick due to the fact that there was an existing National Guard facility there. As the mission has grown, the importance of the work has increased, more construction has become necessary, and it is necessary that we buy additional land in the immediate vicinity. We have made a sizable investment there. The investment at Camp Detrick is now about $30 million.

Mr. RILEY. This would bring it up close to $50 million, is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. The estimated replacement cost for Camp Detrick at present-day prices, including the 1952 work which is authorized, is $70 million.

The post is located on 721 acres of land and the additional 532 acres, which is this area here [indicating on map] is required to take care of the work that is planned. This is right on the boundary of the city of Frederick, Md. Here [indicating] is the city line.

Mr. RILEY. Why do you need these additional laboratories and administration building, and so forth, for which is required this additional land?

Colonel CARTER. To carry out the work which the Chief of the Chemical Corps has been directed to do.

This facility started with a group of scientists who began to get into this field and it has just been growing all the time. It is necessary to provide additional facilities out in here [indicating on map] for the complete expansion of the post to take care of the mission as we can now see it will be.

The price figured per acre is $744.

Mr. RILEY. That is expensive land, is it not?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. If we had bought this land when we first went there, before we built up the activity there, it would have cost us a whole lot less money, of course.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What prevents you from expanding on the other side, away from the city?

Colonel CARTER. The railroad.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The railroad does not go all the way over there, does it?

Colonel CARTER. It shows a railroad down here.

Mr. KAYSER. We are right on the railroad. This goes on through Claremont and continues approximately 20 miles or so.

One of the things that influenced the necessity for coming here was the matter of elevation, so as to get the sewage back to an expensive sewage plant which is built in this portion of the camp. This land was high enough so that by drainage we can get that back.

Actually, careful studies were made in each direction to see where the expansion should be made.

This is precluded [indicating on map] by a State old folks home and farm, which blocks our movement in this direction.

In this direction [indicating] we are on land that is not suitable for construction purposes except at an excessive cost, due to the nature of the land.

This direction [indicating] is blocked, too, by the city of Frederick, completely.

So this was the best place that we could find the necessary area adjacent to the post. It was very carefully studied.

Colonel CARTER. There are four buildings existing on that land now.

Mr. RILEY. Privately owned buildings?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAYSER. Yes, sir; the land is essentially farm land.

Mr. FURCOLO. How much is the land assessed for, if you know?

Mr. KAYSER. I am sorry, I do not know.

Mr. KNOTT. I do not have the figure, but it is comparatively low. It has not kept pace with the market value.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, your price of $744 an acre is roughly in line? This is not a situation where the Government is getting stuck?

Mr. KNOTT. I think not, sir. In arriving at that figure, what they have done is to recognize a value for subdivision purposes. They have broken the acreage down into 480 acres of agricultural land and 60 acres in slices off of those two main roads. The value on those 60 acres they they put at subdivision prices, as high as $1,200 an acre, whereas the other price is lower than that.

Mr. FURCOLO. How was the land acquired, by private transaction?

Mr. KAYSER. This has not been acquired as yet.

Mr. FURCOLO. But you have had some inquiries?

Mr. KNOTT. Only within the last 2 or 3 weeks. The first contact has been made with the owners and I had a report within the last hour on it from our field people and they tell me that while they are not antagonistic at all, there is some inclination not to take the price, but to go to court. All of them except one owner of 7 acres, have been contacted.

Mr. FURCOLO. Is this a facility that has to be adjacent to your existing facilities?

Colonel CARTER. Definitely, sir. This is an integrated program. If Detrick had been put somewhere else originally, we would be all right.

Mr. FURCOLO. What does the designation NA mean in your justifications?

Colonel CARTER. Not applicable.

Mr. DAVIS. How much of a liaison was there between the people who are interested in this from a scientific standpoint and those who have the responsibility of getting the land? What I mean is this: If it is cheap land, you might reasonably be expected to need more than if it is very expensive land. Was the land situation set up before you actually started to find out which of these acres you were going to get?

Colonel CARTER. A general survey was made as to which would be the better land to acquire, and as Mr. Kayer has explained, it developed, due to the physical situation, that this is the best area to go into. Then the district engineer representatives, real-estate people, began their studies as to how much this land would cost.

To answer your question specifically, there is continuous liaison between the people who want the land and the people who have to buy it for them—the district engineers. In some cases we have a situation where we have to have a certain piece of land for a facility; it is just the only piece of land that will do. Usually we can shift. In this particular case this is the cheapest direction to go and also apparently is the best direction to go.

OPTIONS ON LAND

Mr. SCRIVNER. I would like to raise the question as to why we do not adopt the practice of taking options on land long before this is all made public.

Colonel CARTER. I cannot answer that question.

Mr. SCRIVNER. An option-taking program would be very inexpensive.

Colonel CARTER. Mr. Knott, do you have any information on that policy?

Mr. KNOTT. That would of necessity involve some publicity; would it not?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Not necessarily. You can mask your operations. I have cleared options many times and nobody knew anything about it.

Mr. KNOTT. As a matter of fact I think probably OSS did some of that during the last war.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Well, I was not with OSS, but I have secured options many times and nobody knew who was getting them or why. Generally speaking, you may take an option, but you do not have to exercise it, and the amount that you pay usually provides very good insurance. In a case like this, when you first started to develop this, you could have secured options for 90 days or 6 months or a year and the price that ultimately you will pay for the land would be about half of what you are going to pay now and even though many times you do not exercise the option, you would still be a lot better off in number of dollars.

Mr. KNOTT. There is a lot of merit to that suggestion.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If legislation is needed to do that, I think you ought to get busy and get the legislation up; although I hope that our land-buying program is over with.

Mr. KNOTT. In this particular case, the last big bite was in 1947, about the same acreage as is involved here. I understand that there was one owner who was quite successful in the condemnation proceedings at that time and his neighbors have not forgotten that. That is having some bearing on their reluctance at this time to accept the purchase price offered rather than have the issue of just compensation settled by a jury award.

This figure is misleading to this extent, that there is in that overall project cost an item of $40,000 for the relocation of the road, so that when you average this out on a per-acre basis it looks higher than it actually is. That also includes an acquisition cost of some $2,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Do your records show any retrenchment of requested land in view of the comparatively high cost here?

Colonel CARTER. Do you mean at this particular place?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; I do not think so. The record to date is simply the requirements and the various planning reports that the engineers have to make and a final determination of cost for budget purposes.

Mr. DAVIS. Are you informed as to just what is going to be put on each of these portions of land totaling 532 acres?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAYSER. Would you care to go into that? I can explain how each of the sections of the land is going to be used.

Mr. DAVIS. Let us go off the record for a few minutes and tell us what is going to be on it.

(Off the record.)

Mr. KAYSER. This plan has been developed for the post by the Post Planning Section of the Corps of Engineers, carefully studied with respect to meeting the technical and scientific needs of the post and

found to be satisfactory. It has the necessary approval of higher authority within the Army.

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you.

Mr. RILEY. What are your next items, Colonel Carter?

Colonel CARTER. The next project is for warehousing W–7 and W–10 in the restricted area.

The next is a laboratory building which is to replace a building where work is now being carried on, a TO-type building and which will be used for storage purposes after this laboratory is built.

The next project is for a laboratory building SO–3 to provide emergency offices for a division which is now housed in buildings scattered throughout the post and will greatly facilitate the operations of the research being carried on in this division.

Laboratory building SO–4 was previously authorized, as was SO–3 and is required to supplement the work now being done in a renovated permanent building of 6,000 square feet, and will add 24,000 square feet.

Laboratory building BS–3 was previously authorized and is to replace a temporary building which is not suitable for the work that they are trying to do.

The administration and laboratory building SO–5 requires highly specialized chambers for testing. This building is required to conduct a variety of special projects assigned, for which the station has no facility available at the present time.

The project for $1,367,000 for the extension of the utilities systems is to provide utilities for the buildings proposed for construction in the new-land area.

The next item is the deficiencies fiscal year 1951–52, in the amount of $15,198,000, prior-years' appropriation.

Mr. RILEY. Before we take that up, Colonel, I notice on several items that the request for the appropriation seems to exceed the authorization as listed here. Will you explain that?

Colonel CARTER. The total of the previous authorizations and the authorization which is in the authorization bill just passed by the House is the amount that we are requesting appropriations for.

Mr. RILEY. Any apparent excess that you are asking for at this time over the authorization is taken care of in the bill that just passed the House?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. There is one item here which I will have to check on, SO–4.

Mr. DAVIS. That does not quite add up; does it?

Colonel CARTER. No; that will have to be checked. That adds up to $788,000. You will note in that item that there is $175,000 worth of equipment. But we will check that, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. We passed over rather lightly the administration portion of the building SO–5. Will you explain that?

Mr. KAYSER. The administrative section of SO–5 is approximately 10 percent of the building. It is essentially a laboratory building and probably never should have been called an administration and laboratory building. Please don't get confused on it. The administration functions that are provided there are only the administrative functions of that division. So far we have not asked for an administration building for the post for the research work as a whole. Perhaps that word

was ill-chosen since it is only about 10 percent of the building that is used for that purpose.

Colonel CARTER. Mr. Kayser, what you are saying is that the administration part of this is simply for administration of the laboratory work that goes on in this building; is that correct?

Mr. KAYSER. That is correct.

APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Scrivner, you wanted to discuss the deficiencies item?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes, and some other items. I have not had time to break this down between the requested appropriations and the authorizations, but they do not seem to work out even when you include prior authorizations.

For instance, here is the laboratory building BS–3. It shows prior authorization of $398,000; present authorization, none, but the proposed appropriation is $521,000.

There is the administration and laboratory building SO–5; prior authorization, $500,000; present authorization, none; but proposed appropriation, $660,000.

There may be some other facts somewhere that I have not yet seen, but those figures do not add up.

Colonel CARTER. The total prior authorization of $2,791,000, plus the new authorization of $17,197,000, equals the appropriation total requested of $19,988,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Where are your other discrepancies?

Mr. PEAKE. Several of those buildings that we are using had prior authorizations in another bill. If you will notice the asterisk and those ditto marks, they refer to the note at the bottom of the page.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In other words, you are going to use some money that was authorized for the construction of barracks; is that right?

Mr. PEAKE. That is right, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You are changing the story on us, are you not?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You certainly are, because we were told previously that you had to have this money for barracks, the barracks were needed. Now apparently you have abandoned the idea of using the money for barracks, you say you do not have to use the money for barracks which you told us before that you needed, but you want to use it for this purpose.

Now, if you use it for this purpose, later on you are going to come in and say that you need money for barracks, but you had used the money which you had had approved for barracks, for a laboratory building, so now, "We have got to have some money for barracks."

Colonel CARTER. We would have to get a new authorization as well as the funds, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You are telling us a story such as we run into so many times in other cases. They come in and tell us, "This is what we just have to have," and then the following year we find that they did not use the money for that purpose but used it for something else, but they still have to have what they originally asked for, so they request additional money for that original purpose.

Now, either you needed the barracks or you did not need the barracks. If you did not need the barracks, you should not have asked for authorization for the barracks. Apparently you sold the committee on the idea that you had to have money for barracks. You are here now and saying, in substance, "Well, that is what we said, but we do not need the barracks, but we do want this laboratory." Then eventually, you will build this post up to the point where you will have to have barracks and then you will come in and say, "We used the money for a laboratory, but now we have just got to have the barracks," and then the squeeze will be on us and there will not be anything else to do but to give you the money for the barracks.

This is not an open, honest, direct approach, at all.

Colonel CARTER. The authorization totals which have been requested and approved are $17 million plus $2,791,000. This is in an effort to explain to this committee just where this money is going and how the authorization is being used. The major portion is in the $15,198,000. We have the list of the items there.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I have not got down to that item yet. Here are three items, warehousing, a laboratory building and an administration and laboratory building, and in the second column of your justification under "Authorization" you show no authorization for those items. Is that correct up to this point?

Colonel CARTER. The second column shows no authorization required in the warehousing, in the laboratory building BS–3 and the laboratory and administration building SO–5; that is correct, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Is there any authorization for them in the new bill that just passed the House?

Colonel CARTER. There is prior authorization of $151,200 in Public Law 155.

Mr. SCRIVNER. For what?

Colonel CARTER. For the warehousing, W–7 and W–10.

There is prior authorization of $398,000 specifically for the laboratory building BS–3.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But you have asked for $521,000.

Colonel CARTER. Due to the fact that there is general prior authorization of $336,800, the last item in Public Law 155, which was for barracks, which we are requesting your approval to reprogram into these other items, so that the total prior authorization and new authorization equal the request for appropriations.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Will you tell me now that you will not be in here at a later date asking for another authorization and appropriation to replace the $336,800?

General LOUCKS. We may come back.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It is almost a certain cinch that you will; is it not?

General LOUCKS. We cannot anticipate that right now, but it is entirely possible that we will.

Mr. SCRIVNER. When did you ask for this money for barracks?

Colonel CARTER. That was asked for in Public Law 155——

Mr. SCRIVNER. At that time you came in and told the committee that you had to have barracks at Camp Detrick, did you not?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Now you say you do not. That is what it is equivalent to saying, that you are giving them up and you want to take this money and put it to some other use.

Colonel CARTER. We say that we would like to defer the construction of those barracks in order to construct these laboratory buildings.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If you can defer the construction of the barracks today, why could you not have deferred them a year ago when you asked for these funds?

General LOUCKS. They are old wartime buildings and are not very good.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Are you talking of the barracks or the laboratory?

General LOUCKS. The barracks.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If you needed them a year ago, and they were old wartime buildings then, they are a year older now and they are going to be 2 years older by this time next year.

General LOUCKS. And they may be even in worse condition then.

Mr. SCRIVNER. And the squeeze will be all the harder then.

General LOUCKS. Eventually I think we will need new barracks if we have enlisted personnel there.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Why did you not come out directly and ask for the entire amount of authorization for these laboratories instead of taking this procedure of transferring an authorization for barracks to laboratory buildings?

Colonel CARTER. There was no money appropriated for the barracks last year.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I know there was not; but you got an authorization for them.

Colonel CARTER. But we are now saying, we are requesting that we may use that authorization for this purpose. If we use it for this, we will have to come back for a new authorization in the event that we want barracks.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is exactly the point that I have been trying to make. You will be back, there is no doubt about that. You have just told us that these are old barracks, and they are a year older now than they were last year and will be another year older next year. There must have been some reason for your taking this procedure.

Colonel CARTER. The only reason, sir, was to utilize the prior authorization for the station total.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But that authorization was for barracks and you are not using the authorization for barracks.

Colonel CARTER. The authorization as listed in Public Law 155 is for a total amount of money at Camp Detrick. It is not broken down specifically into amounts for each item.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I realize that. As a matter of fact, much of this business of itemizing these bills is a lot of shadow-boxing anyway because time after time we get the same story about how you are going to spend so much for this, so much for that, and so much for something else, and you have them all set down in one, two, three order. Then a year later or 2 years later you come in and when we ask, "What did you do with that money?" you say, "Well, we did this, we did that, and we did the other," and sometimes you can hardly recognize the accomplished program from what was originally proposed. That is the reason I say that this is just shadow-boxing.

Colonel CARTER. I can say this to you, sir, that in the 1952 program we are building nothing that is not authorized and appropriated for.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But you would be in the 1953 program.

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Right in those three items you would be.

Colonel CARTER. The authorization, as I understand it, for the station is sufficient for us to ask for money for these particular items and justify that amount of money before the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is some more of the shadow-boxing. When you were up here to get your authorization in Public Law 155 you must have convinced the Armed Services Committee that you needed barracks at Camp Detrick, is that correct?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. And upon that story, and upon that conviction they did authorize a certain amount of money for Camp Detrick which included $336,800 for barracks.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But now you are not going to build the barracks.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You are going to take that $336,800 which you told the committee emphatically that you had to have, and you are going to put it into a laboratory.

Colonel CARTER. We are coming back to your committee, sir, and telling you exactly what we want this money for.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Then later on you will come back to the other committee and tell them that you absolutely must have barracks at Camp Detrick.

Colonel CARTER. When the barracks are required, it will have to be done.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But apparently they were required a year ago, according to the testimony that you gave the other committee, or you would not have received an authorization for them. I do not know who made the appearance before that other committee a year ago, whether it was you or somebody else.

Colonel CARTER. It was not I, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I realize that many times you have to change plans.

Colonel CARTER. That is what this is, and the whole story is right here.

Mr. SCRIVNER. The whole story was not quite apparent, however, until some questions were asked.

Colonel CARTER. It is printed right here on the sheet.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Tell us about this item of $15 million.

Colonel CARTER. Mr. Houston is here from the Chief of Engineers' Office who can spell out the details of those deficiency items.

Mr. HOUSTON. I may appear to give this a little too briefly, there are approximately in the 1951 program 25 items and there has been previously appropriated $17,900,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In 1951?

Mr. HOUSTON. Yes, sir. That is in the 1951 program. Those estimates were based on rather inadequate information.

The firm control estimates based on architect-engineer design and completion of plans and specifications amount to $24,900,000. That created a deficiency of $7 million in the 1951 program.

In our total 1952 program we had $20,795,000. The total was $21 million. That is based on estimates—the figure should be $21,500,-

000. That makes a deficiency in the 1952 program of $8,200,000. Those are just round figures.

The total for 1951 and 1952 amounts to $15,198,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You lost me somewhere. First you said your figures were $20,795,000, is that right?

Mr. HOUSTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. But when you finally got the figure it was $21,500,000. That only makes a net of $800,000 instead of $8 million.

Mr. HOUSTON. I gave you the wrong figure, sir. The figure is $13,370,000. That was the original estimate.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In 1952?

Mr. HOUSTON. Yes, sir; 1952—$13,370,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. And you end up with a firm figure of $21,565,000?

Mr. HOUSTON. That is right, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is almost 100 percent error.

Mr. HOUSTON. The total error was 61 percent.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It is more nearly 63 to 65 percent, I think. Who made that much of a mistake? Who got off 65 percent in his figures?

Mr. HOUSTON. As the Colonel read in his statement a few moments ago, all these original estimates were worked up and there was preplanning anywhere from 2 to 3 years ago. They are 2 to 3 years old, these original plans that we worked out.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Assuming they were 2 years old, we would expect a difference of 18 to 20 percent.

Colonel CARTER. There have been various reasons for that. About 25 percent of the difference between the present estimate and the estimates at the time that they were presented is due to change in scope of these projects. About 15 percent is due to the increase in construction cost over the last 2 years.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That makes 35 percent or 40 percent.

Colonel CARTER. The 40-percent error in estimates is due to an error in cost calculations pertaining to the equipment; the installed equipment and the collateral equipment involved in building these buildings. At the time they were thinking about these buildings they did not know what the scientists later would develop to go into them. There has been an increase in cost due to expediting certain of these facilities, due to the urgent nature of the work, at Camp Detrick, of about 20 percent. The total breakdown there is 100 percent.

The major error is due to the change in scope and the increase in cost due to the lack of knowledge on the part of the people at the time they were talking about these laboratories and various types of buildings as to just exactly what they would be.

Much of this equipment is developed at the same time that research is going on so that in estimates in this type of facility the engineers really have a most difficult time. It is only after the design is complete that we can make a good estimate and then we have difficulty in keeping the scientists to the ideas that they had at the time that they approved the plans. They continually want to improve and, of course, we are very much interested in getting the best product out of these buildings and we want them to improve; although, as any area engineer can tell you, you have got to stop some time or you will never get the facility built.

Those are the basic reasons for these deficiencies.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is all.

Mr. RILEY. Colonel Carter, coming back to this authorization for barracks, do you feel that you have the legal right under Public Law 155 to transfer authorizations?

Colonel CARTER. That is what the legal people tell us, if the Appropriations Committee approve this request when we detail it in this way. This, incidentally, was presented at the same time that we presented the authorization bill for the Armed Services Committee. We presented both the authorization and the appropriation to that committee.

Mr. RILEY. What did the Armed Services Committee say about transferring this authorization?

Colonel CARTER. They did not raise the question, as I recall it.

Mr. FURCOLO. Referring to page 435, in connection with these authorization figures, apparently there has been an increase in three of those items. What caused the increase?

Colonel CARTER. It is the advanced status of design of these facilities from the time that the authorization was made; the same reason that we gave for this deficiency figure. These buildings are now much further along in the design status so that the engineers are able to come up with a better estimate.

Mr. FURCOLO. It is not because of an increase in the cost of labor, or anything of that kind?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; in that particular authorization there is some increase in the over-all cost, because the 1952 estimates were based on, I believe it was 1950-construction costs. However, it is largely the result of a more nearly complete design. Is that correct, Mr. Houston?

Mr. HOUSTON. Yes, sir; that is right—inadequate information.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is all.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any other questions on Camp Detrick?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am just trying to make my arithmetic come out.

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the Dugway Proving Ground.

Colonel CARTER. We have a general statement for the record, Mr. Chairman.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND, UTAH

Dugway Proving Ground occupies 236,793 acres of land of which 221,920 acres are Government-owned and 14,873 acres are leased. It is located approximately 86 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah. This installation was initially occupied in 1942 and has been in continuous use since that time except for 3 years when it was inactive.

The mission of this station is large-scale field testing and evaluation of items developed by the Chemical Corps in the fields of chemical, biological, and radiological warfare.

The Government has an investment of approximately $26,000,000 at this installation. A permanent strength of 115 officers, 400 enlisted men and 850 civilians is required to operate this post. Authorization is being proposed for new construction of seven items totaling $864,000 for research and development and supporting facilities.

Mr. RILEY. You are asking for $864,000 for seven items. Will you put a list of those in the record at this point?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.
(The information requested is as follows:)

Projects

Project title	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
Security building	$106,000	$106,000
Fuel storage facilities	192,000	192,000
Materials transfer tank	30,000	30,000
Observation platform	95,000	95,000
Conversion of heavy equipment shop	31,000	31,000
Test grid structure	400,000	400,000
Security fence	10,000	10,000
Total	864,000	864,000

SECURITY BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. The first item is for a security building.

Colonel CARTER. There are no facilities provided available for office space for internal security, provost marshal, and military intelligence personnel in the new camp site. The old camp site is 10 miles distant, and must be evacuated by these personnel to provide safety in technical areas. The mission of Dugway, of course, is one of the classified projects.

Mr. RILEY. Are you still going to use the old area that you spoke of?

General LOUCKS. It will be. The administration building for this purpose is moved 10 miles farther south.

Mr. RILEY. Why in this particular project do you have the administration building 10 miles away from the laboratory, and in the other the administration buildings are right up close?

General LOUCKS. All administrative activities will be moved out of the area, 10 miles away.

Mr. RILEY. Nobody will go there except the technical people; is that correct?

General LOUCKS. For the laboratory and for the test facilities only.

Mr. RILEY. And the present administration building will be used?

Colonel CARTER. It is not exactly an administration building. It is a security building. There is no general area post administration building. This building is one that will take care of internal security for classified activities, and certain military intelligence purposes in the Provost Marshal General's office in the administration of the technical area, not on the old proving ground.

Mr. RILEY. Those are more or less security people, guard people?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

General LOUCKS. It is entirely security; and all these security organizations will be administered from this one building.

STORAGE FACILITY

Mr. RILEY. Why is such a large storage facility needed?

Colonel CARTER. For fuel storage.

Mr. RILEY. For fuel storage?

Colonel CARTER. The next item, fuel storage, $192,000. There will be twenty 25,000-gallon tanks enclosed by the security fence. One

thousand and fifty buildings in new camp sites will be heated with oil. No facilities exist for fuel-oil storage. This installation is 25 miles from the nearest railroad, and a 30-day supply of fuel storage is required.

Mr. RILEY. Is oil going to be much more economical than coal, that you have been using there?

Colonel CARTER. The answer to that is "Yes," that is the reason they are changing to oil.

MATERIALS-TRANSFER TANK

Mr. RILEY. The materials-transfer tank.

General LOUCKS. That is a technical, classified facility.

(Discussion off the record.)

OBSERVATION PLATFORM

Mr. RILEY. What is the purpose of the observation platform? Have you an Air Force there?

General LOUCKS. That is for the control of aircraft; the Air Force desires to have better control than they have at the present time for landing and takeoff of aircraft.

Mr. RILEY. Is this a regular Air Force field, or just to be used for landing?

Colonel CARTER. It is used in connection with testing that goes on at the Dugway Field.

Mr. RILEY. Is this a duplication of something that is done at Aberdeen?

Colonel CARTER. This is entirely in connection with the classified products that are tested at Dugway, and that is one of the reasons for the location in the outstretches of the country.

Mr. RILEY. With respect to the conversion of heavy equipment shop, is this a new installation?

Colonel CARTER. It is a new installation. To accomplish the test mission at Dugway, test operations require continued extensive use of heavy equipment and due to desert conditions, maintenance and repair are excessive. The repair and maintenance of heavy equipment requires the use of cranes, lifting and moving machinery parts to the existing building for the purpose of conversion to take care of those items.

Mr. RILEY. This is structure for the purpose of evaluating the tests?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

SECURITY FENCE

Mr. RILEY. The security fence is to go around the laboratory, and is for security purposes, in order to maintain security.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. How essential is this fence?

Colonel CARTER. There is an existing fence there.

Mr. FURCOLO. I notice there is. How essential is it?

Colonel CARTER. It is essential, because this a cattle area.

Mr. FURCOLO. And the fence is necessary——

Colonel CARTER. The cattle run the range in that part of the country, and without this fence we cannot keep them out, and the classified material used is highly dangerous.

Mr. FURCOLO. It is not just set up to fence the tanks and other equipment off?

Colonel CARTER. No; this is for cattle. This is in the public range area.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. FURCOLO. Colonel, do you think you are down to rock bottom on all of the items in keeping with the policy established for the austerity program? In other words, is this something that you must have, or something that might be nice to have, if the money were readily available? Have you cut down to the bare essentials?

Colonel CARTER. We are making every effort possible to defer everything we can. As we have said many times before, the program started out at $3.8 billion.

Mr. FURCOLO. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. And there have been successive cuts down to the present total.

Mr. FURCOLO. I do not know that I would bother too much about it if I were sitting on your side of the table, but I am wondering if you are not taking advantage, to some extent, of the Korean situation to get many things which you feel you should have?

Colonel CARTER. The way we develop this program is, we obtain from the field missions and objectives, what they are supposed to carry out, and they come in and tell us what they need to accomplish those missions, and we work from that backward. Now, any reduction in this program—the mission of the Army has had to be reduced a great many times, because we have cut out things that are requested in order to accomplish that mission. When we get to the individual items, such as an administration building at the Auburn General Depot, I think that is a depot operation that is vital. It is our effort to try to comply with the austere program.

Mr. FURCOLO. What I mean is this: For example, most of the appropriation bills we have had on certain items that are good, but because it has become necessary because of the financial situation to cut back, on items about which there is no question of their being worth while, but when you try to choose between what is worth while and what is absolutely essential, once in a while we have to settle for what is essential.

Colonel CARTER. We have cut down far below what we feel is necessary. Now, of course, there are still items we can say, "no" on.

Mr. FURCOLO. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. But I can certainly assure you that we have made an honest effort to reduce the program to what is essential. I can definitely assure you that this is going to be an austere type of program.

Mr. DAVIS. Is Dugway going to be a year-around, occupied installation?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

FORT TERRY, N. Y.

Mr. RILEY. Will you take the next item, Colonel?

Colonel CARTER. The next is for Fort Terry. Its mission is classified, however.

Mr. RILEY. Is there anything on this list that we cannot put in the record?

Colonel CARTER. They are not classified, however. They may very well go in.

(The information referred to is as follows:)

Projects

Project title	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
Laboratory and animal-holding building	$3,948,000	$3,984,000
Feed storage and animal shelter	161,000	161,000
Fence (10 miles)	185,000	185,000
Guard station	6,000	6,000
Fire station	83,000	83,000
Quartermaster warehou	108,000	108,000
Combined vehicle repair shop and post engineer shops	170,000	170,000
Airstrip	68,000	68,000
Decontamination building	270,000	270,000
Steam lines	51,000	51,000
Auxiliary power station	300,000	300,000
Total	5,386,000	5,386,000

Colonel CARTER. And I have a statement here on Fort Terry, located on Plum Island, N. Y.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, it will be made a part of the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

FORT TERRY, PLUM ISLAND, N. Y.

Fort Terry is located at Plum Island, N. Y. (Suffolk County) on 795 acres of land all of which is Government owned. Until recently, the installation was in surplus status under the jurisdiction of the General Services Administration except for 47 acres assigned to the United States Coast Guard.

The island is approximately 2 miles from Long Island and 6 miles from the State of Connecticut. There are 25 existing permanent-type buildings on this island most of which require major rehabilitation. The rehabilitation of these buildings totaling $2,814,000 will be in progress in the near future.

Under GO 45, effective April 15, 1942, Fort Terry was established as a class II command installation under the jurisdiction of the chief chemical officer.

The Government has an investment of approximately $1,500,000 at this installation in addition to the $2,814,000 rehabilitation program. A permanent strength of 15 officers, 11 enlisted men, and 174 civilians are required to operate this post. Appropriations are being requested for 11 items totaling $5,386,000 for Research and Development work and supporting facilities.

The Research and Development Board has repeatedly stressed the urgency of this program. The importance of the program to the Nation cannot be overemphasized.

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Mr. RILEY. Was there anything there when you started this reactivated program?

Colonel CARTER. Yes. We spent almost $3 million to rehabilitate the existing facilities. There were various barrack buildings, and some old quarters, a few headquarters buildings.

Mr. RILEY. About how much value did this have to the Government before you started the rehabilitation?

Colonel CARTER. It was worth about $1.5 million, according to the estimates that we have. However, the structures were very old, so we are spending about $3 million to rehabilitate them, which will increase the value.

Mr. RILEY. Was that in the previous authorization?

Colonel CARTER. That is in the maintenance and operation requirements in existing structures.

Mr. RILEY. You say here that there are some 11 projects in this request, totaling $5,386,000.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

AIRSTRIP

Mr. RILEY. Why is it necessary to have an airstrip?

Colonel CARTER. That is a total of $68,000, and is for a liaison aircraft, a light aircraft for emergency use only.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I did not get the reason for that.

Colonel CARTER. That is a liaison airstrip, because it will be used for light aircraft. It will provide 1,800 feet of light-pavement runway, 50 feet wide, for light cub planes, and planes of that type to provide them with some rapid communication back and forth to the mainland for emergency use. All other communication is by boat.

AUXILIARY POWER STATION

Mr. RILEY. There is an item in here designated as an auxiliary power station. What kind of power is that?

General LOUCKS. The word "auxiliary" is a misnomer in this respect. It is a steam plant, which does not exist there at the present time. It is needed for processing steam for sterilization and for heating.

Colonel CARTER. It is auxiliary to the electric power, and it does not produce electricity. It produces steam.

Mr. RILEY. It could be described for the purpose of providing steam for heating and cleaning purposes?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. And it is not a power station?

Colonel CARTER. No.

Mr. RILEY. That finishes the Chemical Corps. We will take up now the Signal Corps.

Colonel CARTER. General Lawton, your old friend from the Signal Corps, will be with us.

SIGNAL CORPS

Colonel CARTER. The total request is $11,383,000.

Mr. RILEY. Under the title "Signal Corps" you have three stations, and you are asking for a total of $11,383,000.

Colonel CARTER. That is right. I have a general statement for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, it will be included in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Appropriation in the amount of $11,383,000 is requested for construction at the Lexington Signal Depot, Lexington, Ky.; Fort Monmouth, N. J.; and the new Signal Corps Depot located at Tobyhanna, Pa. These installations are permanent stations under the jurisdiction of the Chief Signal Officer.

At the Lexington Signal Depot, there is a single project which provides for an addition to the existing electrical substation at a cost of $30,000. This ad-

ditional capacity is necessary to carry the increased electrical load resulting from new construction at this installation.

At Fort Monmouth, N. J., the requested funds will provide for the construction of the second increment of the research and development laboratory at an estimated cost of $7.5 million, and troop housing for 500 enlisted men estimated to cost $1.1 million.

At present, the research and development facilities of the Signal Corps, located at Fort Monmouth, N. J., are situated in four widely separated locations. The space provided by the existing facilities is not adequate for the research and development program carried out by the Signal Corps. In the fiscal year 1952 military construction program the first increment of the permanent Signal Corps laboratory, consisting of 135,000 square feet of usable space was authorized and funded. The first increment with the existing space will provide approximately 116 square feet for each position in the laboratory. Established practices of commercial laboratories call for a minimum of 155 square feet per person. The requested second increment of the permanent laboratory will furnish an additional 189,000 square feet of usable space, and, based upon authorized personnel strength, will result in an allowance of only 147 square feet per position in fiscal years 1954–1955. The construction of the second increment of the laboratory will not replace any existing research and development facilities, and will provide additional space for the expanded research and development program conducted at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

The 500-man barracks at Forth Monmouth will increase the mobilization potenital for the installation, and in addition to existing permanent barracks, will satisfy approximately 66 percent of the permanent troop-housing requirement. Based upon planned permanent enlisted strength for the Signal Corps center at Fort Monmouth, there is a requirement for 6,733 troop spaces in permanent barracks. Against this requirement, there are in existence or under construction a total of 3,946 troop spaces in permanent housing, leaving a deficit of 2,787 spaces of which 500 are requested in this program. The construction of the proposed barracks will not result in the demolition or relocation of any existing buildings. The barracks will be located in accordance with the master plan for the installation on Government-owned land.

At the Tobyhanna Signal Depot, appropriation is requested in the amount of $2,753,000 to complete currently authorized construction at this new depot. The projects to be covered by the requested funds include a railroad-engine house, three open warehouses, a post engineer equipment shed, four checker stations, and outside utilities. The railroad engine house is necessary to provide heated maintenance and storage areas for two Diesel locomotives. The open warehouses are required to accommodate supplies and equipment, the size of which precludes storage in closed warehousing. The post engineer equipment shed will furnish minimum space required for storage of a number of typical small post engineer equipments, and will provide maintenance space for this equipment. Four small checker stations will insure adequate security check, and prevent unauthorized entry to the depot. Funds are requested to provide the necessary extension of utilities such as water, heat, electrical, sewerage, and communications to complete construction of the new Signal Corps Depot at Tobyhanna, Pa.

Lexington Signal Depot

Mr. Riley. The first station, General, I believe, is the Lexington Signal Depot at Lexington, Ky., for which you are asking $30,000 for addition to substations.

General Lawton. That is correct.

Mr. Riley. Is that for the transmission and distribution of electric power?

Lexington Signal Depot, Lexington, Ky.

The Lexington Signal Depot is located 15 miles east of Lexington, Ky., on 798 acres of Government-owned land, was initially occupied in 1941, and has been in continuous use since that time. The mission of the depot is the receipt, storage, and issue of Signal Corps supplies and equipment, and repair and maintenance of Signal Corps items. The Government has an investment at the Lexington Signal Depot of $11,171,415.

The only project at this station provides for the construction of a 1,000-kilovolt-ampere addition to the existing electrical substation. This additional capacity is required to carry the increased electrical load resulting from new construction at the installation. The estimated cost of the substation addition is $30,000.

An appropriation in the amount of $30,000 is requested for the addition to the substation.

General LAWTON. Yes, sir. In 1952 there were authorized two new warehouses and a repair shop, and this is to take care of the increased power load in electricity.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any questions on that item? If not, we will take up the next item, Colonel.

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.

Colonel CARTER. The next is for Fort Monmouth, N. J.

Mr. RILEY. At Fort Monmouth, N. J., 2 miles south of Red Bank, N. J., for which you are requesting $7,500,000 for Signal Corps research and development laboratory, and $1,100,000 for 500-man enlisted men's barracks.

Colonel CARTER. I have a general statement on Fort Monmouth, N. J., for the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.

Fort Monmouth is located 2 miles south of Red Bank, N. J., on 623 acres of Government-owned land and was initially occupied in 1919, and has been in continual use for military purposes since. The mission of the post is to provide facilities for the Signal Corps School and research and development activities at the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories. The Government has an investment at Fort Monmouth of $32,835,072.

Appropriation in the amount of $8,600,000 is requested to provide permanent facilities for the second increment of the Research and Development Laboratory, and one barracks to house 500 enlisted men.

The first item for which funds are requested in the amount of $7,500,000 provides for the second increment of the Signal Corps Research and Development Laboratory. The initial increment of the laboratory was authorized and funded in the amount of $6,250,000 in the fiscal year 1952 military construction, Army program (Public Laws 155 and 254, 82d Cong.). The second increment provides 189,400 of usable square feet. This additional space is necessary at this time to meet the requirements of the research and development program conducted at Fort Monmouth, and will provide a portion of the permanent consolidated laboratory for peacetime use.

The second and final item provides for the construction of one permanent 500-man barracks at an estimated cost of $1,100,000. This barracks will increase the mobilization potential for the installation and will provide a portion of the total postwar housing requirement for 6,733 enlisted men. At present there are only provisions in permanent construction to accommodate 3,946 enlisted men which leaves a deficit of 2,787 troop spaces. During a period of mobilization, these barracks will be utilized for housing additional students for the school and specialized general Reserve units which must be trained in close proximity to the Signal School where equipment is available for their training.

Appropriation in the amount of $8,600,000 is requested for Fort Monmouth, N. J.

Mr. RILEY. General, do you have facilities of the type that you propose to build with this $7.5 million anywhere at this time?

General LAWTON. No, we do not have.

Mr. RILEY. Why was it decided that you needed them right at this time?

General LAWTON. We have facilities for Research and Development Laboratory at Fort Monmouth, which are now filled beyond their

capacity, and in the next fiscal year there will be authorized about 500 more people. The square footage for the number of people working in the laboratory now is 104. The normal square foot in laboratories, commercially, is about 155 square feet per person, and we need this increment to take care of the increased number of people and to provide more square footage for the people who are now working there under exceedingly cramped conditions.

Mr. RILEY. Then you are enlarging?

General LAWTON. Yes, due to the research and development personnel for the Fort Monmouth barracks.

SPECIAL DESIGN BARRACKS

Mr. RILEY. I notice here you have a 500-man barracks. Is that going to include the messing facilities?

General LAWTON. Yes. The design of that is for two wings, 250 men in each wing, and at the center, at the end, there is a messing facility for those 500 men.

Mr. RILEY. Is not the cost of that running a little higher than the ones that we have been building for the Army?

General LAWTON. You mean for the Air Force?

Mr. RILEY. No, for the Army.

Colonel CARTER. No, I think it is a little less.

Mr. RILEY. $2,100 per man.

Colonel CARTER. This is approximately the same, it is a little less, less than the standard barracks, because the two barracks are tied together with the messing at one end, instead of having the standard barracks with two mess halls. This is combining the two 225-man barracks with a common mess.

General LAWTON. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. I was under the impression that we had been getting by for around $1,700.

I believe a request was made to put up a brick veneer building.

General LAWTON. That was turned down, and the Corps of Engineers are putting up a reinforced concrete building with cinder blocks.

Mr. RILEY. There must be something special about this, or else these figures have not been revised to the present costs.

Colonel CARTER. These are similar to the barracks we have built at Camp Campbell and at Fort Devens, where they are calculated at $2,100 per man. Actually, this will probably run a little less, but it is standard except for the saving on the messing area. This is exactly the same cost as other barracks are figured at. The average cost of the barracks at Campbell and Devens was about $2,100 per man, and the same standard cost is followed for this.

Mr. RILEY. Why is this marked special design?

Colonel CARTER. Because it is not exactly the same as the 500; instead of having 225 in two of these buildings, we have barracks exactly alike in construction, but they are tied together.

Mr. RILEY. Although they are based on the same things?

Colonel CARTER. They are based on the same thing.

Mr. FURCOLO. How many feet per man do you figure on that?

Colonel CARTER. There are 225, figures on the basis of the number of square feet, 72 square feet in the squad room, progressively more for the first sergeant, and so on, it averages out at 72, or very close to 72.

Mr. FURCOLO. Over-all it would be what?

General LAWTON. 75.5.

Mr. FURCOLO. You have the capacity there for 500 men?

General LAWTON. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. How many feet would you figure that, roughly? I am trying to see how you get that 87,000 item you have in this.

Colonel CARTER. The 87,500 square feet is the gross area.

Mr. FURCOLO. What is the figure you have used in arriving at that 87,500?

General LAWTON. That is outside wall to outside wall.

Colonel CARTER. That is not the barracks; that is the research laboratory.

Mr. FURCOLO. The 87,500 is for barracks?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. What does that include?

Colonel CARTER. That includes the administrative space, messing and mess hall and supply room.

Mr. FURCOLO. That would be based on more than 75 feet, would it not?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. FURCOLO. What is that based on?

Colonel CARTER. Dividing the 500 into the 87,500 would give you a breakdown of it. The 225-man barracks average over-all from the first sergeant down, based on 95 spare feet per man; then there is 4 square feet per man administrative; 10 square feet per man storage——

Mr. RILEY. If you were to use, for example, 100 square feet per man with 500 men, would that figure out?

Colonel CARTER. 87,500 square feet. I did not quite complete the rest of this. Ten square feet for storage; 17 square feet for recreational and classroom per man; and 7 square feet per man for equipment; 19 square feet for messing and kitchen per man, for a total of 152 square feet, over-all.

Mr. FURCOLO. In the whole building?

Colonel CARTER. In the whole building.

Mr. FURCOLO. That figures 152 square feet per man?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. That is what the 225-man barracks figures, and that allows in the squad room 72 square feet per man.

Mr. FURCOLO. And the 225-man barracks figures out to that?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. Where do you get the 87,500?

General LAWTON. That is outside wall to outside wall.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is the outside wall to outside wall.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. FURCOLO. When you refer to the 225-man barracks, is that figuring outside wall to outside wall?

Colonel CARTER. The 500 divided into the 87,500 gives you 175 square feet, over-all average, which includes all of the administrative area and the messing.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, when you say that so many square feet per man, that does not include everything?

Colonel CARTER. The 152 does.

Mr. RILEY. The 152 does.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. If you have 152 multiplied by 500 men, it gets you around 76,000, does it not?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. But you have 87,500.

General LAWTON. But your 76,000 is net usable. That 87,500 is gross, outside wall to outside wall.

Mr. FURCOLO. Then how do you figure the amount of square feet per man in using everything, including everything?

Colonel CARTER. The 225-man barracks, starts with the base of 72 square feet per man in the squadroom and add the latrine space and other space, such as administrative area, and if you divide the total number of square feet, you will come out with 152 square feet in a 225-man barracks, of usable space.

Now, this 87,500 will include corridor space and space in the stair wells, and that sort of thing, and the outside dimensions, of exterior walls.

Mr. RILEY. They are not figured in the 225?

Colonel CARTER. No.

SIGNAL CORPS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY PLANS

Mr. DAVIS. General, what is the over-all picture with respect to the total research and development laboratory for the Signal Corps? In the justification you show that there has been no previous appropriation, yet this refers to the second increment, and refers also to the facilities under construction.

General LAWTON. This is the second increment in here. There have been funds appropriated for the first increment.

Colonel CARTER. There has been no prior authorization for this increment. The bill is actually planned for the construction of how much?

General LAWTON. Three increments.

Colonel CARTER. Last year's authorizations and funds were $6.25 million. That has now been advertised. In fact, it should be under contract, and bids will be open in about 30 days.

This is the second increment, and will be built immediately around it and adjoined to the first building at one end of the first increment, and is designed so that it will fit right into it. That is the reason under the previous authorization it says zero. There is no authorization for this 7.5 million.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the whole thing going to be?

General LAWTON. It might go around $22 million; $6.2 million, and this $7.5 million have been provided for a total of $13.7 million. Depending on the price, that is, when the bids are in, we cannot very well answer definitely. But I think it will total about $22 million; we may need another $7 million for the third increment.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have all the Signal Corps research and development activities at Fort Monmouth, N. J., at the present time?

General LAWTON. Yes; we do.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not quite understand the statement about no authorization. Is there a request for this in the bill?

General LAWTON. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. I am sorry; the statement was that there had been no previous authorization for this $7.5 million. This $7.5 million is authorized in the pending bill.

Mr. DAVIS. When you get a project of this kind authorized, do you present the whole picture to the Armed Services Committee so that they will know what the whole thing is, when they authorize it?

General LAWTON. Yes; we do. We present the whole picture to the Bureau of the Budget and we did, and asked for $22 million that we thought we would need to do the whole thing.

They would not permit us to ask for authorization from the Armed Services Committee except for the dollars that we will want at the present time. In 1952 we came up for an authorization of $6.5 million, and the appropriation gave us $6.25 million.

Again this year, for 1953, we came up for an authorization of $7.5 million, which we are now asking for. The Bureau of the Budget would not let us come to the Armed Services Committee to justify more than that. So we are building it as the funds are authorized.

Colonel CARTER. It is a complete facility, with each increment. This first increment is a complete increment. The second one will tie onto that and will be complete, so that we will have that much, but it is planned so that we can finally, we hope, complete the whole building.

This was all explained to the Armed Services Committee, that this was in increments, but there was a building involved, and as General Lawton has explained, we have only been authorized to ask an authorization of the increments, and we are only asking here for authorization and appropriation for this amount.

LABOR COSTS

Mr. TABER. May I interpose a question? I wonder, are these estimates all made up on the same fundamental basis for both the Army and the Air Force?

Colonel CARTER. The answer is that it is the same basis.

Mr. TABER. And are they on the same basis as this performance that is going on up at Portsmouth?

Colonel CARTER. I do not know about the performance at Portsmouth.

Mr. TABER. Well, I will tell you: The Air Force moved in there and they raised the price of common labor, without any basis for it, in that territory, from $1.25 to $1.875, and they are stripping the navy yard of all its help, and they are stripping the farmers of all of their help, and all of the factories of their help; and I am just wondering if these estimates are made up on that kind of a basis. If they are, I want to know it.

Colonel CARTER. You understand that the labor——

Mr. TABER. I want to know what basis they are made up on, and whether that is the kind of thing that is going on. If it is, I think this committee ought to know it, and Congress ought to know it.

Colonel CARTER. The estimates are made up, as General Hardin explained the other day, based on past bidding experience that we have had in this particular type of structure throughout the United States.

However, the law requires that when we advertise for contracts that we must go to the Department of Labor. They give us what they call a predetermined wage rate, and that sets the rate, and we must use them in these contracts.

Mr. TABER. Is that what is happening in all of these contracts?

Colonel CARTER. That is what is happening on every contract.

Mr. TABER. Is that $1.875 fixed in every one?

Colonel CARTER. No; I do not know what the rate would be, but the Department of Labor, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, sets the rate.

Mr. TABER. I want to know the basis of the presentation, and I want to know the extent the estimates are based upon building up an artificial economy all over the country.

Colonel CARTER. These are all based on past bidding experience we have had to date. The wage rates, which were given to us by the Department of Labor are required by law to be included in the contracts.

Mr. MAHON. Does the office of the Department of Defense have any voice in fixing these wage rates?

Colonel CARTER. I am not qualified to answer your question, Mr. Mahon; I am not a labor expert. However, my understanding is that it does not. I can from my own personal experience tell you that we go to the Department of Labor and give them a list of the crafts, and so forth, that will be employed on the contract, and then there will come back to us the so-called predetermined wage rate, and the law says we must include that in bids.

Mr. MAHON. I am somewhat in the position that Mr. Taber has indicated. I have had complaints from Texas that the Government is going in and upsetting the wage scales, and throwing the employment program of private industry out of kilter by paying rates which are above the prevailing rates in the community. I do not know about the situation at Portsmouth, but I think we ought to have a statement on it.

Mr. TABER. I have had complaints about it.

Mr. MAHON. I think perhaps we ought to have from the Solicitor for the Air Force and the Department of Labor a statement as to this question for the record at this point.

Mr. DAVIS. We went into that during our investigation hearings. In the testimony we had from the Corps of Engineers, on several occasions where they had made independent surveys and had come out with lower figures, the Davis-Bacon Act required that they get a statement from the Department of Labor certifying as to the prevailing rate, and in every case, according to their testimony, they are bound by the terms of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Mr. TABER. And do they ask you to resubmit to them and have a new revision of the wage scale every 90 days?

Colonel CARTER. The period, I believe, is of 90 days, except if we have a different contract advertised even within 30 days, we have got to get a redetermination for the new contract.

Mr. MAHON. If you have a redetermined wage rate so frequently, how can you ever be sure that you have a firm estimate as to costs?

Colonel CARTER. We do the best we can on the average price based on bidding experience, and the outcome, as General Hardin has indicated, the bidding experience in the 1952 program has been pretty

good—within 3 or 4 percent of the estimate, which I think is extremely good.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any further questions?

INCREMENTAL PLANS

Mr. TABER. I want to ask one question about this big project here, which we have under consideration, the $7.5 million research laboratory that you have in here. The item you have got here is for special planning, is it not?

General LAWTON. Yes.

Mr. TABER. And it would not be possible to have the plans ready short of a year, would it, so as to be ready to let the contract?

General LAWTON. The plans the architect has drawn are plans for the completed building, in general. We have taken the detail plans for the first increment only to go out and get bids on. The plans for the second increment, for this $7.5 million, would not require the architect more than 2 months because the second increment is going to be like the first increment, as far as the detail construction goes.

Mr. TABER. Have you got one increment of this building already?

General LAWTON. No; it is underway; the detail drawings are completed.

Mr. TABER. That is for what type of research?

General LAWTON. For electronics, radio, and telephone, and all Signal Corps for the entire Army.

Mr. TABER. How many increments are there in all?

General LAWTON. Three in all.

Mr. TABER. And you have got one appropriation, and you are asking for another now, and you hope someday you will get the third?

General LAWTON. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. Do you need the second increment?

General LAWTON. Absolutely.

Mr. TABER. Why?

General LAWTON. Because we have had to increase our personnel for next year. The load that we have now has reduced the capacity down to about 104 square feet per man against the commercial standard of about 155; and we need the additional square feet to take care of the additional people for the load that we are going to have, and good engineers are too scarce these days. We must have this if we are to take care of this load at this project.

Mr. DAVIS. The increments are complete increments in themselves?

General LAWTON. Yes. If we never get the other one, we have got something that we can work on; the second increment will add an addition to the building, and will give us something more, and the third will give us still another one, so that it will be there, and we will have something if we do not get the third increment.

TOBYHANNA SIGNAL DEPOT, PA.

Mr. RILEY. We will take the next project, the Tobyhanna Signal Depot at Tobyhanna, Pa. About where is that located?

General LAWTON. It is near Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

Colonel CARTER. I have a general statement for the record on the Tobyhanna Depot.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, the general statement will be placed in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

TOBYHANNA SIGNAL DEPOT, TOBYHANNA, PA.

The Tobyhanna Signal Depot, located at Tobyhanna, Pa., is a new Signal Corps branch depot. This installation is a part of the permanent depot system required by the Signal Corps. The mission of this depot will be the distribution of Signal Corps supplies and equipment to the New England States, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and the east coast ports of embarkation.

Prior authorization for this depot amounts to $33,632,600. Of this total, $29,408,000 was included in Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress; $3,872,600 was included in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress; and $352,000 in H. R. 7694, Eighty-second Congress. Prior appropriation totaling $30,880,0000 was provided by Public Law 911, Eighty-first Congress, which included $16,308,000; and Public Law 254, Eighty-second Congress, which included $14,572,000. This leaves an outstanding authorization of approximately $2.753 million for which appropriation is requested at this time.

The first project provides for the construction of a railroad engine house at an estimated cost of $120.000. This building is necessary to furnish shelter and heated maintenance areas for two Diesel railroad locomotives. In view of the severity and extent of winter weather in the Tobyhanna area, and the maintenance requirements for this equipment, a heated railroad engine house is necessary for efficient depot operation.

The second project provides for three open warehouses, at an estimated cost of $1,980,000. These open warehouses are a part of the over-all Signal Corps storage requirement, and are necessary to provide shelter for supplies and equipment which cannot be accommodated in closed warehouses, due to size and bulk of these items.

The next item covers the construction of four checker stations costing $5,000. These stations are required to provide adequate security check, prevent unauthorized entry to the depot, and better secure the Signal Corps items of material and equipment stored at the depot.

The next project provides for the construction of a small post engineering equipment shed. This shed is necessary for the storage of a number of typical small post engineer equipments. Common items requiring protection against deteriorating and effects of severe winter conditions include air compressors, portable generators, and miscellaneous small gas and electric powered equipment. The building will also provide maintenance space of this equipment. The engineer equipment shed is estimated to cost $5,000.

The final project for which appropriation is requested provides for outside utilities, estimated to cost $643,000. These utilities such as water, heat, light, etc., are required for the completion of the depot.

Mr. RILEY. What is the necessity for this base, General Lawton?

General LAWTON. It is the Signal Corps depot for receiving, repairing, and issuing Signal Corps equipment.

Mr. RILEY. You are asking for five installations at a cost of $2,753,000.

General LAWTON. That is correct.

OPEN WAREHOUSES

Mr. RILEY. The largest item is for three open warehouses. What will they be used for?

General LAWTON. They will be used for housing of radio trucks, special vehicles that we do not need to put in complete warehousing, but in that area we do need to keep them out of the snow in the wintertime, specially.

Mr. RILEY. Does it require a pretty heavy roof?

Colonel CARTER. No. You will notice the cost is $5.50 per square foot, which is lower than the normal warehouse type. They are standard roof, would be permanent warehousing with ends and sides; and it will support a snow load, but not anything like Whittier, Alaska, where they have 20 to 30 feet of snowfall.

UTILITIES

Mr. RILEY. The other large item is $643,000 for utilities.

General LAWTON. This amount will complete the utilities for the entire post.

Mr. RILEY. You do not have complete facilities there now?

General LAWTON. No. They are under construction. The grades are just about completed. The funds for the first two warehouses are in the prior appropriation funds, and the estimate for the utilities for the completion of this depot will require this amount. Some of this amount is going with the items here, and some of this money is already appropriated—other warehouses.

Mr. RILEY. Is this a new base?

Colonel CARTER. It is not a base.

General LAWTON. No.

Colonel CARTER. It has not yet been activated. It was authorized and the first appropriations were made in 1951.

Mr. RILEY. Are you buying this land?

Colonel CARTER. No.

General LAWTON. This was Government-owned land, in Pennsylvania, which had to return it if required. It became necessary and we got it back free.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the rationale of the previous authorization of $20,000, to which this is added, when there appears to have been only one or two Diesel engines?

General LAWTON. There will be two Diesel engines doing switching, and they thought they might get by with open sheds. Further consideration of the depot in that kind of climate has indicated the need for heating a portion of the building, not under a shed, so that they can do minor repairs on the engine in order that they can keep the two engines operating.

Mr. DAVIS. How far is this from Monmouth?

General LAWTON. Two hundred miles; it is up here near Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. DAVIS. How did they happen to pick a location like this? It seems to be a logical part of the Monmouth installation.

General LAWTON. No. Monmouth has no depot activities, and this particular location was selected to get away from the eastern seaboard a good distance and yet be available to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for shipments east. It has three good railroad lines to get in and out.

Mr. DAVIS. You had the land there and nothing else.

General LAWTON. That is right.

Colonel CARTER. I might add that the labor situation for the depot operation, the personnel is good in that area; there is labor available.

General LAWTON. It was once listed as a distress area; it is near the coal-mine fields.

Mr. DAVIS. What is included in the checking station, so-called?

General LAWTON. That is just a station at the gate where they check personnel in and out the depot morning and night, to see that they do not carry in any unauthorized items, and where they can stop and search them. There are a good many trucks coming in and out, and all kinds of traffic going in and out.

Mr. DAVIS. This $5,000 represents the over-all cost, including the heating facilities, communication equipment, and things of that kind?

General LAWTON. Yes; it is just a little shanty, you know.

Colonel CARTER. Very small.

General LAWTON. To house two or three people.

Colonel CARTER. A 10- by 12-foot shed—120 square feet.

Mr. DAVIS. This again is another one of the instances where it does not show much in the way of previous authorization or previous appropriation, but obviously there is something there that is not shown here.

Colonel CARTER. Mr. Davis, this book that we have shows you the authorization on the projects which are involved. We have the information on the prior authorization for the depots, at $33,632,600, over-all figure.

However, those items, except for this railroad engine shed—and then as you can see on the previous page, there were items, prior authorization already listed on page 471 of the justifications. The prior authorizations on all of those items except the first two, which required no authorization this year.

The other projects, of course, are not in this book.

Mr. DAVIS. It is difficult to get a perspective of what is happening. In the Civil Functions Subcommittee, the engineers come in with a detail statement showing the authorization of so much, how much has been appropriated, and how much has been authorized, and the balance of the authorization, with any previous authorization, and so on, and this statement makes it a little hard to figure out just what it is.

General LAWTON. I can give you the specific details on this, if you wish it.

Mr. DAVIS. Very well.

General LAWTON. In the fiscal years 1951 and 1952 you have appropriated $30,880,000 for this depot.

Mr. DAVIS. No part of which is in operation at the present time?

General LAWTON. No.

Colonel CARTER. It is not finished yet.

General LAWTON. The last 1952 money was just contracted; the contracts were signed a week ago Friday.

Mr. DAVIS. Is this the only Signal Corps depot?

General LAWTON. One of five of them. We have another one at Lexington, Ky.; one at Decatur, Ill.; one at Baltimore; and one at Sacramento.

Mr. DAVIS. You got along with four during World War II?

General LAWTON. No. My memory is not too good on just what the situation is. First, we were at Philadelphia, with a depot there for World War II, and then we came down to the Glenn Martin plant at Baltimore, where the Government owned warehousing, a building that was surplus to building airplanes, and we moved in there. Then

Korea came, and the Navy, which controls Glenn Martin and this building, said that they would have to have that building for airplanes, so we had to get out, and so they gave us money for a new depot, and we went over to Tobyhanna.

Colonel CARTER. There were 11 signal depots in operation during World War II.

Mr. MAHON. What is the probable value of the facilities in your depots, or will be in your depots?

General LAWTON. It will be, by June 30, 1954, a total value of $1,670,400,000.

Mr. DAVIS. You say there were 11 in World War II, and you were cut back to four. At the present time this is the only one where you have had similar facilities; is that correct?

General LAWTON. Other than we were in Baltimore, Md., down at the Glenn Martin plant. Originally up at Philadelphia, and then to Baltimore—technically Tobyhanna would be tied-in in place of the Baltimore depot. But we still have something at Baltimore, certain commitments with the Glenn Martin plant.

Mr. DAVIS. What happened to all of those? You mean you cannot assemble any of the World War II facilities and reoccupy them?

General LAWTON. Well, it is not enough to show what became of the other seven—I do not know—but we have got to have facilities; I know we spent about 6 months trying to find something on the seaboard that had free capacity, so we would not have to build, and there was not anything.

DIESEL ENGINE COST

Mr. SCRIVNER. How much does a Diesel engine cost, that you are going to house?

General LAWTON. I do not know.

Colonel CARTER. We will have to supply that for the record.

Colonel PHILLIPS. That is secured by the Transportation Corps in open market at prevailing prices. At the time the present plans were made, they envisioned no storage of machinery. This is a type special for overseas shipment.

Colonel CARTER. Do you know what the price is?

Colonel PHILLIPS. No.

Colonel CARTER. We will supply that for the record.

(The information requested is as follows:)

The estimated costs of the two Diesel engines are $19,835 for one 25-ton locomotive and $78,565 for one 48-ton locomotive.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am just a bit curious, because it is hard for me to visualize this $120,000 garage for two Diesel engines. Diesel engines are pretty hardy brutes.

General LAWTON. I would have to get that from the Corps of Engineers. I do think that they are going to have a pit underneath.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Yes; but a pit does not run into a great deal of money.

General LAWTON. But I would like to get the information for you.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I have some information about railroad construction, where they use Diesel engines on a pretty good-sized railroad, which did not run a lot more than that. Do they expect to have a complete shop with all the working equipment and everything?

General LAWTON. No. The Transportation Corps will take care of that in the regular repair shop; this would be repair necessary to keep it going on the job.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I do not know what the rest of the members think, but you are going to have to show me a lot more than that on this item.

(The following information was furnished later for the record:)

TOBYHANNA SIGNAL DEPOT, PA., RAILROAD ENGINE HOUSE

Structure approximately 45 feet wide, clear span, 108 feet long, with attached lean-to 14 by 48 feet. Main structure approximately 25 feet high. Contains railroad trackage, inspection pits, hoisting equipment, and fume exhaust system. Lean-to houses heating plant, office, and toilet facilities. Masonry and steel construction. Estimated cost is $21.90 per square foot.

SIGNAL CORPS (B)

Mr. RILEY. I note here that you have two stations under Signal Corps (B).

Colonel CARTER. That is not under General Lawton. Those are classified activities. We have a representative here to speak of those.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any further questions of General Lawton?

EVALUATION OF THE SIGNAL CORPS CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. MAHON. General, in your opinion, are these Signal Corps projects which appear in this book and about which you have been testifying projects that would definitely be of value in the winning of a war, the big war, once it breaks out, in addition to the Korean war? In other words, would they be of value in the next 4 or 5 years?

General LAWTON. Oh, absolutely. They are necessary now and they will be at a future time.

Mr. MAHON. Could we have a makeshift program costing much less money that would do us reasonably well for the next few years until this inflationary condition may pass away?

General LAWTON. No, sir; if we should attempt to build temporary wooden buildings for that personnel, on account of the labor being where it is, it just would not be economical and then 4 or 5 years from now we would have to start again with an expensive repair of these wooden buildings.

Mr. MAHON. Is this a minimum program?

General LAWTON. Absolutely a minimum.

Mr. MAHON. Have we given you enough money more or less to meet the requirements for warehousing this expensive Signal Corps equipment? Of course, that stuff costs so much it has got to be taken care of, and yet we do not want to spend too much on it.

General LAWTON. By June 30, 1954, we will be short 1 million square feet of storage space.

Mr. MAHON. What are you going to do about it?

General LAWTON. I knew that you were going to ask that; I do not know, sir.

Mr. MAHON. You cannot put these delicate items out in the weather, of course?

General LAWTON. No, sir.

Colonel CARTER. Colonel Philips can tell you how much we are going to be short over all by that same time on items that are under procurement, items for which we have money now; not what we are going to get money for. We are short over-all depot storage space—we will be by the end of the fiscal year 1953 and this entire warehouse program is tied into a definite over-all shortage for stuff that is actually coming in, not stuff that we just hope we will get in.

Mr. MAHON. Thank you very much.

Mr. RILEY. We shall take up these two items, which I understand are classified items, under Signal Corps (B).

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel CARTER. There are two stations: Two Rock Ranch Station, Calif., and Vint Hill Farms Station, Va. The total requested is $905,000. The projects are for the extension of utilities and a special-type barracks at Two Rock Ranch.

SPECIAL DESIGN BARRACKS

Mr. RILEY. Would you explain why you went to a 144-man barracks here when the standard barracks up to now has been for 225 men?

Colonel CARTER. Can you explain that, Colonel Lappin?

Colonel LAPPIN. You will notice that we say a special-type barracks. We found it would be less expensive to make the smaller special type barracks, because the specialists that we have—we actually have a great many men who are high-grade noncoms, more than the average unit and this means that instead of the long barracks space, they have these individual rooms with a little more footage than the 72 feet.

Mr. RILEY. It runs nearly $500 a man more than the regular barracks.

Colonel CARTER. The type of specialists that are involved in this activity are the highest type of enlisted men that we have and it is very difficult to keep them in the Army. We must do everything we can to give them something comparable with what they would be getting in civilian life.

Mr. RILEY. I note that you say here that you are going to take this 144-man barracks that you have now and put 216 men in it.

Colonel CARTER. That is what we will have to do immediately; is that right, Colonel?

Colonel LAPPIN. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. Would not the 225-man barracks more comfortably house them than having 216 men in a barracks that is built for 144?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; I do not think it would. They will double up in the rooms. However, they will not be in open squad rooms as we have in our regular 225-man barracks and this particular building costs less than a 225-man barracks, as you will note.

Colonel LAPPIN. I would like to bring up another thing that is very important, at least to us, and that is that these men work 24 hours around the clock and consequently we have to have some of the men sleeping while some of the men move out and clean. We cannot do that very well when you put all your men in a squad room.

Mr. RILEY. Are these individual bedroom barracks?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Colonel LAPPIN. No, sir; they are not.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have two and three and four men in a room?

Colonel LAPPIN. It depends on the grade of the individual.

Mr. RILEY. What I am getting at is this. How is this different from the regular barracks?

Colonel LAPPIN. Instead of having your long squad rooms you have compartments so that you will have one man to an individual room, and then you will have two in your next grade and as many as four in the lower grades.

Colonel CARTER. This says special design, but it means that it is only different from the regular 225-man design, but it is exactly the same as other barracks which are being built at this station.

Mr. RILEY. We have some prices here on Air Force barracks with connecting showers, lavatory and toilet facilities between two bedrooms, and they can be built for $311,000 for 216 men.

Colonel LAPPIN. Could you give us the location, sir?

Mr. RILEY. That is exclusive of mess.

Colonel CARTER. I will say this, that the location of this particular station is such that construction costs are extremely high. These estimates are not a Nationwide average estimate. They are based on estimates made for this particular station.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have messing facilities in these barracks, or are those separate?

Colonel LAPPIN. This includes the mess facilities, sir.

Colonel CARTER. Our construction costs in this area have been about 30 to 40 percent above normal construction costs.

FAMILY QUARTERS

Mr. RILEY. This second classified station has 24 family quarters.

Colonel LAPPIN. Those are family quarters for noncommissioned officers, family housing for noncommissioned officers.

Mr. RILEY. How large are they?

Colonel CARTER. One thousand eighty square feet at a unit cost of $13,600, plus the installed equipment for all 24, $14,400, or a total of $341,000.

Mr. RILEY. The total is $14,400 complete?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. Is this in an area where no other houses are available now?

Colonel LAPPIN. That is right, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What size houses are these?

Colonel CARTER. 1,080 square feet.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I mean, are they two- or three-bedroom houses?

Colonel CARTER. They are three bedrooms. There are so few quarters there that we have not gone to the general policy of providing one-, two-, and three-bedroom quarters as in Alaska, for example.

Mr. SCRIVNER. When you say the price is $14,000, what does that mean?

Colonel CARTER. It is $13,600.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is exclusive of land?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. I believe there are certain utilities included.

Colonel CARTER. That includes certain utilities, roads and streets and sidewalks.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Judging from some of the construction around the Washington area, and this is not too far from it, exclusive of land, I should think you ought to be able to get a better price than that. You do not have a lot of the other elements that come into the category of the civilian-built homes and they are putting out some rather slick products. I would like to have one of them myself.

Mr. RILEY. What type of construction are these?

Colonel CARTER. Brick veneer.

Colonel LAPPIN. Because the rest of the post is brick veneer.

Colonel CARTER. That is about the cheapest type of construction you can build, anyway.

Mr. RILEY. Thank you.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Mr. RILEY. I believe the next section is the Corps of Engineers; is that right, Colonel?

Colonel CARTER. We have General Textor, Assistant Chief of Engineers for Military Operations, to discuss those projects. This consists of four stations; the Army Map Service in the District of Columbia, $846,000; Fort Belvoir, Va., $3,577,000—that should be corrected to read $2,968,000; Granite City, Ill., $776,000, and Pasco Engineer Depot, Wash., $640,000, a total of $5,230,000.

ARMY MAP SERVICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The first station is the Army Map Service.

Mr. RILEY. That is right near the city of Washington, is it not?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; out at Glen Echo.

MAP PRODUCTION BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. What are you using now, General, for a map production building?

General TEXTOR. We have a map production facility out there now, Mr. Chairman. This is a case, though, where we are having an intensified activity in the map production field. We are outrunning the capacity of the building largely for maps, for the completed product; that is, maps and library material.

We have also installed one new activity in the Map Service, consisting of the manufacture of base relief maps. That requirement for the relief map production facility, plus the very urgent necessity of freeing the main building of the present over-all storage of library and basic mapping material generates the urgent requirement for this building.

Mr. RILEY. Do you feel with this new installation that you can turn out more maps at less cost?

General TEXTOR. Yes, we are reaching that stage now, Mr. Congressman, simply because we have so greatly increased the rate of production. As you can imagine, our costs go down as we get into these extremely large programs. At the direction of the General Staff, there has been a great acceleration of this world-wide mapping program going on for about 2 years.

Mr. RILEY. These are more or less special maps for the armed services?

General TEXTOR. That is correct, for the entire Department of Defense.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any questions, gentlemen?

Mr. FURCOLO. There is no duplication between what you are doing and what the Interior Department or other agencies of the Government are doing in this field?

General TEXTOR. No, sir; we use their facilities fully. They do a great deal of work for us and we take advantage of everything that they have.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is all.

Mr. DAVIS. How does this job compare with what you did, for instance, during World War II?

General TEXTOR. It would be difficult to answer that, Mr. Congressman, in two sentences. When the war is on, a good deal of these maps are produced in the active theater. Since the war, as a result of a large number of exchange agreements with foreign countries, we have concentrated this map production in this plant, but instead of making actual surveys in the field, we are receiving from foreign countries the basic geodetic material, triangulation, and aerial photographic information free, which gives us an extremely inexpensive basis for making maps on a world-wide basis, but without the cost that we had at the time of the war.

We are exchanging the finished product with the nation that is concerned. We are exchanging maps with the French and with the British and we also do a good deal of work in connection with the mapping of countries that in prior days was not available to us.

Mr. DAVIS. What do you have in the way of facilities at the present time?

General TEXTOR. Our facilities are largely concentrated in this Army Map Service. In that building we have full facilities for all kinds of photographic work; some facilities for the development of specific types of equipment. We have various equipment for various processes of map reproduction and recently we have acquired facilities for the making of there base relief maps, as I have stated.

Colonel CARTER. You will note that there are 573,000 square feet of space now and this adds 50,000 feet.

General TEXTOR. May I amplify my answer to your question by saying that we also collect and collate a great deal of world-wide geographic and geodetic information, which is not translated into maps, but which we classify as engineer intelligence for wartime use. With respect to those activities we have greatly outrun our facilities there.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all.

FORT BELVOIR, VA.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is Fort Belvoir, 11 miles southwest of Alexandria.

Colonel CARTER. There should be a correction on that sheet, page 486. Project No. 34 should be 6 warehouses and the total reduced to $2,968,000.

Mr. RILEY. That is the figure that I have on my sheet.

Colonel CARTER. Then you have the corrected sheet.

Mr. RILEY. There are 17 projects listed here. You have a general statement on this to be inserted in the record at this point?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir, and I should also like to submit the list of items.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, they may be put in the record at this point.

(The information referred to is as follows:)

1. (*a*) Fort Belvoir is located in Fairfax County, State of Virginia, on the Potomac River approximately 11 miles southwest of Alexandria and approximately 16 miles south of Washington, D. C.; United States Highway No. 1 bisects the reservation.

(*b*) The station mission is:

(1) To maintain and operate the Engineer School for the purpose of training officers and enlisted men in engineer subjects.

(2) To maintain and operate the engineer research and development laboratories for the purpose of administering and accomplishing research and development projects assigned by the Chief of Engineers.

(3) To maintain and operate the Engineer Replacement Training Center for the purpose of providing basic and advanced engineer training to engineer troops.

(4) To provide administrative and supply support to the Engineer School.

(5) To maintain and operate all service and supply activities of the Engineer Center.

(6) To maintain and operate the Engineering Test Unit, which conducts service tests of bridging equipment and other items requiring engineering and service testing.

(7) To train assigned or attached engineer general Reserve units and bulk allotment troops.

(*c*) The size of the Government-owned reservation is 9,220 acres.

(*d*) Present strength as of March 12, 1952, is 21,506 military and 3,824 civilians (total aggregate of 25,334).

(*e*) Estimated cost of total construction program planned is $75,000,000.

(*f*) An estimated completion date for the entire program has not been determined. However, for planning purposes, it is assumed the program would be completed in 1960.

(*g*) No other installation performs the same mission within the Department of the Army.

(*h*) Neither is there any knowledge that any other service, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, etc., has installations performing the same mission.

Projects

Project title	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
Extension to climatic test laboratory	$110,000	$110,000
Electrical distribution system (EPG)	40,000	40,000
2 Igloos for ammunition storage	58,000	58,000
Combination test laboratory and shop	42,000	42,000
Classrooms (ERTC)	507,000	507,000
Engineering building (EPG)	226,000	226,000
Steel cover for engine test slab	10,000	10,000
Extension to sewer system	33,000	33,000
Extension to electrical distribution system	55,000	55,000
Extension to water distribution system	718,000	718,000
Laboratory maintenance shop	46,000	46,000
Outside utilities including roads (ERDL)	82,000	82,000
Headquarters and operation building (ERTC)	214,000	214,000
Warehouse	258,000	258,000
Warehouses	405,000	405,000
Security facilities (ERDL and EPG)	84,000	84,000
Outside telephone facilities	80,000	80,000
Total	2,968,000	2,968,000

EXTENSION OF CLIMATIC TEST LABORATORY

Mr. RILEY. I note that the first of these projects is an extension to the climatic test laboratory. Is this the only test laboratory of that type that you have?

General TEXTOR. We have one other which is actually a cold-test chamber. It is in the same building, but what we are having to do now is what you might call a substandard expedient, to convert that cold-test chamber into a hot-test chamber, which takes 3 or 4 days to do. In the meantime we are away behind in our schedule for the testing of both the cold area and the hot area.

Mr. RILEY. This is the only facility that you have for this purpose in the Corps of Engineers?

General TEXTOR. That is the only one.

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Mr. RILEY. The next project is electrical distribution system, to take care of the extensions for these new installations, is that right?

General TEXTOR. That is correct, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Then you have two igloos for ammunition storage. Do you have any of those that you are using now?

General TEXTOR. Yes, sir; we have igloos largely for the storage of our own engineer requirements in explosives and ammunition. There are two antiaircraft battalions stationed at Fort Belvoir now as part of the local defenses and part of the requirement which generates the need for these igloos is ammunition for the antiaircraft battalions.

Mr. RILEY. For the defense of this area?

General TEXTOR. That is correct, sir.

TEST LABORATORY AND SHOP

Mr. RILEY. The next project is a combination test laboratory and shop.

General TEXTOR. This is a requirement for a small laboratory and shop largely in connection with the development of petroleum distribution equipment. We have been using some second-hand nose hangars for this purpose and they are completely unsatisfactory.

CLASSROOMS

Mr. RILEY. The next project is classrooms, $507,000. What will they be used for?

General TEXTOR. The engineer replacement training center at Fort Belvoir was built during the war. We are presently operating a replacement training center there. For some reason unknown to me it was not built in the orthodox manner of a replacement training center. It was built with barracks only and mess halls and no headquarters buildings, and no classroom buildings. About 22 percent of the present replacement training program involves indoor work, indoor lectures and indoor movies, and that type of instruction. We are presently having to run the men out of the barracks during the

daytime to black out the buildings so we can use them for daytime instruction.

Mr. RILEY. This is your principal engineer training base for the entire Army, is it not?

General TEXTOR. This is one of two, the other one being at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

Mr. RILEY. The next project is an engineering building, and that is for the same purpose that you have mentioned?

General TEXTOR. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. The next project is a steel cover for the engine test slab, building 324.

Colonel CARTER. This slab is in existence, but it does not have a cover over it for conducting tests on engines. This is to provide the cover at $3.50 a square foot.

Mr. RILEY. This is just a big shed?

Colonel CARTER. That is right, a lean-to.

General TEXTOR. And to keep the snow and ice off in the wintertime.

Mr. RILEY. The next item is an extension to the sewer system.

Colonel CARTER. That is to support the project.

Mr. RILEY. You have a project for an extension to the electrical distribution system, and the following item is an extension to the water distribution system. That is quite an item, $718,000. Are you short of water out there now?

General TEXTOR. We are short of water largely from the standpoint of fire protection. This provides the main to support several new projects in that program, and also high-lift pumps and two additional 500,000-gallon water tanks in order to get the fire-protection service in better shape for the post as a whole.

Mr. RILEY. You do not have much water in reserve there now?

General TEXTOR. We do not have the high-lift storage and pressure service. It is a question of high-lift storage plus the pumps to get it there, plus the mains to get the water and a safe design.

Mr. RILEY. You have an item for a laboratory maintenance shop. As I understand that is to take the place of a temporary wooden building which is beyond economical repair?

General TEXTOR. That is right. Some of those are World War I in design and have been patched up.

Mr. RILEY. You have an item for outside utilities including roads?

General TEXTOR. Those are the facilities which are to service the several new buildings requested in this program.

Mr. RILEY. Under this item you have an extension of present water, electric lines and steam pipes, and so forth?

General TEXTOR. That is correct, sir.

Colonel CARTER. That is to support the engineer research and development laboratory.

General TEXTOR. It is all in the laboratory area.

There are five separate operations there; in fact, it is the same situation as the classrooms, Mr. Riley, in order to have space at headquarters, storage, and supervision of the ERTC, we need to take over the five barracks with the temporary type of facilities.

We need the barracks very badly in connection with the housing activities of ERTC. We would be much better off if we can provide barracks, reconvert the barracks that are generally good.

WAREHOUSING

Mr. RILEY. Is this general purpose warehousing?

General TEXTOR. The general purpose warehousing is for use with a great deal of research and development laboratory activities that are carried on, Mr. Chairman. There is a very large research and development program in behalf of the guided-missiles program, and the Engineers have been made responsible for the development in the support equipment. This is the industrial kind of activity and is complex. This activity is needed for that program.

In addition to that, this guided-missiles kind of program, requires the storage of a large quantity of certain chemicals and gases that must be stored in cold storage; for that reason, there is included a cold vault within the building.

Mr. RILEY. And with this new warehouse, as I understand, you will continue to use the 1908 models for storage?

General TEXTOR. Yes. The original request was for 12, but as a result of a reestimate that was made indicated there were other buildings, and it was found that some 21 of the old buildings could be repaired for certain types of storage, and we were able to cut that number down to 13.

OUTSIDE TELEPHONE FACILITIES

Mr. RILEY. The estimate for present facilities and the outside telephone facilities are——

General TEXTOR. Entirely for the research and development program.

Mr. RILEY. Does that mean it is in the open. It says outside. Just what do you mean?

Colonel CARTER. That means outside the building.

General TEXTOR. Outside the building, apart from the telephone communication system within the building.

Colonel CARTER. The telephone communication within the building is included in the building cost.

Mr. RILEY. Any questions, Mr. Furcolo?

Mr. FURCOLO. In respect to the classrooms; on page 491 you have this statement: It is estimated that these classrooms will be receiving more than 50 percent utilization. Just what does that mean?

General TEXTOR. It means that the building is going to be used 12 hourse a day in the schedule we have; we are using them most of the day.

Mr. FURCOLO. It does not mean you have twice as many classrooms as you need?

General TEXTOR. No. On the contrary.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Mr. DAVIS. It is a little hard for me to understand the need of $80,000 for an outside telephone communication system.

General TEXTOR. I have the full technical details on that, Mr. Davis.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not know that it would mean too much to me if I heard it.

General TEXTOR. This is in general——

Mr. DAVIS. Just give us something that we can understand.

General TEXTOR. This is a general breakdown of the six projects. The first is the extension of the cable to the climatic test laboratory, which is called for under this program. The cable goes in generally through the present laboratory, and the one there is entirely committed, and in order to get that telephone communication to the extension of the laboratory we have to have a new 26-pair cable, 500 feet long—that will involve about $3,600.

The largest item of the $80,000, I believe the largest item here is the telephone connection to the ERTC, from the classroom to the headquarters and operation building.

There is also a new cable extension from the main central, $37,000. This is one place we are in bad need of telephone service; we have been without telephone communications covering an area covering roughly 3 miles from the post into the laboratory.

Colonel CARTER. But on the post.

General TEXTOR. On the post, on the reservation, the outlying edge of the installation. That involves putting in a subtelephone exchange, at a total estimated cost of $35,000. We are using a messenger system in and out; we have had no satisfactory telephone communication.

FENCE

Mr. DAVIS. This fence is for enclosure of the new installation involved in this program, is it?

General TEXTOR. No. What they are doing is to provide a greater degree of security. It fences the expansion of the laboratory. The laboratory is located in the central portion of Fort Belvoir, and the proving grounds on the outlying post. This outlying part of the installation, we are concerned about, and enlarges from the standpoint of security, because although we have a good many businessmen as consultants and advisers in there, for the general public we have inadequate security, we feel, at the proving ground. I think that it should be installed so as to increase the degree of security at the installations which have been classified, as you know, by the Army.

Mr. DAVIS. What is the difference between the function that is going to be performed here in this test chamber and the functions that we have been talking about that are going to be performed by the quartermaster laboratories up in Massachusetts?

General TEXTOR. I cannot do too good a job in answering the question of what they are doing, because I do not know. On our side we have a good many items of equipment which must operate—this involves bulldozers, tractors, trains, and equipment that is needed for making tests and for things that have to be tested.

There is a very large amount of miscellaneous equipment in the program—in some of the newer programs, such as the generation of the new industrial gas, and the testing of items in the prefabricated buildings program, which have to be tested under all conditions.

Colonel CARTER. I might say, from the general over-all picture, that the mission up there is concerned with what might be called the institute of man, that is, the testing of general requirements for certain clothing, and that sort of thing. Equipment is developed for

testing at Fort Belvoir, and the shipping of that equipment anywhere else, to try to get it to other scattered testing chambers, is most difficult, practically impossible.

For example, the Air Force has some equipment that they could use for this purpose, but they have a full-scale and full-time test program of their own equipment in the Air Force. This is the only large installation of this kind for testing engineer equipment, and is located here at Belvoir.

Mr. DAVIS. It always makes one wonder where we have had these well-established installations like this, which has been there for many years, when it keeps growing, growing, and growing; more facilities are put on them. And then we go through another war, and a few years after that we are still putting more stations on it.

General TEXTOR. Mr. Davis, it sometimes makes me wonder, too; but we are up against new problems. I can give you a few illustrations of what hits us as we move into this program. We are presently developing for the Air Force, the artillery, the antiaircraft, a new generator. This generator requires the production of current that is absolutely without fluctuation. That means that you have to have absolutely even output. We have been working on that now for some time, and we have found since we have been doing that experiment, we have found something that will work absolutely perfectly for the Air Force.

(Discussion off the record.)

Now, that work requires very close operation——

Colonel CARTER. And the proof of your test assures you that it will work?

General TEXTOR. It assures us that it will.

GRANITE CITY ENGINEER DEPOT

Mr. RILEY. The next station is the Granite City, Ill., Engineer post, for which your are asking $776,000 for four projects. Will you put a list of these four projects in the record? Do you have a general statement?

Colonel CARTER. Yes; we have a general statement.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, the general statement and the list will be included in the record.

(The statement and list referred to follow:)

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE GRANITE CITY ENGINEERING DEPOT

The Granite City Engineer Depot is located on the outskirts of Granite City, Ill. Originally occupied in 1942, it is situated on approximately 1,185 acres of Government-owned land bounded on the west by the Mississippi River. This installation has been in continual use for military purposes by the Corps of Engineers since that time. The mission of this installation is the distribution, key, reserve, assembly, maintenance of general engineer supplies, and stockpile (which is to receive and store strategic and critical raw materials in quantities as directed for the account of the Emergency Procurement Service, General Services Administration). The area of distribution is the States of Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In addition, this depot provides on-the-job training for approximately 49 officers and 553 enlisted personnel.

Depot statistics

Space (as of Mar. 31, 1952):		
Warehouse	gross square feet	1,381,000
Shed	do	6,000
Open	do	40,379,000
Percent occupied covered space		86.04

Tonnage	Other than strategic and critical	Strategic and critical materials	Total
On hand (July 1, 1951)	108,142	602,083	710,225
Received (July 1, 1951, to Mar. 31, 1952)	82,392	733	83,125
Shipped (July 1, 1951, to March 1952)	54,380	926	55,306
On hand	136,154	601,890	738,044

Anticipated receipts from processing fourth quarter of fiscal year 1952 and fiscal year 1953..... 112,457 tons

Projects

Project title	Prior authorization	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
2 warehouses for flammables	$340,000	0	$340,000
Resaw and box-making shop	152,000	0	152,000
12-inch water main	80,000	0	80,000
Sewage lift station	204,000	0	204,000
Total	776,000	0	776,000

Colonel CARTER. I might say that this is a part of a general over-all depot storage problem. The first two warehouses are for flammables, $340,000; resaw and box-making shop, $152,000; a 12-inch water main, $80,000; and a sewage lift station, $204,000.

General TEXTOR. The four projects listed, Mr. Chairman, as Colonel Carter says, involve two warehouses for flammables, mostly for various types of paints and chemicals. The lack of covered storage space for inflammable materials resulted in the storage of these items in the open, thereby creating a fire hazard.

The resaw and box-making shop originally was constructed at the depot for making boxes and bracings, and is now being utilized as a processing shop.

The last item is for a sewage lift station.

Mr. RILEY. Where did you have the resaw and box-making shop located before?

General TEXTOR. There has been inadequate facilities in the shop, spread between four different locations on the post. It has been completely unsatisfactory; it has been located where there was no electricity available, and for a while they have tried to meet the deficit in the last several years by contracting this work, but the contracting for crating and boxing is not a very economical arrangement—it is an expensive arrangement.

Mr. RILEY. You think by combining this you will have a more economical operation?

General TEXTOR. Yes; and it will be a better operation.

Mr. RILEY. Why do you need the sewage lifting station? Is this flat country?

General TEXTOR. Yes; it is flat. The base is separated from the Mississippi River only by a small dirt levee, and there are times during

the year when the river is flooded, where the station goes under water—or if it does not go under water, the water gets up very high, and there is a great deal of water lift involved.

Mr. RILEY. And you need to have this lift for sanitary purposes?

General TEXTOR. Yes.

PASCO ENGINEER DEPOT

Mr. RILEY. The next station is the Pasco Engineer Depot, at Pasco, Wash.

Colonel CARTER. I have a general statement on that.

Mr. RILEY. For which you are asking $640,000 for an engineer maintenance shop. The general statement may be made a part of the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENTS CONCERNING PASCO ENGINEER DEPOT

The Pasco Engineer Depot is located on 716 acres of Government-owned land on the outskirts of Pasco, Wash. It was initially occupied in 1942 as an engineer depot and as a holding and reconsignment point until June of 1947, at which time it was disposed of. Due to the Korean conflict, it was established as the Pasco holding and reconsignment point in September 1950. Department of the Army General Order 41, dated November 20, 1950, redesignated the Pasco holding and reconsignment point, a class II installation under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Transportation as the Pasco Engineer Depot, a class II installation under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Engineers, effective December 1, 1950.

The mission for Pasco Engineer Depot is: (1) Reserve, to store selected bulk engineer material for issue to other installations as required; (2) returned material, to receive and process for reissue engineer material received from overseas though the Seattle Port of Embarkation, performing necessary inspection, identification, repair, and modification to render the material serviceable; (3) maintenance, to perform required depot and field maintenance repairs, modifications on items of engineer equipment, and to provide support for the repair of engineer equipment in the depot maintenance areas of Utah and Sharpe General Depots as directed by the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. RILEY. Will you give us briefly a statement as to why you need this maintenance shop?

General TEXTOR. This is largely required to repair and maintain engineering equipment, to provide 10,000 square feet for depot maintenance and 22,000 square feet for Sixth Army maintenance in a combined shop. The Sixth Army has requested provision of facilities for maintenance of its equipment.

Mr. RILEY. Does the ordnance depot have a repair shop out there now?

Colonel CARTER. This was designed and was called the engineer maintenance facility, maintenance for the Sixth Army, which was requested in some of their class II installations. This is another part of the same program. They require a general maintenance program, which, in effect, cuts down the amount they need to pay for repair and maintenance.

Mr. RILEY. This is to make heavy repairs on equipment?

General TEXTOR. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. We will stop now and meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1952.

TRANSPORTATION CORPS

WITNESSES

COL. L. W. BRENNEMAN, CHIEF, INSTALLATION DIVISION, TRANSPORTATION CORPS
COL. W. A. CARTER, JR., CHIEF, CONSTRUCTION BRANCH, SERVICE DIVISION, G–4
R. B. FOSTER, JR., CHIEF, PROGRAM AND PLANNING DIVISION OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
COL. J. F. PHILLIPS, CHIEF, STORAGE SECTION, SUPPLY DIVISION, G–4
COL. E. G. COOPER, CHIEF, DEPOT BRANCH, SUPPLY DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
L. B. KNOTT, JR., LEGISLATIVE ATTORNEY, REAL ESTATE, OFFICE, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
COL. C. O. BRUCE, ASSISTANT CHIEF, MEDICAL PLANS AND OPERATIONS DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
COL. J. R. WOOD, CHAIRMAN, MEDICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD
BRIG. GEN. A. R. LUEDECKE, DEPUTY CHIEF, ARMED FORCES SPECIAL WEAPONS PROJECT

Mr. RILEY. Colonel Carter, we take up today the request for the Transportation Corps, for which an appropriation is being requested of $6,731,000 for five bases. Is that correct?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, Mr. Chairman, and we have a general statement for the record.

Col. Lloyd W. Brenneman is here representing the Transportation Corps.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, the statement will be included in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

STATEMENT OF COL. LLOYD W. BRENNEMAN, CHIEF, INSTALLATIONS DIVISION, OFFICE, CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION—CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS—FISCAL YEAR 1953

The mission of the Transportation Corps is "to provide for the movement of persons and things for the Army and as assigned for the Navy, Air Force, and other agencies." In fulfillment of his mission, the Chief of Transportation has command jurisdiction of five ports of embarkation, two depots, two railroad repair shops, and a transportation center at Fort Eustis, Va. The transportation center comprises the transportation school, the transportation replacement training center, the transportation research and development station, the transportation board, and transportation unit training.

The Transportation Corps is requesting appropriations in the amount of $6,731,000 for military construction for the fiscal year 1953. Of this sum, $3,854,000 has been requested as new authorization and the balance of $2,877,000 is outstanding authorization under Public Law 155. These construction requirements are divided into three broad categories as follows:

1. Port operational facilities in the amount of $621,000 account for approximately 9 percent of the total. These facilities include the erection of a harbor craft repair shop, the reconstruction of bulkhead, and the construction of a locomotive shed and railroad repair shop at the Brooklyn Army Base, N. Y., and the construction of a warehouse for flammables at the New Orleans Army Base, La.

2. Depot storage facilities in the amount of $2,877,000 represent approximately 43 percent of the total construction requirements. These facilities include marine repair shops for the Charleston Transportation Corps Marine Depot, S. C., and an administration building, a base depot shop, and a warehouse for flammables at the Marietta Transportation Corps Depot, Pa.

3. The balance of the Transportation Corps construction requirements included in this program, amounting to $3,233,000 or approximately 48 percent of the total, provide training and station support facilities at the transportation center, Fort Eustis, Va. The training requirements include a shop headquarters and administration building, facilities for basing a helicopter company at the installation and facilities for a highway unit training center. The station support facilities include an extension of the electrical distribution system and the construction of two permanent-type warehouses with access roads and railroad spur.

This program contains only the urgently required facilities essential for the efficient and economical operation of the ports of embarkation, for the proper storage and in-storage maintenance of supplies and equipment, and for the proper training of personnel and units of the Transportation Corps.

Mr. RILEY. Will you insert in the record a list of the bases with the amount requested for each base, Colonel?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, we will supply that.

(The information requested is as follows:)

	Requested appropriation, fiscal year 1953
Transportation Corps	$3,731,000
Brooklyn Army Base, N. Y.	561,000
Charleston Transportation Corps Marine Depot, S. C.	152,000
Fort Eustis, Va.	3,233,000
Marietta Transportation Corps Depot, Pa.	2,725,000
New Orleans Army Base, La.	60,000

BROOKLYN ARMY BASE, NEW YORK

Mr. RILEY. The first base for which you are requesting funds is the Brooklyn Army Base, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Colonel CARTER. That is the New York Port of Embarkation.

Mr. RILEY. For which you are asking $561,000; harbor craft repair shop, $65,000; reconstruction of bulkhead, $250,000; and locomotive shed and railroad repair shop, $246,000.

Colonel CARTER. I have a general statement concerning the Brooklyn Army Base.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

BROOKLYN ARMY BASE, NEW YORK

The Brooklyn Army Base is located in Brooklyn, N. Y., and occupies 104 acres of land, of which 100 acres are Government-owned and 4 acres are leased. This installation serves as the Headquarters, New York Port of Embarkation, and its principal mission is as a terminal for shipment and receipt of military cargo and personnel for transport to and from oversea destinations. It was initially occupied in 1918 and has since continued in operation as the principal east coast port.

The Government has an investment of approximately $34,000,000 at this installation. There are presently employed at this installation approximately 5,600 people, of which 750 are military personnel.

The projects in this program proposed at this installation are the construction of a permanent-type harbor craft repair shop, a locomotive shed and railroad repair shop, and reconstruction of existing bulkhead. The maintenance facilities requested are essential to provide field maintenance service for the increased numbers of harbor craft and rail equipment assigned this port to handle the increased workload resulting from the expansion of forces overseas. The reconstruction of the bulkhead is necessary to prevent further deterioration which would eventually jeopardize the use of the piers. Unless repairs are undertaken at any early date, a major reconstruction project will be necessary at a greatly increased cost.

HARBOR CRAFT REPAIR SHOP

Mr. RILEY. Will you take up the first item, harbor craft repair shop, and tell us why this is requested. You are building a new facility.

Colonel CARTER. The present building is only 25 feet wide and it is not big enough to utilize machinery and tools which are required to operate this post. This particular building is a very reasonably priced building; it is of the Butler type, prefabricated, steel, frame-type structure, on pile foundation, because it is right near the water, in order to drag the craft into the building, and it will allow for repair on the craft which are used around the base.

Mr. RILEY. Do I understand the machinery necessary to repair the craft cannot be adequately utilized in the present building?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. You will note that the installed equipment will include $15,000 for the 10-ton overhead crane. The existing building cannot handle that.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BULKHEAD

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the reconstruction of the bulkhead.

Colonel CARTER. This bulkhead was built in 1919. It has settled and is badly out of line and grade at several locations, causing damage to adjacent underground utilities. Reconstruction is required to restore full use of the contiguous platform for cargo handling and truck movement.

Mr. RILEY. It is a facility that is where ships tie up near the pier.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. It has practically reached an unusable state?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, and is very hazardous, and we have got to rebuild it.

LOCOMOTIVE SHED AND RAILROAD SHOP

Mr. RILEY. On the locomotive shed and railroad shop, will you go into some details on that? You will recall there has been some criticism about a similar item.

Colonel CARTER. Colonel Brenneman, will you give the details on that?

Mr. RILEY. Why is it necessary that the locomotive installation has to be such as to house the locomotives; why can they not stay out in the weather, or is this to house locomotive equipment?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. The locomotive shed railroad repair shop is primarily a repair installation. It is required to perform various maintenance work on Diesel locomotives, and on some of the rolling stock used in the Brooklyn Army base. And also at the Staten Island terminal.

The present shop is a wooden frame type of building, which was built some 28 years ago, and it is too small to allow them to perform the required maintenance inside, and therefore much of the maintenance work has to be done in the open.

During inclement weather it is impossible to do that, and the equipment has to be deadlined until such time as we can move it into the shop. It is proposed to use the facility to house the locomotive only at night, and it is not simply a locomotive shed.

Mr. RILEY. Does it hurt a locomotive to stay out in the weather, particularly in wintertime, and have a lot of rain on it, and have it freeze up?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. There is not any particular damage to the locomotive other than it is harder to start. The primary mission of this facility is the repair of the equipment, not for the housing of the locomotive. The housing is purely incidental.

Mr. RILEY. In other words, you use the same building to house the locomotive as you do to do the repair work?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. I notice you have marked on this particular building "standard plans." Is this the type of building that you intend to use for locomotives pretty well all through the Transportation Corps?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. The question was asked concerning the price of locomotives. I believe that is to be supplied for the record.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Locomotive, 120-ton, model 0440	$135,000
Locomotive crane, 25-ton, Diesel	37,000
Locomotive crane, 75-ton, steam	77,000

CHARLESTON TRANSPORTATION CORPS MARINE DEPOT, S. C.

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the Charleston Transportation Corps Marine Depot. Do you have a general statement on that?

Colonel CARTER. Yes; we have a statement on that.

(The statement referred is as follows:)

CHARLESTON TRANSPORTATION CORPS MARINE DEPOT, S. C.

The Charleston Transportation Corps Marine Depot is located within the confines of the Charleston Ordnance Depot, Charleston, S. C. The area occupied by this depot is Government-owned and was initially occupied for the storage and maintenance of harbor craft in 1944 and has been continually utilized for that mission since that time. The present strength of the Transportation Corps activity at this installation is 3 officers and 250 civilian employees.

The cost to the Government at the Charleston Ordnance Depot since 1940 has been over $4,000,000, part of which was expended to construct the facilities of the Transportation Corps Marine Depot. Effective July 1, 1952, the Charleston Ordnance Depot will be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Chief of Transportation.

The marine repair shops requested in this program, amounting to $152,000, are a part of a $50,000,000 item for depot storage facilities which was authorized under Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. These shops are required to provide the additional facilities needed for in-storage maintenance and repair for the increased numbers of all type of Transportation Corps harbor craft scheduled for storage at this installation. At the present time approximately 200 craft are in storage at the facility. An additional 560 craft, included in the fiscal year 1952 procurement program, are scheduled for storage at Charleston. The number of craft to be procured under the fiscal year 1953 procurement program is not firm at this time, but it is expected that this installation will be required to provide storage for approximately 50 percent of the total to be procured. This installation is the only facility suitable for the wet storage of craft on the east coast aavilable to the Chief of Transportation.

MARINE REPAIR SHOP

Mr. RILEY. For the marine repair shop you are asking $152,000. Is this a part of the Charleston Ordnance Depot?

Colonel CARTER. It is located at the same place. They are really turning over the entire Charleston Ordnance to be used for a depot. However, the installation has been there since 1940. They have a repair shop for small craft and an anchorage for the protection of that craft.

Mr. RILEY. What is the Army doing with marine facilities, boats, and things of that kind?

Colonel CARTER. The mission of the Transportation Corps includes unloading ships, the craft which are necessary in connection with such operations, and in connection with amphibious operations which are handled by the Transportation Corps; they are procured, operated, and maintained and stored by the Transportation Corps.

Mr. RILEY. You have 197 craft in the vicinity of Charleston?

Colonel CARTER. We have actually more than that, I believe. There was a workload of 197.

Colonel BRENNEMAN. There are about 207 on hand at the present time, and there are 560 under procurement in the 1953 program.

Mr. RILEY. They will all be assigned to Charleston?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. Yes; they will.

FORT EUSTIS, VA.

Mr. RILEY. The next request is for Fort Eustis, for which you are asking $3,233,000.

Colonel CARTER. We have a general statement for the record pertaining to this item.

Mr. RILEY. I believe there are some 20 items to be constructed or procured. Would you insert in the record at this point a general statement and also a list of the items contained in the request for which you are asking appropriation?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The statement and list referred to follow:)

FORT EUSTIS, VA.

Fort Eustis occupies 8,050 acres of Government-owned land and is located 15 miles northwest of Newport News, Va. It was initially occupied in 1918 and during World War II was utilized as an anti-aircraft replacement training center. After World War II, in 1946, the installation was transferred to the Transportation Corps to provide a permanent location for training Transportation Corps personnel and units. It is presently used as the transportation center comprising the activities of the transportation school, transportation replacement training center, unit training regiment, highway unit training center, transportation research and development station and the transportation board.

The Government has an investment at this installation of approximately $57,000,000 which includes the construction of projects in the fiscal years 1951 and 1952 construction programs. The present strength of this installation consists of 1,365 officers, 17,683 enlisted men and 2,285 civilians.

The training facilities requested in this program include two general categories. $1,510,000 has been requested to provide facilities for basing a helicopter company at the installation. This unit will be used in conjunction with Transportation Corps school troops to develop doctrine and to train Transportation Corps personnel in the proper use of helicopters in Army logistics. This is a new activity and facilities required for the operation and maintenance of a unit of this type do not presently exist at the installation. A highway unit training center has been established at this installation to provide a facility for the consolidated training of all Transportation Corps general reserve highway transport units stationed thereat, including such Organized Reserve and National Guard units which may be assigned to Fort Eustis. An amount of $560,000 has been included in this program to provide the basic facilities required to inaugurate this training.

The remainder of facilities included in this program are required to support facilities being constructed with fiscal year 1951 and 1952 Military Construction Funds, and for the purpose of furnishing storage space to support post activities.

Projects

Project title	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
Administration and operations building with control tower, heliport	$200,000	$200,000
Hangar and shop, heliport	800,000	800,000
Warehouse, heliport	75,000	75,000
POL storage, heliport	10,000	10,000
Landing pad, heliport	222,000	222,000
Hardstand, heliport	125,000	125,000
Lighting, heliport	78,000	78,000
Extension of electrical distribution and service lines	205,000	205,000
Shop headquarters and administration building	117,000	117,000
2 warehouses	630,000	630,000
Access road to warehouse area	146,000	146,000
Railroad spur for 2 warehouses	40,000	40,000
Access road to school shop area	25,000	25,000
Motor repair shop (hy. tri. fac.)	396,000	396,000
Hardstand (hy. tri. fac.)	72,000	72,000
Gasoline station (hy. tri. fac.)	24,000	24,000
12 wash platforms (hy. tri. fac.)	23,000	23,000
8 grease racks (hy. tri. fac.)	29,000	29,000
3 oil and grease storage bldgs. (hy. tri. fac.)	10,000	10,000
Command and training tower (hy. tri. fac.)	6,000	6,000
Total	3,233,000	3,233,000

Mr. RILEY. Will all of these projects be required when you get down to permanent strength, or are some of them being used as a temporary matter?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. They will all be required for the permanent strength at Fort Eustis.

Mr. RILEY. How are you using them? I see the present strength is about two and a half times the proposed permanent strength. How are you utilizing all of these additional men if you are building the present requirements to permanent strength?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. At the present time there are no helicopter units assigned to Fort Eustis. The first group of items included in this program provide the facilities for basing a helicopter unit at Fort Eustis. They include an administration and operations building, power, hangar, and also a warehouse for storing parts, hardstand, and lighting for helicopter landings. At the present time we are not giving the training at Fort Eustis, except a little blackboard instruction.

Mr. RILEY. Will this be the only base at which you will give helicopter instruction?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. This is instruction in the use of helicopter company, and not training for helicopter units. This will be the only base that is involved in training and practical demonstration of helicopter use.

Mr. RILEY. Is this all training for maintenance of helicopters?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. This is not primarily training for the maintenance of helicopter units, although maintenance will be required in order to keep the unit in operation. This is required primarily to provide training for the Transportation Corps personnel, in units, in the use and development of helicopter in Army logistics.

ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. You are asking $200,000 for administration and operations building and control tower?

Colonel CARTER. That is for the new mission assigned to the station, and nothing exists there now. It is required for the administration and control and operation of the helicopter company, which will have 23 helicopters at the post.

Mr. RILEY. Just one company?

Colonel CARTER. One company.

HANGAR AND SHOP

Mr. RILEY. The next item is for a hangar and shop, $800,000.

Colonel CARTER. The hangar and the shop will take care of the requirements for conducting scheduled inspections on seven helicopters daily, and making necessary repairs.

WAREHOUSE

Mr. RILEY. Warehouse.

Colonel CARTER. The warehouse is for storage of maintenance parts and supplies for the 23 helicopters that will be assigned there.

Mr. RILEY. The POL storage.

Colonel CARTER. That is for the same thing, to provide gasoline for the helicopters.

LANDING PAD

Colonel CARTER. A landing pad is required for the landing and take-off of the 23 helicopters and is designed also to provide servicing and loading areas in connection with parked helicopters. You will note that this is heavier than would normally be expected for helicopter use. The purpose of these helicopters is transportation of supplies, and the landing pad must be of sufficient strength to handle the trucks and trailers that bring up the equipment to be loaded onto the helicopters.

Mr. RILEY. There is no air strip or apron there now?

Colonel CARTER. There is no air strip, no.

HARDSTAND

Mr. RILEY. What is that hardstand for?

Colonel CARTER. This item is required as an area where rotor blades are checked on helicopters. Engines, and other running operations will also be performed in this area.

Mr. DAVIS. That is a rather substantial area, a landing area, is it not?

Colonel CARTER. The unit cost is shown as the same.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; I was wondering about that.

LIGHTING

Mr. RILEY. What about the lighting?

Colonel CARTER. This is necessary to permit night landing and take-off of helicopters and necessary ground operations in connection with these flights.

Mr. RILEY. Helicopters can land on pretty small areas. Do you require that much lighting for such a small area?

Colonel CARTER. Do you have any further details on that, Colonel Brenneman?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. That is to permit landing operations of the full company, for night operations.

Mr. RILEY. How many men in a company?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. There are 23 helicopters.

Mr. RILEY. What is the total number of men?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. At present around 150.

Mr. RILEY. 150 men.

Colonel BRENNEMAN. Yes.

ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Mr. RILEY. There is no electricity available for these new installations, without the extension of the distribution system?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. This is electrical distribution, which is to provide electricity for this area and the distribution system to new warehousing areas proposed, and also for the barracks that are included in the 1952 program.

SHOP HEADQUARTERS AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. The shop headquarters and administration building?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. That is to provide administration headquarters and a place for instructing employees in the new shop area, and the 12 school shop buildings, included in the 1951 and 1952 construction program. This building is to provide headquarters to administer that area.

Mr. RILEY. What are you using now?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. At the present time the instructors in the post area have offices in barracks scattered out in possibly 25 different buildings. Although it is possible at the present time to operate that way, because the requested buildings are to be built at a location somewhat more distant than the temporary facilities, continued use of the barracks would be more impractical; also, the barracks are required for housing troops.

Mr. RILEY. If you transfer the activities from the barracks to the proposed building, do you have immediate use for the barracks?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. Yes, we do.

WAREHOUSES

Mr. RILEY. What are the warehouses for?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. These warehouses are to provide permanent required warehousing facilities. At the present time there are 6,000 spaces under construction in the 1951 and 1952 program. This increment in the post strength will require additional warehousing to support the strength.

Mr. RILEY. That is not just for the new mission primarily, but for the whole post?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. It is for the whole post.

ACCESS ROAD TO WAREHOUSE AREA

Mr. RILEY. You have to have a road into the warehouse area?
Colonel BRENNEMAN. Yes.
Mr. RILEY. This railroad spur is on Government-owned property?
Colonel BRENNEMAN. Yes.
Mr. RILEY. It is required to connect to the new warehousing?
Colonel BRENNEMAN. Yes.
Mr. RILEY. And you also must have some roads to go into the school-shop area?
Colonel BRENNEMAN. That is correct.

MOTOR REPAIR SHOP, HIGHWAY TRAINING FACILITY

Mr. RILEY. What is the purpose of the motor-shop highway-training facility?
Colonel BRENNEMAN. There is scheduled for activation in 1953 12 highway units, to be trained at Fort Eustis. The facilities included in the program are for that purpose, to provide the training for these additional units.
Mr. RILEY. Just what do you mean by a "highway unit?"
Colonel BRENNEMAN. There will be 12 truck companies, 3 battalion headquarters, and a group headquarters.
Mr. RILEY. I see you also have an item for hardstand highway training facility, also an item for gasoline station, highway training facility, 3 oil- and grease-storage buildings, 8 grease racks, 12 wash platforms, a command and training tower, all connected with the highway training facility.

COMMAND AND TRAINING TOWER

First, what is the tower used for in this connection?
Colonel BRENNEMAN. That is used to supervise the group instruction. The purpose is to use the tower equipped with a loudspeaker, and an instructor to supervise the group, over the entire facility.
Colonel CARTER. You will note it provides $3,500 for the tower and $2,500 for the loudspeaker, and the equipment that goes onto the tower. It is not like a control at an air base; this is simply the instruction tower, to raise the instructor above the whole area so he can generally supervise everything that goes on in the area.
Mr. RILEY. It is just a loudspeaker, or are there amplifiers provided over the area?
Colonel BRENNEMAN. I believe there is only a loudspeaker system in the tower.
Mr. RILEY. Mr. Davis, the items in the Fort Eustis program are open now for questions.

CAMP PATRICK HENRY, VA.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there adequate warehousing now at Camp Patrick Henry?
Colonel BRENNEMAN. There is at present the facilities at Patrick Henry to serve the present force, but when they increase the capacity of the post, the warehousing at Patrick Henry will not be adequate.

Mr. DAVIS. That is not made clear in the justification, and I wondered if because of the 7-mile distance, that was considered as being too far to make use of the storage facilities?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. No; it is not an unreasonable distance. It is inconvenient. However, the 7-mile distance would not justify us in asking for new warehousing if the type of warehousing at Patrick Henry would be sufficient to handle the requirements.

HARDSTAND FOR HEAVY LOADS

Mr. DAVIS. I do not believe I understood the reasons for the hardstand being of the same cost as the landing pad for the helicopter. What is the explanation of that; is that not a little unusual?

Colonel CARTER. Do you have the detailed reasons for the $10 per square foot for the hardstand? Usually it is around $4.50.

Colonel BRENNEMAN. The hardstand was included in this program at the 140,000 pound for the reason that the present helicopter that we are equipped with now weigh around 50,000 pounds, but there are two standards of hardstand, the 60,000-pound and the 140,000. We felt that we would be remiss in asking for a hardstand that would take care of only 60,000 pounds, when the new helicopters at present and planned when loaded would exceed the weight limit, so we jumped to the next standard, which is 140,000 pounds.

Mr. DAVIS. Would you apply to the hardstand the same force as it would apply to the landing area?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. Yes. They both have to take the weight of the machine. Actually, of course, they do not land on this hardstand; its final purpose is servicing of minor repairs.

Mr. RILEY. It would not require the same caliber of service that the landing area would, would it?

Colonel CARTER. Actually the helicopters land lightly, and settle down, so it is the weight of the helicopter that has to be supported, which is what this hardstand will be for.

Mr. DAVIS. Your figures here show 60 and 140.

Colonel BRENNEMAN. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. It should be 140,000 rather than the 160,000 pounds mentioned.

EXTENSION OF ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Mr. DAVIS. Is this extension of the electrical distribution system offering more than just to make the utility adequate for the new building which is going on? In other words, are you really bolstering up the existing facilities which are there?

Colonel CARTER. It is required to balance out the existing system which has been thrown out of balance by the new construction. As you will note, there is no existing power distribution loop between the third port area and the new warehouse area. The loop is required to provide distribution balance, reduce line load, and provide alternate power feed in the event of the local power-line failure. That is what that is for. The other part is that we must extend the present system to provide for new construction.

WAREHOUSES

Mr. RILEY. Are you completely satisfied yourself that you are going to have urgent need for these two new warehouses eventually, although you have not utilized, had the opportunity to utilize the two warehouses in the 1952 program?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct. The calculations and the requirements for the stations have all been taken into account for the reason that we have had to add two new warehouses in addition to the ones being provided for in the 1952 program.

Mr. RILEY. Are we to assume there will be over 400 vehicles involved in what you refer to as the highway training activity?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. Yes, and that will increase more than 400. It will be increased from 535 to 700 vehicles during the next year.

Mr. DAVIS. Are those vehicles there, on order, so that they will be delivered?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, they are programed.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Scrivner?

HELICOPTER TRANSPORTATION

Mr. SCRIVNER. This is a new program for transportation, is it not, the helicopter service?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What do they take the place of?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. They had to supplement highway, rail, and trucking, primarily into areas that are hard to get into. The helicopters have proven very successful in Korea for the military, I believe.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I will get to that in a moment. But what I am trying to get at now is that you say this is to supplement something else. If it is being used to supplement something else, what is it going to supplement; what is it taking the place of?

Colonel CARTER. It allows the Army——

Mr. RILEY. What is it replacing? In other words, if you were not using helicopters, what would you have to make use of in order to get this stuff moved?

Colonel CARTER. In forward areas, where there are no roads and rails, the troops have got to be supplied, and fortunately science has come along with the helicopter of the kind that will enable us to carry supplies forward.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You do not mean to state that we have not previously had troops in places where there were no access roads.

Colonel CARTER. Certainly, we have had a great deal of difficulty——

Mr. RILEY. And that these troops have not been supplied.

Colonel CARTER. They have not been supplied, particularly in areas where the helicopter can reach at the present time. There are troops in forward areas at the present time which the helicopter is able to take supplies to.

Mr. RILEY. But what do they supplement?

Colonel CARTER. They supplement rail, highways, and other modes of transportation that we have used.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You ought to be able to tell us what they would supplement. They are taking the place of something else, therefore you ought not to need so much of whatever it is.

Colonel CARTER. This is to meet an additional requirement.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I know it is additional, but it also supplements.

Colonel CARTER. The tactical operations.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If it supplements, there ought not to be as many of the other things, but we do not have any suggestion here where they are going to cut down on the other things. You do not mean to say there were not hard places that our troops got into in other places and that they were not supplied?

Colonel CARTER. Well, there are a good many places that no other type of transportation will reach.

In the mountains in Italy and in the mountainous area in Korea there have been many times where the tactical commander could not properly operate because he could not supply his troops, and I think those of you who have been in those areas recognize that fact. If you can supply the forward troops, it gives the command freedom of action to go into areas that previously he could not do, because of the lack of roads. Actually the transportation supplied by helicopters is supplemental in that we do not use the helicopters where we can use rails or roads or trucks.

As far as reducing the number of trucks required is concerned, I do not think it will reduce them.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I have not seen in here any indication that they are going to be reduced. As a matter of fact, the indication is that there will be an increase. How many helicopters do you have available in the transportation service, for the Transportation Corps?

Colonel CARTER. This facility is designed to handle one company, 23 helicopters.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is not the question I asked.

Colonel CARTER. We will supply the information.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I asked how many the Transportation Corps has available.

Colonel CARTER. Do you have that information?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. We have not. At the present time at Fort Eustis we have a company in training.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How many helicopters does the Transportation Corps have at the present time?

Colonel CARTER. We will have to supply the answer to that question for the record.

Mr. SCRIVNER. And will you at the same time tell us where they are and what use is being made of them?

(The information requested is as follows:)

ARMY HELICOPTER PROGRAM

At the present time the Transportation Corps has 16 H-23, two-place training helicopters.

The helicopters are located as follows:

2, Sixth Helicopter Company, Fort Bragg, N. C.

2, classified overseas locations.

12, Thirteenth Helicopter Company, Fort Sill, Okla.

At the present time the Transportation Corps has received no cargo helicopters.

The present Army helicopter program contemplates the formation, as soon as necessary production and pilot training can be accomplished of 10 Transportation helicopter companies. Each of these units has 21 cargo helicopters. These will be distributed to overseas commands and in the United States for training of ground troops in helicopter employment and for developing the doctrine and

policies for a long-range program. They will be employed, in accordance with the recent joint decision of the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force, to render close tactical and logistical support to ground troops in the forward combat areas.

The Army helicopter program (the vehicles are procured through the Air Force) now forecasts delivery of large cargo helicopters, which are to be used at the new heliport at Fort Eustis, Va., as follows:

	H-19 type	H-21 type	H-25 type
By July 1, 1954	115	48	66
Second half 1954	24	37	

Additionally, the Army has approximately 500 small (two-place) utility helicopters for general service with Army units.

Mr. RILEY. Is this the only place where they can be trained?

Colonel CARTER. It is the only Transportation Corps training facility——

Mr. SCRIVNER. That still is not the question. Is there any other place where you have helicopters?

Colonel CARTER. Not at the present time.

Mr. SCRIVNER. No other place where they are available?

Colonel CARTER. No.

Mr. SCRIVNER. No place in the Air Force and no place in the Marine Corps?

Colonel CARTER. I cannot answer as to what the Air Force or the Marine Corps may have.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What I am getting at is this: Is there a duplication of service, where we will run into a situation where even though you have to have helicopters and this kind of training, is it being done in other branches of the service? One service develops a type of training, and that follows all through the Army, to the extent that they have established a rather considerable sized branch of their own, for instance, in aviation. So again we are getting back into the duplication of activities, duplication of training and duplication of maintenance facilities, and duplication in three or four different fields.

That, I realize, is not your province, not the province of the construction, but it is one of the problems that we have to face.

Now, as far as training the crews to handle the helicopter is concerned, to handle the loading and unloading of equipment, is there no other place that is performing a similar service where that training could be done, instead of setting up this transportation unit?

Colonel CARTER. This facility is requested in order to develop the technique of handling transportation of supplies by helicopter, a completely new field, because helicopters previously have not had the capacity——

Mr. SCRIVNER (interposing). I know that helicopters have been developed, but they did that without setting up a project of this kind. They have been using them without such training, have they not? They have done reasonably well?

Colonel Carter. They have done an exceptional job, but we think by giving them the proper training they can do the job much better.

Mr. SCRIVNER. From the stories that I have been reading they seem to be willing to pat themselves on the back for having done a pretty good job.

Colonel CARTER. I think they have done a fine job, but we think they can do a better job by training them in advance.

HIGHWAY TRAINING FACILITY

Mr. SCRIVNER. Now, with reference to the highway training facility, I did not quite get the explanation. Is there anything like that in existence?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. No; there is not.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Did we have anything like this in World War II?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. No.

Mr. SCRIVNER. We came out in the war pretty well, did we not, even though we did not have such a set-up?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. The mission of this highway training unit is to provide the unit training for the highway units, teaching them to drive in convoy, in field operations——

Mr. SCRIVNER. We had a terrific amount of convoy traffic in World War II, and they had to train these men to drive during World War II, and I think they did a pretty good job with that training, did they not?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. Actually, much of the training in World War II, and much of the training that the unit which the highway training unit will do, had to be done in the field. It was at the request of the Army Transportation Officer in Korea that we are attempting to get the new training unit set up, so they will have training before they get into the theater of operations.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What will be the total estimated cost of the highway training facility, not this one request, but what will be the total cost of the whole program?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. It is planned to ask for another increment of $500,000, or a total of approximately $1 million.

Mr. RILEY. Where is the taxpayer going to get $1 million in value out of it?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. The unit reaching the theater of operations will be better trained, which will result in saving time, and therefore saving troops in the area; training, which if they did not get, they would have to get overseas.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Where did they get the training before?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. Mostly in the theater of operations.

Mr. SCRIVNER. From what we hear about it, they have been doing a good job.

Colonel BRENNEMAN. And we believe that they can do a better job than they have if they receive training here first.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

MARIETTA TRANSPORTATION CORPS DEPOT, PA.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is the Marietta Transportation Corps Depot. That is in Pennsylvania?

Colonel CARTER. Thirty-five miles southeast of Harrisburg.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have a general statement for the record, Colonel?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

MARIETTA TRANSPORTATION CORPS DEPOT, PA.

The Marietta Transportation Corps Depot is located at Marietta, Pa., 35 miles southeast of Harrisburg, on 410 acres of land, all of which are Government-owned except 1 acre which is leased. It was initially occupied in 1941 as a holding and reconsignment point and continued as such during World War II. After World War II it was redesignated and utilized as a Transportation Corps Depot. The mission of this station is the receipt, storage, and issue of transportation supplies and equipment.

The Government has an investment at the Marietta TC Depot of over $12,000,000, which includes projects in the fiscal year 1952 construction program. This installation requires a current strength of 34 officers, 1 enlisted man and 1,335 civilians to operate.

The base depot shop, administration building, and warehouse for flammables amounting to $2,725,000 are part of a $50,000,000 item for depot storage facilities which was authorized under Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress. The base depot shop is required to provide a facility for the repair and reclamation of TC items and equipment for return to stock. The administration building is required to provide administrative office space for the depot headquarters, and stock-control activities, and for the TC Supply Field Service Agency which is located at the depot. The warehouse for flammables is needed to provide proper storage for flammable material in storage at the depot and flammable materials used in depot operations. The more dangerous items are presently stored in the open while the remainder is stored in general warehouses where they constitute a fire hazard. All three projects will, when completed, permit the release of vitally needed warehouse space for general storage purposes.

Mr. RILEY. You are asking money for three projects, totaling $2,725,000.

Colonel CARTER. The first project, base depot shop, $1,002,000; second, administration building, $1,382,000; and third, warehouse for flammables, $341,000, are all a part of the general over-all program for the depot maintenance system, and this is the Transportation Corps' portion.

BASE DEPOT SHOP

The base depot shop involves approximately 40,000 square feet of warehouse space, and in approximately 20,000 square feet of open space, weather permitting. This project will permit all shop operations to be performed under cover and in the proper type of space and permit return of the other space to its original use.

Mr. RILEY. Before we leave that item, do you have a requirement for this other space at the present time?

Colonel CARTER. We definitely do. In fact, if and when we have the warehouse space included in this program, with the other warehousing space being built, we will still be short several million square feet of space, with the items that are now planned for procurement with money that is available.

Mr. RILEY. From the studies of this maintenance, reconditioning and motor-vehicle program, can you assure this committee that you think it will save the Government money by providing these maintenance and reconditioning facilities?

Colonel CARTER. We will save a great deal of money, Mr. Chairman, over a short or a long period, by repairing and reconditioning vehicles.

Mr. RILEY. There is no question in your mind that it will result in extending the life and the use of vehicles?

Colonel CARTER. When they come back to the base shop they are rebuilt and go out practically as new vehicles, at a cost of less than one-third of a new vehicle.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. You have a request for an administration building. What have you been using for administration building at the base before?

Colonel CARTER. 60,000 square feet of warehousing storage is now being used as an administration area. This storage space will be returned to use for warehousing space if and when the administration building space is completed. It is a part of the over-all maintenance program.

Mr. RILEY. Are the warehouses in pretty good shape, so that they can be reconditioned?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. They are in excellent shape.

Mr. RILEY. They are in pretty good shape?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. Yes.

WAREHOUSE FOR FLAMMABLES

Mr. SCRIVNER. Then you have a new facility here, warehouse for flammables. There is nothing there now?

Colonel CARTER. The flammables are now warehoused in 35,000 square feet of regular, normal warehousing space, and 400 square feet of temporary-type building. The flammable material in the warehouse is a fire hazard. The warehouse space will be returned to original intended use, and the temporary building will be demolished and salvaged as it is past economical repair.

WAREHOUSE SPACE DEFICIT

Mr. RILEY. We have been considering requests for warehouses at practically every one of the Army bases; is the committee to understand that you have more material for storage than ever before in the history of the Army?

Colonel CARTER. We have on hand and under procurement to be stored more than we had during the peak of World War II, in the United States. We are under a different situation. In World War II, as previously explained, the items which were procured were shipped direct to ports of embarkation and went to Europe or the Pacific theater of operations, and were not stored. Under the present operation we must build up storage space to take care of items which we are procuring.

I think Colonel Phillips might give the committee the present need for warehouses, and the shortages of warehouses we will have in this program when it is completed.

Mr. RILEY. I think it would be a good place to have that in the record.

Colonel PHILLIPS. After this program, and the prior program, 1951 and 1952 and results from all appropriations are made available, we

still will have a shortage of approximately 20 million feet of storage space, the net deficit.

If you want to go back to World War II, as you know, the depot system at the beginning of World War II was relatively small, and required build-up. We are following the concept that the next mobilization will be accomplished within a shorter period of time, on a greater scale, and therefore will require more storage and tonnage to support mobilization.

Mr. RILEY. Are the items under procurement, that you propose to store, usable over a period of years to come, or are these items that become obsolete or unusable after a short period of time?

Colonel PHILLIPS. They are limited to items which are needed over an indefinite period. That enters into the matter of lead time.

We are only procuring and storing items where the lead time from contract to delivery is such that we cannot wait until mobilization to procure them. For those items which the lead time will permit, and which dictate that they not be procured and not be stored now, they are being reserved for mobilization procurement. We are going to wind up with items of more permanent life requiring storage in excess of quantities required at beginning of World War II and what you might call the dead storage items, the physical properties of which will remain for an indefinite period.

Mr. RILEY. In other words, they are long-range items?

Colonel PHILLIPS. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have any questions on that item? Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. I do not believe so.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. SCRIVNER. No.

NEW ORLEANS ARMY BASE, LA.

Mr. RILEY. The next is the New Orleans Army Base, for which you are requesting $60,000 for warehouse for flammables.

Colonel CARTER. We have a general statement on the New Orleans Army Base for the record.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection it will be made a part of the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

NEW ORLEANS ARMY BASE, LA.

The New Orleans Army Base is located in New Orleans, La., and occupies 47 acres of land, 43 acres of which are Government-owned and 4 acres leased. Originally constructed in 1918, the installation was inactivated following World War I and was reactivated as a port of embarkation in 1942 and has been in constant use since that time. This installation serves as the headquarters, New Orleans port of embarkation and its principal mission is as a terminal for shipment and receipt of military cargo and personnel for transport to or from oversea destinations.

The Government has an investment at the New Orleans Army Base of approximately $12,000,000 and requires a military strength of 92 officers, 140 enlisted men, with approximately 1,170 civilian personnel to operate this installation.

The authorization for the construction of the warehouse for flammables in the amount of $60,000 is requested. This warehouse is required for the storage of flammable cargoes destined for oversea shipment and for storage of flammable materials used in port operations.

WAREHOUSE FOR FLAMMABLES

Colonel CARTER. The warehouse for flammables will provide 7,050 square feet to replace a warehouse of an emergency type, wood frame and sheet metal, which is the fire hazard.

Mr. RILEY. Is it capable of being repaired?

Colonel BRENNEMAN. It is uneconomical to repair it; in fact, it was built out of sheet metal salvage in order to provide shelter and is not really a building.

Mr. RILEY. I notice you have here "special design." My understanding is that all of these warehouses for flammables are more or less of the same type.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct. This is a much smaller one, which is the reason for setting it up as a special design—50 by 141 feet, because of the available ground, rather than 150 by 266 for the normal warehouse. This will not be any special situation; it is simply a smaller building.

Mr. RILEY. In other words, you could call it a reduced area of a standard design?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. I believe that completes the transportation bases.

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY. Before we take up the medical bases, Mr. Donnelly has called my attention to a general restriction contained in Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, which says, at least in reference to the depot facilities for the continental United States, storage, administration, shipping operations and support facilities and utilities——

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RILEY (reading):

Provided, That prior to acquiring land and construction of facilities under this authority the Secretary of the Army shall come into agreement with the Armed Services Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, with respect to the acquisition of such land and construction of such facilities, $50 million.

Now, is it your understanding that you have the authority now for the construction in keeping with this law?

Colonel CARTER. This list was presented to the Armed Services Committee of the House at the time of the presentation of the new authorization bill, and it was explained at that time, and it is my understanding that the committee did approve this work.

It will be presented to the Armed Services Committee of the Senate next week, I think.

Mr. SCRIVNER. As far as the House is concerned, am I correct in my understanding that you have authority now, as intended by this law, for the construction?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. That for such land as you are requesting appropriation for, that you have authority to purchase all such land as you are requesting appropriation for?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct. There is no land in this list.

Mr. RILEY. And you will go back to these committees for such——

Colonel CARTER (interposing). There is no land, except the 23 acres at Belle Mead. We will have to go back to the Armed Services Committee to clear the land, not only in this respect, but it applies to all

land, and not just for this one facility, but for any other land purchased for which authorization is requested. We have to clear the land purchased with the committees in Congress before they are acquired.

Mr. RILEY. But so far as authorization is concerned, the construction is already authorized by the House, and you do not have to clear it with the House committees again?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

Mr. RILEY. We will now take up the items for the Army Medical Service. I notice that you have a list here for four bases, for which you are asking $7,892,000.

Colonel CARTER. We have a general statement, giving the mission of the Medical Service bases.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, the general statement will be included in the record at this point, as well as a list of the bases on which you are asking money for certain projects.

(The statement and list referred to follow:)

APPROPRIATION REQUEST, FISCAL YEAR 1953

1. *General.*—The Army Medical Service presents for appropriation request, projects considered essential for the correction of deficiencies in facilities providing for the medical care, comfort, and morale of the sick and injured of the Army. Projects of this nature, in continental United States, totaling $10,867,000, appear in the Army Medical Service segment for installations which are the direct responsibility of the Surgeon General and in several other segments for installations commanded by other Technical Services or the Army areas. Seven million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars is requested for the Surgeon General's installations and $2,975,000 for medical items on other installations. Additional medical projects, submitted by the overseas theater commanders, are included in requests covered by the respective theaters. Basically, the medical items for the continental United States fall within the following categories under their respective segments:

Segments, appropriation fiscal year 1954

Category	Army Medical Service	Other technical services and Army areas	Total
(a) Medical research and development	$651,000	$2,089,000	$2,740,000
(b) Bed producing facilities, infirmaries		207,000	207,000
(c) Medical depot facilities	6,887,000	447,000	7,334,000
(d) Miscellaneous, clinics, laboratories, heating plant, incinerators	354,000	232,000	586,000
Subtotals	7,892,000	2,975,000	10,867,000

2. The seemingly disproportionate relation of Army Medical Research and Development to medical items in categories (*b*) and (*d*) above, is occasioned by the impact of the Korean conflict, the rapid expansion of the Army, and the implications of global military medicine. Medical research must keep pace with military technical developments and must devise medical procedures and therapeutic regimes which will minimize casualties in all possible climatic conditions resulting from the employment of all types of weapons. Our responsibilities can be met partially through the acceleration of medical research in the fields of environmental physiology, human engineering, and closely related medical problems involving the mass treatment of thermal burns, and the prophylaxis and treatment of irradiation injury, traumatic surgery and shock. Also, the development of biologic products for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of

infectious diseases, to which our troops may be exposed throughout the world, must be accelerated. Enlargement and rearrangement of existing facilities will materially assist in meeting the need.

3. At the same time, the Army Medical Service must continue to provide the best possible care for its patients, both present and projected. Two small infirmaries are being requested for locations where present facilities cannot accommodate the patient load being generated.

4. Projects at three medical depots are also presented. Funds for these projects were authorized by Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, "subject to congressional review prior to the acquisition of land or construction." Change in depot mission, activation of facilities on west coast, over-all requirements for permanent storage of mobilization reserve stock and the elimination of certain fire and health hazards form the basis for appropriation request under category (*c*) above.

5. In other instances, the present physical plants must be enlarged or modified to give proper medical care. Clinics, laboratories, and other facilities are being requested to support hospitals and other medical activities now in operation.

6. The details of these projects are shown in the data which have been furnished for your reference.

	Requested appropriation, fiscal year 1953
Army Medical Service	$7,892,000
Alameda Medical Depot, Calif.	712,000
Louisville Medical Depot, Ky.	6,175,000
Madigan Army Hospital, Washington	274,000
Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia and Maryland	731,000

Alameda Medical Depot, Calif.

Mr. Riley. First, the Alameda Medical Depot, Calif., for which you are asking $712,000; for a railroad holding yard and land, $331,000, post engineer office and shop, $273,000, and maintenance shop, $108,000.

Apparently this is a new installation?

Colonel Carter. I have a general statement pertaining to it, Mr. Chairman. It was constructed during World War II as a Pacific overseas shipping depot. Several years after the war it was inactivated with certain space occupied by the Navy, the Air Force, and the California National Guard.

In 1947, in the postwar-depot plans of the west coast, a study was made which resulted in the transfer of the activities of the San Francisco Medical Depot to this Alameda Medical Depot. It was activated on March 19, 1951, as a class II installation, under the jurisdiction of the Surgeon General. Movement of stock from San Francisco Medical Depot, completed November 30, 1951, permitted discontinuance of that depot as of January 31, 1952.

Army Medical Service Detailed Statement in Support of Installation Overall Program for Fiscal Year 1953 MCA (Appropriation Justification)

ALAMEDA MEDICAL DEPOT, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

Location.—Constructed during World War II as the Pacific Overseas Shipping Depot, this installation lies within the city limits of Alameda, Calif., along the south bank of the Oakland estuary between Alameda portal to the Posey tube on the east and the Alameda Naval Air Station on the west. For several years after World War II, the Pacific Overseas Shipping Depot remained inactive with certain storage and administrative space occupied by the Navy, Air Force, and California National Guard.

An over-all study conducted in 1947, regarding effect of the postwar depot plan in the Sixth Army Area, resulted in determination to transfer activities of the San Francisco Medical Depot to the Alameda area. The wartime Pacific Overseas Shipping Depot was selected as the site of the new medical facility. Under section II, General Order No. 15, dated March 19, 1951, the Alameda Medical Depot was activated as a class II installation under the jurisdiction of the Surgeon General, effective April 1, 1951. Movement of stock from San Francisco Medical Depot, building T–590, Oakland Army Base completed November 30, 1951, permitted discontinuance of that depot as of January 31, 1952.

Occupancy.—The Alameda Medical Depot, occupying an area of 99,908 acres consists of cantonment-type buildings of wood construction. Depot facilities are jointly occupied by the Army Medical Service, Quartermaster Market Center, California National Guard, and California National Guard Reserve. Division of space is as follows:

	Square feet
Headquarters building T–1310	140,391
Army medical service	49,441
Quartermaster market center and cold storage plant	15,788
California National Guard	75,162
Warehouses, 5	1,176,000
Army Medical Service	677,000
T–801 (W–5) (178,000 square feet).	
T–802 (W–4) (178,000 square feet).	
T–1501 (W–2) (321,000 square feet).	
Quartermaster market center and cold storage plant	321,000
California National Guard	178,000
Open storage	900,000
Army medical service	645,000
California National Guard	255,000

Mission.—The Alameda Medical Depot absorbed the mission and functions of the San Francisco Medical Depot; that is, to serve as a distribution depot for medical supplies and equipment including key items for the States of Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona, and overseas distribution through the embarkation ports of San Francisco and Seattle. In addition, the above mission has been modified to include (*a*) operation of a depot maintenance shop for the reclamation and repair of unserviceable medical property and (*b*) operation of an optical shop for fabrication and repair of spectacles.

Summary of strengths

Strengths	Officers	Enlisted	Civilians	Total
World War II (San Francisco Medical Depot)	38	.....	1,176	1,214
Present (Mar. 31, 1952)	41	3	711	755
Permanent future	35	.....	595	630
Target	100	39	2,094	2,233

Program justification.—Performance of the assigned mission requires construction of permanent facilities to compensate for those now lacking at Alameda Medical Depot. This new construction, of a nature commensurate with the character of foundation piling required by the filled areas, will conform to post master plan and will meet both permanent peacetime and mobilization requirements based on present anticipated mission and workload. Accordingly, the following projects are proposed for fiscal year 1953 MCA appropriation:

Project No.	Title	Prior authorization	New authorization	Fiscal year 1953 appropriation
A656-2	Railroad holding yard	[1] ($331,000)		$331,000
A656-3	Post engineer office and shops	[1] (273,000)		273,000
A656-4	Maintenance shop	[1] (108,000)		108,000
	Total request, Alameda Medical Depot, Calif.	[1] (712,000)		712,000

[1] Depot storage facilities authorized under Public Law 155, 82d Cong., as part of a $50,000,000 item subject to review by the Armed Services Committees prior to acquisition of land or construction.

a. Project A656-2, railroad holding yard

Description.—The following items, new, reused, and relocated, are required in development of a railroad holding yard having a capacity of 120 cars per day: (1) Removal of 3,750 linear feet existing track; (2) installation of 9,145 linear fee of trackage using 75-pound, rail and treated wood ties including 3,750 linear feet of removed trackage and 5,395 linear feet of new trackage; (3) removal of 1 crossover and 19 post type switches; (4) installation of 3 new crossovers, 11 new post type switches, and 10 new flush type switches; (5) construction of 4,000 square feet engine house with maintenance pit for two Diesel locomotives; (6) removal and relocation of 2,000 linear feet of 12-inch transit water main; (7) removal and relocation of five fire hydrants and valves; and (8) acquisition of 1.52 acres of land from Southern Pacific Railroad, of which 0.60 acres represents an exchange between Alameda Medical Depot and Southern Pacific Railroad and 0.92 to be purchased from the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Basis of need.—Support for the quartermaster market center and cold storage plant perishable food operation, the medical depot and the California National Guard, all of which are located within the reservation boundaries.

Existing facilities permit holding capacity of only 27 cars per day, augmented by using feeder line to open storage area and by temporary working agreement with the Southern Pacific Railroad for spotting cars on its tracks within depot boundary and by switching service on request. There is no shelter or maintenance pit for the two Diesel locomotives operated by the depot. Relocation of water lines and fire hydrants are required to accommodate new trackage. Holding yard available during World War II on the Pacific Overseas Shipping Depot was located on that portion now occupied by the Alameda Naval Air Station, has been removed to permit construction of a warehouse.

The Southern Pacific Railroad owns a right-of-way running through the depot, west to east, along the southern boundary of Mitchell Avenue. Limited area on the reservation requires development of the holding yard paralleling Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way and the consequent acquisition of 1.52 acres of their land. This transaction involving mutual exchange of 0.60 acre and purchase of 0.92 acre from the Southern Pacific Railroad is agreeable to the latter.

Rearrangement of switches and crossovers is requested for flexibility in shunting cars and for substituting flush-type switches as a safety measure in traveled areas for existing hazardous post type switches. The major portion of material removed will be reused to advantage in construction of the project.

Delay in development of this project will (1) continue to duplicate effort in accommodating holding requirements for 120 cars per day to existing capacity; (2) continue to delay spotting cars and risking serious spoilage and (3) maintain a potentially hazardous situation in the event of all-out mobilization or hostilities.

Basis of estimate.—Lump sum of $303,400 for miscellaneous items of work listed under "Description" and $27,600 for purchase of 0.92 acre of land from Southern Pacific Railroad. Total estimated cost $331,000.

b. Project A656-3, post engineer office and shops building

Description.—Construction of masonry building having 23,000 square feet with appropriate heat and electric power for shop equipment. A loading ramp approximately 12 feet by 140 feet will also be provided. Individual activities require approximately the following areas: Offices (20 people), 2,000 square feet; drafting and reproduction, 1,000 square feet; locker room, 800 square feet; rest rooms, 400 square feet; carpenter shop, 6,100 square feet; paint and sign shop, 1,470 square feet; plumbing shop, 800 square feet; electrical shop, 800 square

feet; utility shop (welding, compressors, lathes, etc.) 3,332 square feet; sheet-metal shop, 800 square feet; roads and grounds, 766 square feet; storage warehouse (lumber, spare parts, etc,), 4,732 square feet.

Basis of need.—The post engineer is responsible for maintenance of the entire post which includes quartermaster market center and cold storage plant, medical depot, and California National Guard facilities with grounds, roadways, open storage areas, buildings, utilities, railway and railway equipment. Dock and berthing facilities for oceangoing vessels must also be maintained. Over-all requirements for post engineer are estimated at 27,744 square feet.

Responsibilities of Alameda post engineer are comparable with these of the post engineer at Louisville Medical Depot where 39,368 square feet are currently provided in numerous temporary buildings. Maintenance and repair on the market center cold storage and perishable food plant is far in excess of that normally required on storage and distribution functions. Existing post engineer facilities consist of (1) temporary shelter with 5,960 square feet built over macadam paving and serves as carpenter electric and plumbing shops, with tool and spare parts storage and (2) office space in headquarters administration building. At this time request only is made for 23,000 square feet for post engineer activities at Alameda Medical Depot. Request for the remaining space of 4,744 square feet will be made in a future year program.

Delay in development of this project will continue to require the post engineer to operate at considerably reduced efficiency. Present temporary shelter, beyond economical repair, will be salvaged for usable materials.

Basis of estimate.—Unit cost of $11.87 per square foot for 23,000 square feet for a total cost of $273,000.

c. *Project A656–4, maintenance shop*

Description.—Construction of masonry building with 10,000 square feet to provide a motor vehicle and materials handling equipment repair shop, having grease rack, spare parts room, and office space.

Basis of need.—Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and materials handling equipment utilized in operation of Alemeda Medical Depot and the quartermaster market center and cold storage plant. The total of 168 vehicles and pieces of equipment used, consists of 63 motor vehicles and 105 materials handling equipment; such as fork-lift trucks and warehouse tractors. Permanent space requirements amount to 22,400 square feet; of this, 13,400 square feet is necessary for repair shop activities and 9,000 square feet for storage shelter to protect equipment from the weather. At this time, request only is made for 10,000 square feet for repair shop activities. Request for the remaining repair shop space and storage shelter is postponed until a future fiscal year program.

Maintenance and repair of existing motor vehicle and materials handling equipment is accomplished in one section of 36,000 square feet in warehouse No. 2, building T–1501. Of this space, 13,600 square feet is in excess of actual requirements but fire regulations prohibit its use for medical supply storage purposes in conjunction with motor repair. Individual activities require approximately the following areas: Office space (6 people), 600 square feet; locker room and drivers' room, 600 square feet; rest rooms, 200 square feet; materials handling equipment, maintenance and repair, 1,800 square feet; ordnance maintenance, 3,400 square feet; grease ramps, 2,000 square feet; spare parts, 300 square feet; battery storage and charger room, 300 square feet; paint-spray booth, 800 square feet (to be used by all post activities).

Delay in development of this project will continue to prevent the above warehouse section to revert to its intended use; namely, depot stock storage.

Basis of estimate.—Unit cost of $10.80 per square foot for 10,000 square feet making a total cost of $108,000.

AVAILABLE WAREHOUSE

Mr. RILEY. How many warehouses and buildings are usable that are on the base now? Give us a statement for the record, with the dollar value.

Colonel CARTER. I can supply that for the record. There are five warehouses that the Army Medical Service uses now with a total of 667,000 square feet; the quartermaster market center and cold storage

plant, 321,000 square feet; and the California National Guard has a warehouse of 178,000 square feet, for a total storage space of 1,176,000 square feet; with open storage in the amount of 900,000 square feet.

Mr. RILEY. How much of that is available to the Medical Corps?

Colonel CARTER. 677,000 square feet.

RAILROAD HOLDING YARD AND LAND

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the railroad holding yard and land, where it looks like you are buying about an acre and a half of land.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. At a pretty high price.

Colonel CARTER. Is there someone who can explain the 1.5 acres—six-tenth of an acre which is being exchanged by the Alameda Medical Depot to the railroad company, and nine-tenths of an acre to be purchased from the railroad company?

Colonel COOPER. I am Colonel Cooper, from the Surgeon General's office.

The Southern Pacific Railroad now owns the railroad right-of-way back to the property, and in order to provide additional holding line space, trackage space, we would have to buy back this portion, 0.92 of an acre, from the railroad company and have them move over on this other portion that we are going to exchange with them, giving them six-tenths of an acre of land. They are taking the six-tenths of an acre of our land, in order to relocate trackage, and the additional space required, the 0.92 acre will provide the necessary amount of land to establish the Government-owned track in that location.

Mr. RILEY. Is this $27,600 for the acquisition of the land alone, or is that to help the railroad move their line?

Colonel COOPER. That is the acquisition of the land at the rate for that vicinity. It is reclaimed area; the whole area is reclaimed land, as you know, which was an old marsh area, and this is the going real-estate rate for that land which is highly industrial.

I should add, if I may, that the railroad has not been asked if they are going to charge that amount. That is the going rate of land in that area. Of course, we are not permitted to buy that land, or to negotiate with them, until the authorization is provided.

Mr. RILEY. I was going to ask if the company was not getting a good deal of business out of this base, on which they would make a profit, and they might not be willing to give it to the Government.

Colonel CARTER. This is a very unusual location.

Colonel COOPER. But we are not in a very good poistion, because this is a highly developed area, with permanent buildings, and the trackage is located here, and we are not in position to ask them whether they will give us the land. We cannot approach them on it, yet.

Mr. RILEY. Who is going to pay for the moving of the rails?

Colonel COOPER. We will have to move the rails, and that is all included in this other figure here.

Mr. RILEY. That is included in the $303,400?

Colonel COOPER. That is right.

Colonel CARTER. The total bill for construction, purchase of land, moving the railroad, is $331,000 under the present estimate, which should be reduced by whatever saving we make on this land.

Mr. RILEY. That is an awfully high price to pay for an acre of land or the use of an acre of land. Was there no way in which that could have been avoided? Was there any other place that this installation could have gone?

Colonel CARTER. I have been advised by Mr. Knott of the real-estate division that there is not. There is no existing land that is not tied in with existing installations. There are existing facilities on this area in here [indicating on map]. We have to have this; there is nothing else we could do.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any questions, Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. Where is this 0.92 acre?

Colonel COOPER. It is the very narrow strip shown on this plat.

Colonel CARTER. The rail frontage here belongs to the railroad [indicating].

Mr. DAVIS. How far is that along here [indicating]?

Colonel CARTER. That is 800 feet.

Colonel COOPER. This building is 1,616 feet long.

Mr. DAVIS. This does not show the whole 100 acres you have got in there; does it?

Colonel COOPER. Yes. The whole 100 acres is a part of an area along an estuary; the dock site is along over in here at this point [indicating].

Mr. RILEY. What facilities do you plan to extend there after the acquisition of the land?

Colonel CARTER. The railroad facilities will be used for a holding point for 120 cars.

Mr. RILEY. What we country boys call a sidetrack?

Colonel CARTER. Yes; it is a holding track.

Colonel COOPER. There is no more there. During the last war, World War II, it was up in here [indicating].

Mr. RILEY. And you can use their tracks now?

Colonel CARTER. No. This property belonged to the University of California in this area, but has since been taken over by the Navy, and the Navy has constructed a warehouse on it, or is in the process of constructing a warehouse on this entire location to support the Alameda Naval Air Station. Here is the air station [indicating] in this area. That appears to be the only ground where we could get any site suitable in that area to build on.

Colonel COOPER. This is the area for the Navy [indicating]. All of this area is covered with a concrete slab.

Mr. RILEY. Was there any other land in this whole area, when this installation was put there originally, that could have served the purpose just as well?

Colonel CARTER. We had all of these facilities in here [indicating]; it was just a question of taking over something that already existed. This small cost, while it is high for the acreage, is not high for what we have on it.

Mr. RILEY. This is more than $600 an acre for storage space. The facilities involve an investment of how much value?

Colonel CARTER. Do you have the figure?

Colonel COOPER. I do not have that figure.

Colonel CARTER. It was roughly $16 million worth of warehousing plus the hardstand and all the other improvements; the value of the

place is well over $30 million. If you went out there and tried to buy it, you can see from the price of this piece of land what it would cost.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have good railroad facilities there?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; this is the Southern Pacific Railroad that connects with the main line.

Mr. RILEY. You do not know of anybody to whom we could sell this at this valuation, and then buy something cheaper?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; it would cost us more money, because these warehouses, which cost us nothing, would cost us plenty of money to replace, besides the extra land. This depot is tied in to the oversea supply to the Far East and has to be on the coast. This is also the depot that I believe is being used in connection with the general-supply plan to consolidate the Army, Navy, and Air Force medical supply. Is that correct?

Colonel COOPER. That is correct.

Mr. DAVIS. This is a reactivation of the World War II depot?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. DAVIS. What did we do in World War II?

Colonel CARTER. We used this.

Colonel COOPER. We used these tracks.

Colonel CARTER. The Navy has taken this over [indicating on map]. This is tied right in to the Alameda Naval Air Station. The Navy took this piece over and is constructing warehouses here, so that this cannot be used any more [indicating].

Mr. FURCOLO. Is that about a mile away?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; it is not a mile away. It is about 1,500 feet, about a quarter of a mile. You can see that this depot was designed to be served from this end [indicating], but this end is now cut off. There is rail trackage into here, to these warehouses, and we have to have this holding yard. That is the only place to put it.

Mr. FURCOLO. There is no other land within a radius of a half a mile that can be used?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Colonel COOPER. No, sir; land is very scarce in that particular location.

Mr. RILEY. You cannot swap with the railroad for another acre of land?

Colonel COOPER. Certainly we ought to try, but we cannot at present and we cannot go on an assumption to that extent.

Mr. KNOTT. That represents the negotiations thus far.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Negotiations with whom?

Mr. KNOTT. With the railroad.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I thought somebody said here awhile ago that you have not talked very much about it to the railroad and you did not know what they were going to do?

Colonel COOPER. They are agreeable to permitting the movement of the tracks, but any financial discussion was left out.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is a little difficult to believe: that you have gone this far in your proceedings, in your discussions, without mentioning finances. Knowing human nature as we do, we know that the dollar element comes into it at the very outset. It is difficult for me to believe that there was no discussion with the railroad relative to the finances involved.

Colonel COOPER. As far as my information is concerned, it has not been discussed. There is nothing in the record of the meeting to indicate that costs were discussed.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is not what was said before. You said that it had not been discussed. That did not sound reasonable to me then, and it does not sound reasonable now. With all the experience that you gentlemen have had with the matter of Army real estate, you know that the first thing that comes up is, "What am I going to get out of this?"

Mr. DAVIS. Once this money is appropriated, the "horse trading" is done right there.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Surely; that is why I cannot believe that there has not been some talk, somewhere, about this.

Mr. KNOTT. I do not believe that is borne out by the record of the procedure itself. There has been a tentative appraisal made, but there have been no detailed negotiations with these people because, as a matter of fact, that report on which we got our preliminary estimate was about the middle of March. I reexamined the record of that this morning, and it indicates at that time, in view of the shortage of time, they were not able to go into the matter thoroughly, but they based it on the going rate of land in that area and indicated that for a detailed report they would have to have more time.

Of course, so far as values in that area are concerned, and moving down the coast somewhat, you will recall the installation at Pasadena, the California Institute of Technology, the jet-propulsion laboratory that we talked about the other day. As late as 1948 we paid at the rate of $250 an acre for some land to supplement that facility, and we have just now gotten the approval of the Armed Services Committees to proceed with the acquisition authorized under Public Law 155 for about 16 additional acres. It is going to cost between $3,800 and 14,000 an acre. Those are adjoining lands.

That is in an area that is developing fast as a residential area.

I think throughout all of this, there is the underlying principle that once you are committed to an investment in an area, it is a question, as Mr. Riley has put it, of whether you want to sell out and move somewhere else, or whether you want to add the additional amount that you need.

Mr. RILEY. This is actually about 100 times the $250 that you spent for the other land.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. DAVIS. Has the Navy built those warehouses down there or are they building them?

Colonel COOPER. They are in various stages of construction now. The trackage was removed and the construction work was started about March.

Mr. DAVIS. Of this year?

Colonel COOPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. You people presented this thing to the Budget Bureau long before that, did you not?

Colonel CARTER. This part over here definitely belongs to the Navy [indicating on map]. This is $27,000-an-acre land, too.

Mr. DAVIS. Is there not somebody in the Office of the Secretary of Defense who with a $30,000 expenditure staring him in the face can

say to the Navy, "Hold up on this thing to see if we cannot get this straightened out before we build these warehouses?"

Colonel CARTER. The Navy's construction in here is many millions of dollars.

Mr. DAVIS. Do they have to be right where they are?

Colonel COOPER. There is no other location in the Alameda area.

Mr. RILEY. Either the Army or the Navy?

Colonel COOPER. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Why do you both have to be at Alameda?

Colonel CARTER. We do not, sir. We could take this warehouse and put it somewhere on San Francisco Bay; buy more land, build more warehouses, build more hardstands, and spend a lot more money, but we have taken this because it is the most economical place that we can get.

There is one other point, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Foster suggested. Before this is completed, of course, we have to come back to the Congress and get specific approval after the detailed negotiations are completed, before we can make the purchase. We cannot start until we have the authority and we have the funds so we can complete that purchase.

Mr. RILEY. If I understand it correctly, you have to go out and negotiate for this land and then come back and clear with the Armed Services Committees before you can actually pay out the money?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

POST ENGINEER OFFICE AND SHOPS

Mr. RILEY. The next item is "Post Engineer Office and Shops Building."

Colonel CARTER. This is a support facility for the recently reactivated World War II depot. They are now using a temporary shelter of approximately 6,000 square feet as a carpenter shop, electric shop, plumbing shop, and so forth.

Mr. RILEY. This is a regular maintenance set-up?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. For the base?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. It comes under that same category?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. What in the way of usable facilities-in-being do you have at the Alameda Medical Depot?

Colonel CARTER. I put that in the record a few moments ago, but I can read it again. There are 140,390 square feet in the headquarters building which houses the Army Medical Service, the Quartermaster Market Center, a cold-storage plant, and some space for the California National Guard.

There are 1,176,000 square feet of warehouse space which is for: The Medical Service, 677,000; Quartermaster Market Center, 321,000; and the California National Guard, 178,000.

There is 900,000 square feet of open storage which is paved; 645,000 for the Army Medical Service; 255,000 for the California National Guard; that is a total of about 2,220,000 square feet.

Mr. DAVIS. All your land is pretty well filled up there; is it not?

Colonel CARTER. Here is the picture, sir [indicating]; practically solid.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you have any long-range plans for the expansion of the facility here?

Colonel COOPER. No, sir; I mean by that, we have no expansion plans. We believe that we have enough warehouse space in that particular location from a strategic standpoint.

Mr. DAVIS. What other possible sites for this holding yard were considered at the time you picked this particular one?

Colonel COOPER. All of this area along here [indicating on map] is completely built up. The Bay runs along just below the Alameda Naval Air Base, and along over on this side there is the Oakland estuary that is used by barges and oceangoing vessels coming up and docking here for loading subsistence for the overseas area. There is not any space that you can use.

Mr. RILEY. Is this the main line of the railroad coming in here?

Colonel COOPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. You cannot get a side track in here?

Colonel COOPER. This belongs to United Engineering and they have drydocks in here. This is all shop-building space in here and on both sides of the track, right up to the estuary. That extends all down this way [indicating on map].

Mr. RILEY. It is built up in there?

Colonel COOPER. It is built right up to the line; yes, sir. The only open space in the area is here in the center where they have a school and a playground in connection with the school.

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL DEPOT, KY.

Mr. RILEY. The next project is the Louisville Medical Depot near Louisville, Ky., where you are asking for $6,175,000 for six projects. Is this one of your main medical depots?

Colonel COOPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have a general statement on this?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; I have a general statement on it.

Mr. RILEY. Would you insert it in the record and also the list of projects with the request for funds?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE DETAILED STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF INSTALLATION OVER-ALL PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR 1953 MCA (APPROPRIATION JUSTIFICATION)

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL DEPOT, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Location.—Constructed in 1942, the original installation is located in Jefferson County, State of Kentucky, approximately 8 miles south of the center of Louisville. The depot is bounded on the east by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and on the west by the Old National Turnpike.

This depot served as a holding and reconsignment point; war-aid depot; quartermaster depot and ordnance depot prior to July 10, 1943, when it was designated the Louisville Medical Depot. It is a permanent, class II, type A Army installation directly under the jurisdiction of the Surgeon General but located within the geographic area of the Second Army.

The Louisville Medical Depot occupies 412 acres of level Government-owned land, of which 260 acres are used for active operations. Facilities consist princi-

pally of 55 mobilization-type (wood frame) buildings of which 15 are large warehouse and storage sheds and 30 are administration and utility buildings; 14 miles of vehicular road net and 12 miles of railroad trackage concentrated in the operational area; a sewage-disposal plant; and two water-storage tanks of wood-stave construction having a total capacity of 700,000 gallons.

Mission.—The mission of the Louisville Medical Depot is quite varied. Primarily, it consists of—

(*a*) *Supply.*—Involving (1) receipt and storage of tactical field equipment and other medical supplies for distribution to all installations in the zone of the interior and overseas through ports of embarkation as directed by the Surgeon General; (2) receipt and storage of reserve medical supplies and equipment in accordance with long-term plans, as well as receipt and storage of supplies for other Government agencies in accordance with instructions of the Surgeon General.

(*b*) *Related activities.*—Connected with assembly, maintenance, procurement, and inspection of medical supply and equipment and the disposition of returned matériel. These activities are more fully described as follows:

(1) *Assembly.*—(*a*) Receive and store all classes of medical supplies for assembly into theater of operations type hospitals (including functionally packed hospitals) for shipment overseas through all ports of embarkation; (*b*) receive and store required medical supplies (including key items except veterinary and optical assemblies) for assembly as kits and chests for zone of interior and theater of operations tactical field equipment for issue to all installations in the zone of interior and overseas through all ports of embarkation.

(2) *Maintenance.*—Within limits of facilities and personnel effect repairs of a nontechnical nature on technical items in depot stocks.

(3) *Procurement and inspection.*—(*a*) Effect local procurement of depot responsibility and certain other standard items as authorized and items required in an emergency; (*b*) inspect stocks received from local procurement and from central procurement for condition of package, contents, and conformance to specifications.

(4) *Returned matériel.*—(*a*) Receive, inspect, and store Medical Service property, if code 53 (field assemblages or items of field equipment keyed to the Louisville Medical Depot), when returned from all installations in the zone of interior and through all ports of embarkation from overseas areas; (*b*) evacuate unserviceable Medical Service items of equipment to Maintenance Shop Division, St. Louis Medical Depot, as instructed by the Surgeon General.

Summary of strengths

Strengths	Officers	Enlisted	Civilians	Total
World War II (peak)	49		1,170	1,219
Present (Feb. 29, 1952)	27		798	825
Pernament future	25		712	737
Target	70		1,724	1,794

Program justification.—In order to properly perform the mission assigned the Louisville Medical Depot, on both a permanent and mobilization basis, as well as eliminate certain fire and health hazards, the following projects of permanent construction are proposed for fiscal year 1953 MCA:

Project No.	Title	Prior authorization [1]	New authorization	Fiscal year 1953 appropriation
A249-10	3 warehouses (680,000 square feet)	$5,103,000		$5,103,000
A249-11	Railroad spur	70,000		70,000
A249-1	Sewage-disposal plant and collection system	250,000		250,000
A249-12	2 water-storage tanks	216,000		216,000
A249-13	Additional water lines	106,000		106,000
A249-3	Combined depot maintenance shop	430,000		430,000
	Total request, Louisville Medical Depot, Ky.	6,175,000		6,175,000

[1] Depot storage facilities authorized under Public Law 155, 82d Cong., as a part of a $50,000,000 item subject to review by the Armed Services Committees prior to acquisition of land or construction.

WAREHOUSES FOR JOINT SERVICE USE

Mr. RILEY. I note here the item for three warehouses. Are they used jointly by the Army and the Air Force or are you trying to separate their use?

Colonel COOPER. No, sir; they are used jointly by the Army and the Air Force.

Mr. RILEY. You ship out of the same warehouse to both medical services?

Colonel COOPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. The purpose of these warehouses is to store these medical goods?

Colonel CARTER. The expansion is necessary to provide storage space for approved stocks which are on order. All the warehouses that are still there will continue to be used.

Mr. RILEY. Is there anything special about these warehouses?

Colonel CARTER. They are standard warehouses.

Mr. MAHON. At this point, Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

Mr. MAHON. Are these warehouses for the medical service alike in most respects or in all respects with other warehouses?

Colonel CARTER. In practically all respects, Mr. Mahon. There are no differences in the general plan of the warehouse itself. Of course, there may be some minor changes for some small items.

Mr. MAHON. So far as the foundation and the walls and the general structure are concerned, they are practically the same?

Colonel CARTER. Practically the same thing; yes.

Mr. MAHON. And you have a standard plan which is considered the most economical for this purpose?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct. These three warehouses are in accordance with the calculated need, as Colonel Philips mentioned a few minutes ago. We would still be short 20 million square feet of warehouse space, Army-wide, when we complete this program to take care of items which are in our procurement program for which we have funds.

Mr. RILEY. Is this railroad spur required for these new warehouses?

Colonel COOPER. Yes, sir; they have to provide a siding to the warehouses.

SEWAGE-DISPOSAL SYSTEM

Mr. RILEY. You are also suggesting a sewage-disposal plant and collection system. What have you been doing there heretofore?

Colonel CARTER. Two septic tanks empty into two leaching fields. The present tanks are 4,000 gallons short of the requirement, and since 1946 the disposal fields have been at a saturation stage due to clay and shale which covers the area. A menace to health is created by raw sewage emptying into drainage ditches at each end of the depot. The local municipal agency has warned the depot of dangerous pollution in this area which has increased in population over 80 percent in the last 7 years.

Mr. RILEY. Is there any danger that this installation would be condemned if they do not put in this extension to the sewage-disposal system?

Colonel CARTER. We would be able to keep it open, but it is part of the policy of the Government, of course, to comply as nearly as we can with the local health authority desires. It is a very delicate situation, and one where the Army does not want to be in the position of dumping raw sewage into an area where the local civilian population would be endangered by it.

WATER-STORAGE TANKS

Mr. RILEY. I note that you are asking for two water-storage tanks, listed here at $190,000. You do have at present some wood tanks. Why could not they be used for a while longer?

Colonel CARTER. We buy the water from the Louisville Water Co. The loss through leakage has been about 30 percent of the water purchased, and it is necessary to replace these tanks and to repair the supply mains in order to prevent that loss.

Mr. RILEY. About how much money do you think you would save through avoiding water losses annually in this way?

Colonel CARTER. I do not have that figure, sir; but we will have to give it to you for the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Colonel COOPER. The problem is not so much the amount that we use but the amount that is required for proper fire protection for this area. In the last few years this area has built up tremendously. In the entire area around the property, the residential area is taking so much of the water from the same water mains that originally supplied the depot that the loss in pressure has been great and we have no additional reserves there in case of fire. The project is primarily a matter of fire protection.

Mr. RILEY. The question occurs to us: If you use your present water-storage facilities and just add one tank, you would have about the same storage that you would have with these new tanks.

Colonel CARTER. The existing tanks are beyond repair, and the water leakage is so great that it is far more economical to put in the new tanks and repair the mains.

Mr. RILEY. That is why I would like to have for the record the amount of saving that you would have in the future if you do what you propose.

Colonel CARTER. We shall supply that for the record.

(The information requested is as follows:)

The dollar value of water so lost is estimated at $302 for 1,370,600 gallons per year based on 22 cents per 1,000 gallons."

Mr. RILEY. These are extensions or additional water lines and not replacements; is that correct?

Colonel COOPER. They would be extensions, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Not replacements?

Colonel COOPER. That is right.

DEPOT MAINTENANCE SHOP

Mr. RILEY. You have a project for a "Combined depot maintenance shop." Tell us about that.

Colonel CARTER. The maintenance-shop facilities are now housed in 15 temporary buildings, wood frame with tar-paper roofs and un-

finished interiors. This shop will combine these facilities into one facility and allow us to operate.

Mr. RILEY. What would you use these present buildings for?

Colonel COOPER. We have no specific plans for the use of those buildings because most of them have reached the stage where they are requiring extensive repairs right now, and to spend the money to repair them would be taking money that eventually will be needed to replace them.

Mr. RILEY. Then the present plan is to wreck them; is that it?

Colonel COOPER. Yes, sir.

Colonel CARTER. They will be salvaged, those that can be used, and would continue to be used, but I doubt very seriously if we could use them.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any questions on these items?

Mr. FURCOLO. On page 552 of the justifications, on the warehouse project, at the bottom of the page, you say that this is "necessary to provide storage space for approved Army and Air Force mobilization reserve stocks."

Colonel CARTER. That is the procurement program that is now going on. Those are the items which are on order, which are being delivered and which require storage space.

Mr. FURCOLO. What kind of stocks?

Colonel CARTER. Various items of supplies, as Colonel Philips explained earlier this morning, long-lead-time items, items which we are stockpiling now. We are trying to get those stocks built up.

Mr. FURCOLO. Do you refer to medical stocks?

Colonel CARTER. It is all medical.

Colonel COOPER. They consist of beds, mattresses, hospital furniture.

Mr. FURCOLO. You are not referring to medicines.

Colonel COOPER. There will be some medicines that will stand long storage, but nothing that would be of a deteriorating nature.

Mr. FURCOLO. As far as drug supplies, stuff of that kind is concerned, they would not be bulky anyway; would they?

Colonel COOPER. Only so far as their volume is concerned; that is, if you have a lot of them. But the bulk of this is beds, mattresses, blankets, other hospital furniture such as medicine cabinets, instrument cabinets, and so forth.

Mr. FURCOLO. Would you say that 80 percent of the space would be required for furniture items such as you have mentioned instead of medical supplies, such as drugs and medicines?

Colonel COOPER. Oh, very definitely, because those are the items that we are concentrating on for the mobilization reserve stocks.

Mr. FURCOLO. Is the thought behind this program that such items may be in short supply 2 years from now, or it may be difficult to get them produced in a short time?

Colonel COOPER. Manufacturing facilities are not great enough so that they can give them to us in a short period of time.

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLY

Mr. FURCOLO. What do you mean by medical equipment assembly?

Colonel COOPER. The Medical Services have assemblies that other services do not have. We build up a complete hospital, all of the equipment from beds right down through to the drug items. The

deteriorating items, of course, are added at the time that the assembly is shipped. We have standard equipment lists for a 1,000-bed hospital; that is, there would be 1,000 beds and 1,000 mattresses, so many blankets, so many sheets, so many pillow cases, so many medicine cabinets and all the other items that you would need completely to equip a hospital including other technical service items such as quartermaster stoves, and so forth, for use in the kitchens.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, under this item of medical equipment assemblies, as a practical matter, you store those here and they can be quickly moved into a hospital building after you are set up and ready to go into business, with your beds and kitchens, and so forth.

Colonel COOPER. That is correct.

Mr. FURCOLO. Does this attempt to take into account other bases at which there are hospitals that are being built; and does it take into account other locations where they have hospitals, where they have everything except the personnel to man them?

Colonel COOPER. That is all included in the over-all program. There is a very limited number of assemblies. We prepare ahead of time complete assemblies and those are earmarked for specific units that are in the current troop program.

Colonel CARTER. These are for field hospitals. They are not for stationary hospitals in the zone of interior.

Mr. FURCOLO. So there is no duplication?

Colonel COOPER. No, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. Do you have similar facilities that are being installed in bases that you may have overseas?

Colonel COOPER. That is what these are for.

Mr. FURCOLO. These are to be held——

Colonel COOPER. These are to be held for overseas.

Mr. FURCOLO. And the program also contemplates overseas bases and installations at which I assume you will have some hospitals that will be put into operation?

Colonel CARTER. When we get to our program for overseas bases in overseas area, you will hear a discussion of the construction of parts of hospitals. Those will be on mobilization equipment from practically zero to a 1,000-bed hospital. This is the type of equipment that will be shipped into those hospitals to set them up. This whole stock reserve is set up on that basis.

Mr. FURCOLO. You do not contemplate a program under which you have everything completely set up in an operation in Europe?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. And then back here you have this equipment in storage for some additional future emergency?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. As Colonel Cooper stated, these medical assemblies are set up; for example, the Three Hundred and Ninety-eighth General Hospital, which will be a field unit, will be equipped out of this depot and the assembly shipped overseas to some theater and set up in the field.

Mr. FURCOLO. As I understand it, the plan is that whatever you have in these warehouses that we are talking about will be in the nature of reserve stocks and medical equipment assemblies. It is not contemplated that they will remain there longer than a period of roughly 2 years?

Colonel CARTER. They will remain there until they are required for mobilization.

Mr. FURCOLO. Your statement here is that these warehouses are required for permanent retention to support the peacetime Army and Air Force and the national service training program.

Colonel CARTER. You will note, sir, that there are existing now 1,732,000 square feet of emergency storage space. These warehouses, of course, would be retained, even though NSTC has been washed out of the picture, and would be kept for peacetime use.

Mr. FURCOLO. Would you still need them if you were satisfied that we were simply going to have our peacetime Army and Air Force?

Colonel CARTER. They are based on the permanent peacetime strength of the Army and Air Force over all, the need for a permanent peacetime Army and Air Force.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, this is on a permanent basis?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. What is this national service training program? Is that UMT?

Colonel CARTER. Yes; UMT.

Mr. FURCOLO. Will it make any difference in your plans if UMT does not go through?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir, not for this amount, because our requirement is over a million square feet and we have less than 680,000 square feet.

Mr. FURCOLO. In other words, if on the floor of the House someone suggests that part of this is based on the supposition that UMT is going to become law and we are satisfied that it is not, so that there can be a reduction in the item, your answer to that would be that this is needed regardless of whether UMT does or does not become law?

Mr. MAHON. With reference to the length of time that medical supplies may be stored, I was reading some time ago that civilians should go to their medicine closets and destroy the various medicines that they have had for more than a few months, because many of them lose their potency, and so forth. Do the medical people store stuff that would deteriorate rapidly? I suppose everything deteriorates a little.

Colonel COOPER. That is right. We are not storing that type of item in these reserves.

Mr. MAHON. What type of item are you storing?

Colonel COOPER. As we explained a while ago, the items that have a long-lead time for procurement such as beds—any steel item.

Mr. MAHON. You are not storing medical remedies, things of that kind, at these warehouses?

Colonel COOPER. No, sir.

Mr. MAHON. It is furniture and equipment, is it?

Colonel COOPER. That is right. We buy, store, and issue from current requirements those items that you are speaking of, but not for reserve.

Mr. MAHON. These warehouses are not for that purpose?

Colonel COOPER. No, sir; this is for the non-deteriorating items of equipment.

Mr. MAHON. Someone said in criticism of the buying policies of the Government, that the Government bought enough carbon paper to do them for 200 years, and enough light bulbs and paper clips for 175 years—things of that kind. Is there any likelihood that you are going to have sufficient storage capacity if we approve your request to store stuff that you might not need in the next few years?

Colonel COOPER. If you approve this request, we will still be short a considerable amount of space, which we will have to rent commercially, year in and year out, until space is available.

Mr. FURCOLO. I still do not quite understand why some of this equipment, such as beds and mattresses that you are talking about, could not be stored in some of these hospitals which I have been told cannot be used because they do not have the personnel to man them. If it is just a matter of a year or two, could not this material be stored in those hospitals that the Government owns?

Colonel CARTER. It would be impossible to utilize station hospitals scattered all over the United States for the central storage of items which have to be shipped on short notice; as a matter of fact, those station hospitals have their equipment in them, because they will be needed.

Mr. FURCOLO. They may have equipment, but you can take a hospital that may have a thousand rooms and have equipment for a thousand rooms, but they do not have any patients in them. You could store a lot of stuff in those hospitals. Perhaps you cannot do it because of the need for haste and the need for centralization.

Colonel CARTER. This plan of having hospital equipment for one general hospital, the Three Hundred and Ninety-eighth, intact, ready to be used, is the only way you can operate on this type of thing.

Mr. MAHON. You have got to have some of it, but you do not want to overdo it.

Colonel CARTER. That is right. As Colonel Cooper stated, we have specific units that are mobilized and equipped, and away they go.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is all.

Mr. DAVIS. What about this railroad spur? Is the Federal Government paying the entire cost of that?

Colonel CARTER. It is on the reservation to go to the warehouse.

Colonel COOPER. It is on Federal property, sir.

Colonel CARTER. It is all ours. This is to extend the existing railroad spur along the warehouses.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it generally accepted policy that we pay for the entire cost without the railroad bearing any portion of it?

Colonel CARTER. The railroad does not use it; we use it. To answer your question specifically, the general policy is that when we build a siding along a warehouse, which is on our property and is not connected with the rail property at all, we pay the entire cost.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all.

MADIGAN ARMY HOSPITAL, WASH.

Mr. RILEY. The next station is the Madigan Army Hospital. That is on the reservation of Fort Lewis in Washington?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have a general statement on that?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, it may be inserted in the record. (The statement referred to is as follows:)

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE DETAILED STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF INSTALLATION OVER-ALL PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR 1953 MCA APPROPRIATION REQUEST

MADIGAN ARMY HOSPITAL, FORT LEWIS, WASH.

Location.—Reservation of Fort Lewis, Wash., approximately 15 miles southwest of the city of Tacoma.

World War II mission.—During World War II, this medical installation was designated as Madigan General Hospital performing the mission of general medicine as well as general and orthopedic surgery. Necessity for meeting requirements of that war resulted in the progressive expansion from 220 beds as the original Fort Lewis Station Hospital to a constructed capacity of approximately 5,380 beds. Continued necessity forced the conversion of detachment barracks to ward space as well as the use of solaria for patient beds. These changes made it possible to provide approximately 6,227 beds at the peak with 5,765 beds being occupied.

Expansion from such a meager beginning was possible through the successive selection of sites immediately available and the construction thereon of mobilization or dispersed, one-story hospitals in increments as World War II casualties dictated. This procedure resulted in the development of five areas or sections located at various points on the Fort Lewis Reservation, as follows:

Section No. 1.—Originally constructed as a permanent, three-story, 220-bed station hospital, this facility served as administrative headquarters for both Madigan General Hospital and the post surgeon of Fort Lewis, as well as providing patient treatment facilities.

Section No. 2.—Constructed in 1941 across North First Street from section No. 1, this increment consisted of one-story temporary wood-frame buildings on the dispersed or mobilization-type plan, having an initial capacity of 749 beds. This group, forced to recognize the existence of a large warehouse and servicing railroad spur, on the sites selected, proved awkward, and inefficient in operation.

Section No. 3.—Constructed during 1941 in north Fort Lewis in vicinity of Seventeenth Street, South Drive and Forty-first Division Drive N. This increment consisted of one-story temporary wood-frame buildings on the dispersed or mobilization-type plan, with an initial capacity of 551 beds.

Section No. 4.—This group located on main post, Fort Lewis, was erected during 1941 in vicinity of North Fourth Street, Idaho Street, and Alaska Avenue. The initial capacity consisted of 749 beds in one-story temporary wood-frame buildings using the dispersed or mobilization-type plan.

Section No. 5.—This group located in north Fort Lewis, in vicinity of Wilson Avenue, Garfield Street, and Lincoln Street, was constructed during 1943 with an initial capacity of 1,567 beds. The construction consisted of two stories for administration and BOQ buildings and one story for ward buildings and supporting facilities. Here again, the mobilization-type plan was used but with masonry exterior walls, wood interior frame walls, and concrete slab floors on earth fill. This type of construction is designated semipermanent or type A.

Convalescent center.—Located on main post, Fort Lewis, immediately south of section No. 4 consisted of a group of both brick and temporary frame buildings, converted to provide approximately 1,500 convalescent beds.

Current mission.—Gradually, the reduction in requirements following cessation of hostilities of World War II effected a change in authorized beds as well as in the mission of this installation, now designated as Madigan Army Hospital. Disposition, therefore, of facilities surplus to the needs of the Army Medical Service became necessary. This phase was governed by the then existing capacity of each of the several sections, their character of construction and location with respect to suitability for retention under our long-range plan. These criteria ruled out retention of sections Nos. 2, 3, 4, and the convalescent center. Only section No. 5 has been retained for hospital use. This section is 5 miles from the main post.

Following is a résumé of dispositions made: (*a*) Section No. 1 is being utilized as a convalescent patient annex to section No. 5; (*b*) section No. 2 is utilized as barracks for troop housing; (*c*) sections Nos. 3 and 4 have been converted to family quarters for noncommissioned officers; and (*d*) the convalescent center is being utilized as a reception center and for troop housing.

Both the present and proposed missions of Madigan Army Hospital provide specialized-type treatment to authorized personnel and the operation of a professional teaching program.

Summary of strengths and capacities

Strengths	Officers	Enlisted	Civilians	Total
World War II (Dec. 31, 1945)	630	1,851	1,113	3,594
Present (Mar. 31, 1952)	250	650	532	1,432
Proposed permanent	336	689	560	1,585
Proposed mobilization	392	818	670	1,880

Patient data	Constructed capacity	Authorized bed capacity	Beds occupied
World War II (Aug. 31, 1945)	[1] 5,380	[2] 6,227	[3] 5,705
Present (Mar. 26, 1952)	[4] 1,209	1,400	[3] 820
Proposed permanent	[4] 1,575	1,575	(5)
Proposed mobilization	[1] 1,929	1,929	(5)

[1] Mobilization.
[2] Beds to meet this authorization were obtained by conversion of all available detachment barracks, solaria, etc., to ward use.
[3] All sections.
[4] Normal.
[5] Section No. 5.

Program justification.—Current construction of facilities to provide 366 normal beds and detachment barracks for 108 enlisted men, coupled with long-standing deficiencies in hospital laboratory and X-ray clinic space, section No. 5, constitute the foundation for requesting appropriation for the following additional permanent construction which conforms to the post master plan for Madigan Army Hospital:

Project No.	Title	Fiscal year 1953 authorization	Fiscal year 1953 appropriation
A631-9	Addition to central heating plant	$170,000	$170,000
A631-18	Laboratory addition	52,000	52,000
A631-21	Clinic building (X-ray addition)	52,000	52,000
	Total, Madigan Army Hospital, Wash	274,000	274,000

Mr. RILEY. I note that you are asking for three projects totaling $274,000.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. The first is an addition to central heating plant, $170,000; a laboratory addition for $52,000 and a clinic building (X-ray addition), $52,000.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. RILEY. It is self-evident what those projects are for. Can you assure the committee that they are absolutely needed?

Colonal CARTER. Colonel Bruce is here from the Medical Service and he can testify to that.

Colonel BRUCE. Yes, sir; I can assure the committee that they are needed.

Mr. RILEY. And you will be handicapped or are handicapped now because you do not have them?

Colonel BRUCE. With regard to the heating plant, sir, we are building 366 more beds and two 54-man barracks there. This addition is

required to heat the new buildings that are under construction at the present time.

Mr. DAVIS. It seems to me, with respect to this heating plant, that we are right back where we were yesterday. The committee does not get a full picture of these items until it is too late. It looks as though the necessity for the beds and the barracks, which were previously provided for, were presented as a project, and now we are confronted with the need for heating them. The heating item was not presented to the committee when the project itself was presented. Is not that the story?

Colonel CARTER. Do you have any information on that, Mr. Foster?

Mr. FOSTER. I think I can answer that in this way. The heating plant is needed for the entire hospital. The addition of the barracks is in the nature of the straw that might break the camel's back. It was known last year that this heating plant would be required but in the order of priority it fell below other projects and so it was phased back. I have a recollection that I cannot prove without reference to the hearings that the question was mentioned at the time the barracks were requested, that ultimately a new central heating plant would be required for Madigan.

Mr. DAVIS. Can these barracks and these extra beds be used without this new heating plant?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, but on a heavy-overload basis.

Mr. DAVIS. It seems to me that these projects ought to be presented as complete projects so that we will know what we are getting into.

Mr. FOSTER. You are quite right, but do not be misled; this heating plant is not required for the barracks alone.

Mr. DAVIS. The justification says that the primary need stems from current construction of facilities.

Mr. FOSTER. If the barracks had not been built, the whole plant could have limped along.

Mr. DAVIS. I guess there is not much more to be said on that score.

WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, D. C., AND FOREST GLEN, MD.

Mr. RILEY. The next installation is the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, which is right here in Washington and overflowing into Maryland, for which you are asking $731,000 for three projects. Do you have a general statement on that, Colonel Carter?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, it may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE DETAILED STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF INSTALLATION OVERALL PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR 1953 MCA APPROPRIATION REQUEST

WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND FOREST GLEN, MD.

Location.—This installation, directly under the jurisdiction of the Surgeon General, is comprised of two sections. One, known as the main section, and accommodating headquarters, general hospital and teaching and research center, lies within the city limits of Washington. The main section, containing 113 acres in the heart of the residential area, is bounded on the west by Sixteenth Street NW., on the east by Georgia Avenue, on the north by Alaska Avenue and Fern Street and on the south by private residential property. The second section,

known as the Convalescent and Research and Development Annex, contains 182 acres and is located in Forest Glen, Md., approximately 5 miles north of the main section.

World War II mission.—The impact of World War II upon this installation required a drastic change in capacity and scope of mission. Known previously as Walter Reed Army Hospital, with a capacity of approximately 1,000 beds on a normal basis, expansion to mobilization capacity of 3,000 patient beds and transformation into the Army Medical Center, were rapidly achieved. World War II facilities and mission consisted of the following major components:

(*a*) Walter Reed Army Hospital, initially occupied in 1908 and located on main post in Washington, D. C., in addition to being an orthopedic and amputee center, specialized in general surgery, thoracic surgery, radiology, including deep X-ray therapy, radium therapy, general medicine, and psychiatry.

(*b*) Forest Glen convalescent section, built prior to 1900 as the National Park Seminary and acquired in 1942 by the Department of the Army as an annex to Walter Reed, is located in Forest Glen, Md., approximately 5 miles north of main post. Patients referred to this section, though under active medical care, required treatment to a lesser degree than patients in the main hospital.

(*c*) Beltsville reconditioning section, originally a CCC camp, was acquired in 1943 by the Department of the Army, also as an annex to Walter Reed. Patients referred to this section lived under conditions paralleling a regular Army training center with emphasis on certain physical reconditioning treatments, exercises and procedures required to strengthen minds and bodies of convalescent battle casualties.

(*d*) Medical Department professional service schools (now designated as the Army Medical Service Graduate School), was comprised of the Army Medical School, the Army Veterinary School and the Army Dental School. These joint activities provided direct instruction and refresher training to medical officers of the several professions in selected medical military subjects including laboratory, medicine, preventive medicine, tropical and global medicine, advanced dental and veterinary courses. Research was conducted to improve techniques and the control of certain diseases, particularly in the virus and rickettsial group. In addition to producing for distribution to all Armed Forces and to other Government Departments certain standard and many unusual biologicals, the school tested biological supplies, operated a serological service, tested equipment and supplies as well as drugs. Other activities included breeding and raising animals, examining meats and dairy products, and operation of a central dental laboratory.

Current mission.—Since World War II, many changes have occurred in the mission of the Army Medical Center. The Beltsville reconditioning section has been closed and released to the Department of Agriculture, July 4, 1945, leaving the main hospital and the Forest Glen Annex as the principal hospital components of the center.

The medical-treatment facilities of the hospital have been expanded not in increased beds, but in more diversified specialty treatment. There has been established the Audiology and Speech Correction Center, designed to rehabilitate the deaf by means of specialized training courses and prosthetic devices. This is the only such service facility in this area of the country. Patients from the armed services, as well as from the Veterans' Administration, are treated here.

Also, since World War II, the hospital has been designated as an approved teaching hospital. This program embodies internship training for medical and dental professional personnel and resident training in such specialties as internal medicine, pediatrics, cardiology, dermatology, general surgery, orthopedics, urology, obstetrics and gynecology, thoracic surgery, pathology, neuropsychiatry, physical medicine, radiology, opthalmology, otolaryngology, anesthesia, and dentistry. Specialized training courses are also conducted for Army Nurse Corps personnel and Army dietitians.

Within the Army Medical Service Graduate School, many significant changes have transpired. With the introduction of such weapons as the atomic bomb and long-range aircraft, it has become imperative that additional emphasis should be placed on research and training in all aspects of medical problems associated with trauma. To more effectively provide for this training, the teaching facilities of the school have been expanded to provide courses in practically every field of medicine and surgery, emphasis still being on the military aspects required for national defense.

In addition to training, the expanded school facilities provide for research and evaluation studies in the biologic and medical sciences, for correlation of these findings with data from other sources, and to disseminate the basic tenets derived therefrom in a graduate educational program as required for national defense. In the field of medical research, the Army Medical Service Graduate School is presently employed on 34 major projects which include antigen antibody reaction and relationships; bacterial and protozone diseases; acute and chronic infestious hepatitis; and effects of atomic weapons on food and food producing animals.

Also among the new activities are the following: Satellite Activities Supported by the Army Medical Center, staffing of special Surgeon General's Office project at the Bureau of Standards, and staffing for logistical support of Operations Research Office as directed by the Military District of Washington.

Summary of strengths and capacities

Strength	Officers	Enlisted	Civilians	Total
World War II (January 1946)	512	1,299	1,510	[1] 3,321
Present (Mar. 31, 1952)	686	1,070	2,240	[2] 3,996
Proposed permanent	450	896	1,644	2,990
Proposed mobilization	841	884	2,200	3,925

Patient data	Beds authorized	Beds occupied
World War II (Dec. 31, 1945)	[3] 3,000	2,109
Present (Mar. 26, 1952)	[3] 1,700	1,441
Proposed permanent	[4] 1,552	
Proposed mobilization	[3] 2,151	

[1] Includes duty, residents, interns and student personnel.
[2] Includes duty TSU and ASU, AF, general reserve, interns and residents (excludes other students).
[3] Mobilization.
[4] Normal.

Mr. RILEY. You are asking for an incinerator at a cost of $80,000; a biologic products research laboratory at a cost of $600,000 and a holding and treatment facility for large animals, $51,000.

This is the main Army hospital, is it not, Colonel?

Colonel BRUCE. It is a Medical Center; that is correct, sir.

Mr. RILEY. For the Army?

Colonel BRUCE. Yes, sir.

INCINERATOR

Mr. RILEY. What have they been doing with the garbage heretofore?

Colonel BRUCE. We have garbage and we have trash and we have residue from the morgue and we have infectious materials from the laboratory; part of that is being disposed of now in an incinerator located at the main medical center in the District. Part is being hauled out to Forest Glen and dumped in a sanitary fill, and part is being hauled away by contract.

Mr. RILEY. And you think you would save money by having this incinerator?

Colonel BRUCE. Yes, sir. We will not only save money, but we will eliminate a very serious nuisance. The people around Walter Reed have petitioned the Congress to be relieved of that nuisance.

Mr. RILEY. With reference to the biologic products research laboratory, you do not have any such laboratory now?

Colonel BRUCE. I would like Colonel Wood to answer the questions on the research project.

Colonel WOOD. No, sir, we do not. We are doing only about 25 percent of the work which is required in our present facilities and some of it we cannot carry on at all for the reason that Federal regulations forbid doing certain types of work with spore-bearing organisms in a place where biologics are being manufactured for treatment of people. So we have no facility whatever for doing this now.

Mr. RILEY. What about this holding and treatment facility for large animals, which is the third item?

Colonel WOOD. They are the animals used in connection not only with this biologic laboratory, but it supports actually the whole program of the institution where large animals are required, such as the development of vascular surgery methods, fractures, burns, radiation experiments, all requiring large animals. We have no facility now whatever for large animals.

Mr. RILEY. Are there any questions on this item from Walter Reed?

Mr. MAHON. We continue to spend a lot of money on research laboratories. One installation after another has a research laboratory. We are all for research and we are all for laboratories.

Is this the main place where you carry on this type of recearch?

Colonel WOOD. It is the only place that we do it not only for the Army, but for the other services as well. As a matter of fact, we have furnished biologic products for the entire Federal Government, in certain respects, such as typhoid vaccine. We make all of it for Federal Government use.

Mr. MAHON. Colonel Carter, how many research laboratories do you have?

Colonel CARTER. We were getting that list. Do you mean medical research laboratories?

Mr. MAHON. Well, we have all kinds of laboratories. There must be dozens of research laboratories in the Department of Defense.

Colonel CARTER. There are more than dozens. It runs into hundreds. There are different kinds of research laboratories.

Mr. MAHON. Could you give us some data on that at this point in the record?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir, on the various research laboratories. In order to clarify your question a bit, may I ask this? For example, we have an engineer research and development laboratory at Fort Belvoir. That facility consists of about 30 different laboratory buildings. In giving you this information for Fort Belvoir, should that be listed as one or 30?

Mr. MAHON. I think it would be more appropriate to list it as one.

Colonel CARTER. Very well, sir. We shall try to clarify the statement so that it gives you the general information about the number of research facilities rather than the number of laboratory buildings, because that number would be tremendous, of course.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Principal Army research and development laboratories

Laboratory	Location	Field of research
ORDNANCE CORPS		
Aberdeen Proving Ground	Maryland	Ballistics.
Picatinny Arsenal	New Jersey	Explosives.
Redstone Arsenal	Alabama	Rockets and guided missiles.
Springfield Armory	Massachusetts	Small arms.
Watertown Arsenal	do	Materials.
Jet Propulsion Laboratory	Pasadena, Calif	Jet fuels and rocket motors.
Detroit Arsenal	Michigan	Automotive.
Frankford Arsenal	Philadelphia, Pa	Fire control equipment.
Rock Island Arsenal	Illinois	Lubricants and protective coatings.
CHEMICAL CORPS		
Army Chemical Center	Maryland	Chemical.
Camp Detrick	do	Biological.
QUARTERMASTER CORPS		
Food and Container Institute	Chicago, Ill	Food and containers.
Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot	Indiana	Quartermaster mechanical equipment.
Climatic Research Laboratory	Lawrence, Mass	Environmental protection.
Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot	Pennsylvania	Textiles, plastics, fungicides, and rodenticides.
CORPS OF ENGINEERS		
Engineer Research and Development Laboratories.	Ft. Belvior, Va	Engineer equipment.
SIGNAL CORPS		
Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories	Ft. Monmouth, N. J	Radio, radar, and wire communications.
ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE		
Research and Graduate School	Washington, D. C	Medical.
Medical Research Laboratory	Ft. Knox, Ky	Human engineering and environmental physiology.
Medical Nutrition Laboratory	Chicago, Ill	Nutrition.
Fitzsimons General Hospital	Denver, Colo	Metabolic research.
Brooke General Hospital	Fort Sam Houston, Tex	Surgical research.
Prosthetics Research Laboratory	Washington, D. C	Prosthetics.
Tropical Medical Laboratory	San Juan, P. R	Tropical medicine.

Mr. RILEY. I believe that completes the items for the medical service. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

ARMED FORCES SPECIAL WEAPONS PROJECT

Colonel CARTER. Mr. Chairman, we have with us General Luedecke of the Armed Forces special weapons project who will discuss the next project which will have to be off the record.

Mr. RILEY. Is there any reason why this off-the-record testimony should not be taken down for the benefit of the committee? The transcript could be locked up in places that we have for that purpose.

Colonel CARTER. I would rather General Luedecke answer that for his project.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RILEY. General, we shall ask you on these projects to submit to the committee memoranda which the staff will take charge of and hold in confidence for use of the committee. Give us as much information in these memoranda as you can so that if we have to make reference to them, we will know better what we are considering and just what was done in that connection.

(The information requested was furnished for the committee files.)

General LUEDECKE. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. The next project is the Armed Forces special weapons project.

Have you a general statement you can make, General Luedecke?

General LUEDEKE. The Armed Forces special weapons project is a joint service whose function is to provide technical, logistic, and training support for the Army, Navy, and the Air Force in the field of atomic weapons.

Mr. RILEY. You handle it for all three Services?

General LUEDECKE. Yes, sir; and for that purpose we have one major installation and several lesser installations. Most of the service that we provide is at Sandia Base in New Mexico.

Mr. RILEY. You may now proceed off the record, if you will.

(Discussion off the record.)

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Colonel CARTER. The remaining $38 million which is in this book, continental United States, general, includes $25 million for additional tactical facilities for antiaircraft defense; it includes an additional $5 million appropriation for the Wherry-built houses, a subsidy that has been set up.

WHERRY HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Mr. RILEY. Is that to purchase land?

Colonel CARTER. No; that is to provide for the housing—it does include some land. It does authorize the purchase of land. However, those funds are to be used for construction of on-site utilities, for roads, streets, general grading, and so forth, to provide the additional sum over and above the $9,000 mortgage limitation under the proviso. The Department of Defense policy is specifically set up so that we cannot use the subsidy to provide a larger housing; so we have a limitation on the site. We are using this money only to provide additional utilities, where we cannot get property under other conditions.

Mr. RILEY. That limitation is only put on the construction of the Wherry housing, which was used to build the housing, and in connection with the other utilities about which you are speaking?

Colonel CARTER. Actually in the mortgage there is a limitation of $8,1000, which is 90 percent of the maximum value of the house, including land and everything else. And it was determined last year, after some experience, in many areas, that it would not build anything, because the costs have gone up so much, and the Wherry program has fallen down; so Congress authorized this subsidy, providing a limit of not more than $1,500 per house in any one project, not more than an average of $1,000 for all of them.

It is to provide specifically on-site utilities in connection with streets, roads, sidewalks, grading, it does authorize the purchase of land using this money, but for the purchase of land it would still have to be cleared through the committee just as the way any other land purchases are.

Mr. RILEY. What is this next item?

Colonel CARTER. That is to provide $3 million to the Chief of Engineers so he can proceed with the design of the projects which will be in the 1954 program. The funds we now have is for work which he has already started design in the 1953 program.

Mr. RILEY. The designs for what?

Colonel CARTER. As an example, for standard plans——

Mr. RILEY. Is that all for Wherry housing?

Colonel CARTER. No; that is only the $5 million.

Mr. RILEY. The $3 million covers what?

Colonel CARTER. This covers specifically regular military construction operating fund projects.

Mr. RILEY. That is what I was trying to get at. Yet this is all for the zone of the interior?

Colonel CARTER. Yes; this is all zone of the interior.

The remaining $5 million is emergency and unforeseen construction. The additional Wherry housing is somewhat of a misnomer, because there are no funds, that we are asking for, for that. In each appropriation, if we were allowed to rebuild things which have been burned down or been destroyed by fire or hurricane, and in certain cases, where some unforeseen need arises, we would then have the emergency funds for construction to do the work in the normal way instead of having to get an authorization bill and appropriated funds.

However, before we spend this money for that type of construction—as a matter of fact, under this last year's Appropriation Act before we could even spend it for emergency construction, to rebuild the destroyed items, we had to get clearance from the four committees, both Appropriations, and both Armed Services Committees.

That has been a fairly long process in some instances. However, we feel quite naturally that there is no question but what we should get clearance of the committees before we spend any money on these public-works items which have not been authorized.

However, if there was any way you could let us use the funds, like an insurance fund, to replace the kind of things that have burned down, it would save a lot of paper work and time and will simplify the operation over what we have done.

Mr. DAVIS. Under this program with respect to construction, have triple-A facilities been moving along on schedule?

Colonel CARTER. It has been very difficult to get the program under way. We have had $25 million previously. We have started work on $5 million, and we have requested clearance from the Bureau of the Budget of $14 million that was returned for additional work. We are now provided the number of people which are going on the sites, in accordance with the tactical requirements, and we expect that we will have the program under full steam within a few weeks.

Now, if I may go off the record for a moment.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. DAVIS. With a record apportionment of less than $5 million out of previously $25 million appropriated, it makes the lump-sum appropriation of this money a bit questionable on what information we have.

Colonel CARTER. The appropriation we are requesting for $14 million was authorized by the Bureau of the Budget less than a month ago. It has been reworked, and we are trying to comply with the requirements, and we are getting it back of us. That, of course, is not holding up our getting going on this program.

The antiaircraft command is now getting their plans in much finer shape, so that I am still confident that the $25 million which we now have will be obligated in the very near future. The plans for this are not complicated. Once we have it under way——

Mr. DAVIS. What portion of the $10 million that was appropriated to you for advance design last year has actually been released to you?

Colonel CARTER. I am going to ask Mr. Foster to answer that.

Mr. FOSTER. We went through that, you may remember, when Mr. Bendetsen was here. We have not got any of the $10 million. We have, however, used $6 million of the construction funds in lieu thereof. That may seem like a difference without a distinction, but the General Accounting Office put a special symbol on this $10 million, and that is why I have to say we have actually none of it in dollars.

Colonel CARTER. That $6 million, however, is used on projects that will have to be built, and must be replaced out of this money, so actually we have got the $6 million of it.

Mr. RILEY. Was that $6 million used for construction on the 1952 project?

Colonel CARTER. To design the 1952 projects.

Mr. RILEY. My understanding was that we gave you the $10 million to make the plans for 1953, so we would have a pretty fair basis on what we were going to do.

Mr. FOSTER. We were not in position to embark on any design of the 1953 program until the latter part of March. You will recall in Mr. Bendetsen's discussion of the stretch-out, in relation to this program, we did not embark on advance design planning at that time for that reason.

Mr. DAVIS. What is this additional construction; $5 million?

Colonel CARTER. That is the emergency construction fund, to provide for reconstruction of buildings which have previously been authorized and buildings which have been destroyed by fire, hurricane, flood, and so on, and in addition, to allow us some money to build certain things where we have to meet very urgent requirements and would not have the time to go through the normal processes of supplying all the facts to get the funds——

Mr. DAVIS. Has this committee been furnished with a report on the $27 million previously authorized?

Colonel CARTER. This committee has been asked to approve each one of the projects, which has been done. In the reduction in the 1952 appropriation of 20 percent, we have been asked to reprogram—rather, we have not programed the full $27 million in this program; this is the net of the emergency fund; we would not have to set it up, because of the projects which we hope to build, which have not yet been—I can give you a report of exactly what has been approved by the committees of the Congress for the emergency fund.

Mr. DAVIS. Will you submit that for the record, how you used the estimated $27 million?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, authorized $27,000,000 for restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed and provisions for other urgent construction requirements in the continental United States. When the Department of Army appropriation request for $1.234 billion was reduced by the Congress to 1 billion, the Department of Army initially limited the amount to be spent on this type of project to $5 million, deferring $22 million. The status of projects proposed for funds with these funds to date are:

(a) Approved by all 4 congressional committees:	
Schenectady General Depot, N. Y., replace unit of warehouse No. 6 destroyed by fire	$83,009
Sandia Air Base, N. Mex., training facilities	295,334
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., replace PX damaged by storm	252,000
Valley Forge General Depot, Pa., reconstruct chapel destroyed by fire	45,000
Camp Stoneman, Calif., replace quartermaster sales store, destroyed by fire	49,078
Red River Arsenal, Tex., replace officers mess destroyed by fire	105,376
Total	829,797
(b) Awaiting action of congressional committees:	
Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, urgent research and development facility	2,800,000
Jefferson Proving Ground, Ind., urgent research and development facility	170,000
Camp Gordon, Ga., replacement of officers mess destroyed by fire	166,000
Total	3,136,000
Grand total	3,965,797

Alaska

Mr. Riley. I believe we take up next the bases outside of the continental United States. Is that right?

Colonel Carter. That is right.

Mr. Riley. The first place for which you are asking funds is for various installations in Alaska.

Colonel Carter. That is correct, sir. We have a general statement, here, sir.

Mr. Riley. All right. The total appropriations for Alaska that are asked for are $71,924,000. There are six bases and there is a general appropriation; is that correct?

Colonel Carter. That is correct, sir.

Mr. Riley. If you have an over-all statement it will be inserted in the record, without objection, at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

General Statement

The fiscal year 1953 portion of the Army construction program in Alaska has been prepared to provide a logical and balanced group of construction items at each of the several Army installations in the Territory. The program for constructing permanent facilities for the Army in Alaska was initiated with the fiscal year 1949 appropriations. The absence at that time of any Army facilities, except for a few limited groups of frame-type structures remaining from the hastily erected World War II installations, and the realization of the strategic importance of this area resulted in a plan to establish permanent housing for

the Army units stationed in this theater. The location of this area, its climate, and its continuing military significance have dictated the adoption of permanent-type construction.

The Army's principal mission is to provide a ground defense force and anti-aircraft artillery defense for the protection of air bases and other military installations and to provide logistical support for its own forces and certain logistic support for the concurrent Air Force deployment. In addition to this, the United States Army, Alaska, operates the Army Arctic Indoctrination School and the Army Arctic Test Branch at Big Delta, a site specially selected as providing a representative variety of terrain and climatic conditions, including extreme low temperatures.

The planned permanent construction is designed to house the peacetime strength of Army troops and their supporting facilities. These supporting facilities include the Alaska General Depot, located at Fort Richardson, an inland pipeline for the safe and economical transportation of liquid fuels and petroleum products, and port facilities for the receipt of waterborne supplies.

The short annual construction season of 5½ to 6 months, the severe climate, and the necessity to import almost all construction materials and construction forces have direct effect on the cost of construction in this theater. The development of healthy, competitive bidding through the efforts of the district engineer, Alaska, is an offsetting feature which is confining prices within realistic limits. Costs will, however, continue considerably higher than in the United States and these higher costs find their ultimate justification in the strategic importance of the area.

Appropriations prior to fiscal year 1953 have been applied to the basic requirements for housing and tactical security, including antiaircraft. Commitments to date, totaling approximately $210,000,000, provide a balanced portion of the total requirements for defense facilities, barracks, quarters, warehouses, shops, and utilities. At some installations a part of the construction has been completed and is occupied, as will be indicated more specifically in subsequent statements on the individual stations. The total program planned for the United States Army, Alaska, embraces the following major installations:

Fort Richardson.—This post is located near Anchorage and will house the ground defense force for nearby Elmendorf Air Force Base as well as the Alaska General Depot.

Big Delta.—This installation is located about 100 miles southeast of Fairbanks on the Alaska Highway near the confluence of the Delta and Tanana Rivers. Big Delta provides facilities for the Army Arctic Indoctrination School and the Army Arctic Test Branch.

Army facilities at Ladd and Eielson Air Force Bases.—These facilities, located on the Alaska Highway near Fairbanks, house ground defense forces and anti-aircraft units for these two air bases.

Kenai.—This installation, located southwest of Anchorage, will house an Army communication station.

Port of Whittier.—This installation, located approximately 60 miles southeast of Anchorage, provides a year-round, ice-free port.

Haines-Fairbanks pipeline.—This pipeline will deliver liquid fuels from the Port of Haines to the military installations at Big Delta, Ladd, and Eielson.

The ultimate construction program for facilities for United States Army, Alaska, is estimated at $399,893,400. The present commitment of approximately $210,000,000 represents 55 percent of the total program. Implementation of the fiscal year 1953 portion of this program recently passed by the House, provides additional authorization in the amount of $39,826,000. This additional authorization, coupled with prior authorizations in the amount of $32,102,700, will provide the basis for fiscal year 1953 appropriations to be requested in the total amount of $71,924,600.

Big Delta

Mr. Riley. What is this general fund of $20 million?

Colonel Carter. That is for the first project on page 573. It is for the additional $20 million which will be required to construct the pipeline which has been authorized in Public Law 155 from Haines to Ladd Air Force bases.

This money will provide sufficient funds to let the contract for the entire lot.

Mr. RILEY. Is Haines a port?

Colonel CARTER. Haines is a port; yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. What is the second $20 million?

Colonel CARTER. That is the same project, sir. That is the detail on that first one, Big Delta.

Mr. RILEY. What is this Big Delta with a number of items totalling $8,158,000?

Colonel CARTER. The Big Delta is the Army Arctic Training Center located on the Alaska Highway about 105 miles southeast of Fairbanks and 130 miles south of the Arctic Circle.

Its mission is conducting the indoctrination school for training personnel of the Army in sub-Arctic and Arctic military operations. It houses an anti-Arctic test branch of the Army where Army equipment is tested under Arctic conditions.

I have a general statement here concerning the station mentioned and what is there.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection, that will be inserted in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

ARMY ARCTIC TRAINING CENTER—BIG DELTA

This station is located on the Alaska Highway at the confluence of the Tanana and Delta Rivers, approximately 105 miles southeast of Fairbanks and 150 miles south of the Arctic Circle. The Army Arctic Training Center at Big Delta has the dual mission of conducting the Arctic Indoctrination School for the training of Army personnel in Arctic and sub-Arctic military operations, including Arctic survival, and the Arctic Test Branch for the testing of Army equipment under arctic conditions and environment. Matériel tested includes all types of equipment, clothing, tanks, guns, rations, etc.

The location for this station was carefully selected after several surveys. It provides within close proximity, a wide variety of Arctic terrain including glaciers, rivers, drifting and packer snow, tundra, muskeg, and rock mountain formations. It experiences a wide range of climatic conditions and temperatures vary from 95° above zero to 70° below zero.

In addition to its regular training and testing missions, Big Delta provides a strategic reserve within the defense scheme of this theater. These troops devote a specific portion of their time to training for tactical employment in the event of emergency.

Activities of Big Delta are presently housed in a small group of temporary-type frame and Quonset hut buildings constructed early in World War II at a Civil Aeronautics Administration airfield. The installation served during the war as a landing field on the route of lend-lease aircraft destined for Russia. These facilities, occupied on a temporary basis by the Army, are reserved to the Air Force for use in the event of an emergency.

Several factors led to the decision to construct permanent facilities for the Army Arctic Training Center on nearby land which has been withdrawn from the public domain for permanent Army use. The greatest enemy of temporary construction in the Arctic is fire. Even with intensive fire-prevention training, the ordinary occupancy hazards of frame construction and the use of oil-burning space heaters in many frame buildings present a constant menace. Some of the frame construction now occupied is served by a central heating plant. In this climate frost reaches a depth of 15 feet. To save excessive excavation and maintenance costs, buried utilities lines are placed in a common conduit referred to as a utilidor. The existing utilidor system serving the central area at Big Delta is in a dangerous state of disrepair, approaching collapse. Its walls and roof are frame and the water, sewer, and steam lines which it contains are of wartime materials which require constant and extensive attention and are vulnerable to damage from wall or roof collapse, some of which has already occurred. The frame buildings at this installation have received some structural repair and maintenance painting. However, these structures and the remaining prefabricated Quonset hut-type structures, most of which have already served approximately 10 years, have few remaining years of useful life at anything approaching economical maintenance costs. The World War II buildings were constructed

for entirely different purposes from those for which they are now used. At present there is a severe shortage of barracks and shop and administrative office space and an extreme lack of family quarters. Water distribution mains for fire protection and for domestic and industrial use and sewer lines must be protected from freezing. The combination of water, sewer, and steam lines in a utilidor system provides the only practical Arctic solution and also the economical advantages of central heating and the concurrent reduction of fire hazards. Permanent construction of more than single-story height, as is planned, enables the concentration of facilities in the smallest area and reduces lengths of utilities lines, roads, and other service facilities. This also results in lower maintenance and operating costs. In summary, the construction of permanent facilities has been decided upon because of the inadequacy of present spaces, the lower cost of operation and maintenance and the fire resistance of this permanent-type construction, which will house personnel and valuable supplies and equipment.

Because of Arctic conditions, the short (5½ months) construction season, long supply lines and higher living expenses and therefore higher labor costs, construction costs in this Arctic area are approximately 2.5 times those for similar items in the United States. It is presently estimated that the permanent facilities planned for the Army Arctic Training Center will cost $26,833,800. In fiscal year 1952, funds in the amount of $13,851,000 were appropriated for the initial increments of construction. This will provide the major portion of requirements for barracks, shops, warehouse space, fire station, administrative space, classrooms, infirmary, the heat, power, and water plants and utilities distribution system and essential roads and walks. Some family quarters will be included if these funds permit.

Construction under the fiscal year 1953 program is planned to provide additional barracks, ammunition storage, some family housing, refrigerated warehouse space and additional administrative, shop and service-type facilities and the necessary roads and utilities to serve this portion of the construction. The estimated cost of the proposed fiscal year 1953 portion of this program is $8,161,000. Existing authorization in the amount of $3,052,000 will be applied to the fiscal year 1953 proposed construction. Additional authorization has been approved by the House of Representatives in the amount of $5,109,000 to cover the balance of the appropriation to be requested for this station for fiscal year 1953, which will be in the total amount of $8,161,000.

Projects

Project title	Prior authorization	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
96 family quarters (officer)	0	$2,400,000	$2,400,000
Outside utilities (second and third, inclusive)	$1,000,000	100,000	1,100,000
Roads, streets, walks, etc	0	986,000	986,000
Enlisted men's service club	184,000	14,000	198,000
9 ammunition storage igloos	164,000	392,000	556,000
Chemical test center	0	359,000	359,000
Refrigerated warehouse	0	270,000	270,000
Indoor training facility	709,000	202,000	911,000
Vehicle storage (ATB)	168,000	208,000	376,000
Gas and diesel station (ATB)	30,000	14,000	44,000
Special fuel storage and dispensing rack (ATB)	0	10,000	10,000
Grease and oil storage building (ATB)	22,000	9,000	31,000
Paved apron (ATB)	9,000	2,000	11,000
Fence (ATB)	18,000	7,000	25,000
Incinerator	61,000	0	58,000
Enlisted men's barracks	687,000	136,000	823,000
Total	3,052,000	5,109,000	8,158,000

FAMILY QUARTERS

Mr. RILEY. I note that you have 96 family quarters here costing $2,400,000. Do they happen to be some special type of construction?

Colonel CARTER. It is not a special type of construction. It is constructed, of course, for Arctic temperatures, zero temperatures, and heavy snow.

They are a permanent-type construction.

Mr. RILEY. The cost is about twice as much as it is in the States, is it not?

Colonel CARTER. Not quite twice as much. The same unit in the States would cost around $14,000.

They will be constructed of one-, two-, and three-bedroom units, with an average size of 1,080 square feet and a maximum size, I believe, limited by law to 1,250 square feet.

Mr. RILEY. Is this the same type of construction that the Army was criticized for constructing in Alaska for living quarters, or has it been changed to meet the criticisms which were offered?

Colonel CARTER. The plans and the size of these units and the number of bedrooms has been changed to meet the criticism which was offered by the congressional committee.

OUTSIDE UTILITIES

Mr. RILEY. Now these outside utilities. What is a utilidor?

Colonel CARTER. In the Arctic, in order to carry your water and your sewage lines, you have to build more or less of a concrete box in the ground and run the steam lines in the same box so that in the wintertime you can use the other utility lines.

Mr. RILEY. You have a central heating plant there for a number of houses?

Colonel CARTER. There is a power plant which provides the heat for the station.

Mr. RILEY. For the quarters?

Colonel CARTER. For everything.

Mr. RILEY. And you utilize the steam pipes to keep your water lines and sewers and so forth warm enough to keep them from freezing?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

ROADS, STREETS, AND WALKS

Mr. RILEY. I note you have an item here of $986,000 for roads, streets, and walks.

How do you get about up in there without these?

Colonel CARTER. Actually, the 1952 construction program has just started, and this is to provide the roads, streets, and walks to supplement those other items and to provide for the construction which we are requesting in this program.

Mr. RILEY. Is the type of construction you are using on roads, sereets, and walks giving you any trouble on freezing?

Colonel CARTER. It is constructed with that in mind. Of course, there is always some difficulty from freezing and that you get in any Arctic country.

Mr. RILEY. What is the most satisfactory type of paving?

Colonel CARTER. I would like to ask Major York.

Major YORK. The cut-back asphalts for paving.

ENLISTED MEN'S SERVICE CLUB

Mr. RILEY. The enlisted men's service club, $196,500.

What is that for?

Colonel CARTER. That is a service club for the enlisted men who will be at this station. There is no such service club now in the Army area. There is a temporary substandard building that belongs to the Air Force which they wish to repossess in connection with the reactivation of the Air Force activities there.

Mr. RILEY. There is no town or anything except the military station there that could provide these facilities?

Colonel CARTER. There is no town of any size. There may be some shacks nearby.

Major YORK. The only communities in that area consist of probably two houses and that is within 5 miles of the station. There is no sized town within 105 miles.

Mr. RILEY. You have to provide all the recreational facilities that might be used?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

AMMUNITION STORAGE IGLOOS

Mr. RILEY. Now on ammunition storage igloos, you have $556,000.

Colonel CARTER. There are not such facilities now and the ammunition is stored in the open, which is a very serious situation in that country.

CHEMICAL TEST CENTER

Mr. RILEY. Why is a chemical test center necessary?

Colonel CARTER. The purpose of that test center is classified.

It is located about 30 miles from the main station. This fund will provide temporary construction for 30 men and a small laboratory and two shelter buildings so that we can carry out this classified activity.

REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSE

Mr. RILEY. I note here you have a refrigerated warehouse.

That is a kind of a strange thing to have there.

Colonel CARTER. It is required for the storage of subsistence items which do require refrigeration.

INDOOR TRAINING FACILITY

Mr. RILEY. What is indoor training facility?

Colonel CARTER. This is a facility similar to other facilities which we are building in Alaska. In that climate it is necessary to build such a facility to provide the men a fairly sizable place to train in the winter as well as to give them some place for recreational activities such as basketball and various other indoor sports.

Mr. RILEY. How long a period do you have up there in which you cannot have any outdoor training?

Major YORK. It is between 9 and 10 months that you could not work outside.

Colonel CARTER. This is one of the coldest spots in the world. It gets down to 70 below zero.

Major YORK. It was below 68 below zero this winter.

VEHICLE STORAGE

Mr. RILEY. Vehicle storage, $375,500. That is also because of climatic conditions?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

GAS AND DIESEL STATION

Mr. RILEY. Gas and Diesel station. Would that have to have any special construction to protect it from the winter?

Colonel CARTER. No particular special construction.

Do you have anything particular on that, Major York?

Major YORK. No, sir, there is no special construction on that. That is a standard station for dispensing.

Mr. RILEY. Is it buried?

Major YORK. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. The ground would take care of insulation.

FUEL STORAGE AND DISPENSING RACK

Mr. RILEY. What about your fuel storage and dispensing rack?

Colonel CARTER. This facility is required to permit segregation and control of special fuels being tested by the Arctic Test Branch.

This is one of the places where we test various fuels that the Army uses in its vehicles.

GREASE AND OIL STORAGE BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. Do you have to heat this grease and oil storage building during the winter?

Colonel CARTER. Do you know the answer to that, Major York?

Major YORK. Yes, sir. At the temperatures that are experienced at this station, it is necessary to bring the various barrels of oil and lubricant in and heat them for a long period of time, which is dangerous both from the fire standpoint and so on, in the various buildings.

This building is designed especially to fit that need.

PAVED APRON

Mr. RILEY. I notice you have a paved apron here. Do you use that about 3 months out of the year?

Major YORK. This is designed especially for the Arctic Test Branch and it is built outside their shop.

It is necessary to rig the various vehicles for air drop and so on and the rigging of the biggest portion of that is done on this apron which would be clear of snow.

Mr. RILEY. You have to keep it clear from snow to use it?

Colonel CARTER. And it is very muddy in this country in the summertime.

FENCE

Mr. RILEY. Why do you have to have a fence in this wild country?

Colonel CARTER. Much of the equipment is classified and some of the very highly classified material it is necessary to keep in an enclosed fence.

All the personnel of the station, of course, do not know what all of the equipment is. They work on their own assigned items.

Mr. RILEY. I see.

INCINERATOR

Mr. RILEY. The incinerator, of course, is simply for waste and garbage.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

BARRACKS

Mr. RILEY. What about the enlisted men's barracks?

Colonel CARTER. This is for 200 additional enlisted spaces. There are 400 authorized to be constructed out of the funds provided in fiscal 1952.

They are standard plans. However, you might wish to have Major York explain what those plans are.

Major YORK. This building is a barracks building of concrete and frame construction with concrete block wing-wall.

It has a kitchen included. It has 38,500 square feet. It has a basement and two stories.

Mr. RILEY. Most of the barracks they are building today are three-story structures. Would this basement take the place of one story?

Major YORK. No, sir. This is a standard plan which they have used throughout Alaska and which has proved very successful.

Mr. RILEY. The standard plan for Alaska?

Colonel CARTER. The standard plan for Alaska is different than the standard plan with which you are familiar for zone of the interior units.

There are too many window spaces in the standard plans for zone of the interior units.

Mr. RILEY. And each barracks is for 200 men?

Major YORK. Yes, sir.

PIPELINE

Mr. DAVIS. Can you give us a little more of the breakdown on that pipeline, the figure of $20 million there?

It refers to 650 miles of pipeline and terminals and so on and I wondered if you could give us a little more detail on that.

Do you have the detail on that, Major York?

Major YORK. Yes, sir. This pipeline is designed to run from Haines, Alaska, to Fairbanks and will follow essentially the Alcan Highway.

The line is designed to have a maximum capacity of 23,500 barrels. That is the estimated Army and Air Force use in that area under wartime conditions.

Mr. DAVIS. How much of that $20 million is actually for pipeline?

Major YORK. Actually for pipeline?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Major YORK. The entire amount. This plus the previous $20 million that was devoted to this pipeline. This is the second increment in the actual appropriation of money for the project.

Mr. DAVIS. How much of the total amount is for pipeline?

Colonel CARTER. Well, it is for the pipe, pumping station, the entire or complete operating pipeline facility. It does not provide, for example, for quarters for personnel or anything like that. It provides for the tankage at DGM and it provides for the facilities to unload the tanker into the line and it provides for storage tanks for the line to empty into at the other end.

Mr. DAVIS. That is what I am trying to get at.

What kind of a breakdon can you give me so that it can be computed as to how much per mile you are actually spending for pipeline?

Colonel CARTER. Mr. Davis, if you want how much per mile for pipe, the cost per mile for the pipeline is $40 million divided by the number of miles.

Mr. DAVIS. There are terminal and storage facilities?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Do you not have a breakdown between their cost and the cost of the actual pipe as laid?

Major YORK. I do not have all those costs, sir, but I have broken it out this way:

For instance, there are 540,000 barrels of storage. The pipe is 8 inches and it is 650 miles long. I do not have it broken down and priced by item as the gentleman wishes.

Mr. FOSTER. We can do this, Mr. Davis.

We can give you the price of the terminal facilities separately at each end, the four pumping stations, and the remainder will be for the laying of the pipe.

Can we furnish that for the record?

Mr. DAVIS. Put that into the record and it seems to me it would be very difficult to make an estimate of the over-all cost of the thing without having that breakdown separately.

Colonel CARTER. Actually, sir, we have had an architect-engineer working on this for about 2 years.

The design is complete. Actually, we are ready to advertise the entire contract for what we estimate will be $40 million as soon as we can secure these funds.

We have not advertised the $20 million yet because it has been developed in estimating that the engineers in the Seattle and Alaska districts feel very definitely that they can get a better price on advertising the contract all at once.

This line runs part way through Canada and the agreements have been worked out or are being worked out now to provide for the Canadian permission.

The whole thing is completely designed and ready to go. This cost estimate is not just somebody pulling the $40 million out of the air.

Mr. Foster has here in Washington these breakdowns that he was mentioning. The detail of exactly how much each piece will cost, of course, is a voluminous thing.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not want that, but I do want the pipeline as such separated from the terminal and storage facilities so that the breakdown becomes merely a matter of arithmetic to read the record and get an estimate of about how much per mile the actual pipe is costing.

Mr. FOSTER. We will be glad to provide that for you, Mr. Davis.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Estimates of cost for Haines-Fairbanks POL pipeline, Alaska

Haines docking facility	$800,000
Haines terminal facilities and pumping station No. 1	8,000,000
Pumping station No. 2	2,900,000
Pumping station No. 2a	1,000,000
Pumping station No. 2b	1,000,000
Pumping station No. 3 and terminal facilities at Tok Junction	7,500,000
Pipeline (8 inch)	18,800,000
Total cost	40,000,000

Mr. DAVIS. That is all.

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. RILEY. The next item is Eielson Air Force Base, 26 miles southeast of Fairbanks, Alaska.

These are your facilities that you are asking for, and the Air Force, of course, has to ask for its own, is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. This is an Air Force base with Army protection?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. Proceed, sir.

Colonel CARTER. This is the Army portion. The total program at this base is estimated to cost $31 million. Funds appropriated have amounted to $23 million and we are requesting $3,700,000 here. I have a general statement pertaining to this.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection it will be incorporated in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

ARMY AREA, EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE

This station is located along the Tanana River on the Alaska Highway, 26 miles east of Fairbanks. All existing housing is occupied by Air Force activities except certain temporary type housing which has, for the present, been loaned for Army occupancy pending completion of the construction of permanent housing for the Army troops which are stationed at this installation as a ground defense force. In addition, Quonset hut type housing constructed by the Army at dispersed sites around this air base is occupied by Army antiaircraft artillery units. There are presently planned and partially under construction permanent Army housing facilities. The total program as now planned is estimated to cost $31,020,400. Funds appropriated in fiscal year 1951 in the amount of $23,703,300 have been used to construct the principal portion of requirements for barracks and family quarters and also bachelor officers quarters, general warehousing and the utilities distribution system to serve these facilities from Air Force central utilities plants.

No funds for additional construction at this installation were appropriated in fiscal year 1952.

The planned fiscal year 1953 program will provide maintenance shops, ammunition storage, administrative space and additional roads, walks, and utilities to serve these aditional facilities.

The planned fiscal year 1954 program will include the remaining shop facilities, amunition storage, chapel, dispensary, family housing and other supporting facilities.

The items of construction proposed under fiscal year 1953 appropriations are estimated to cost $3,721,000. Existing authorization in the amount of $752,000 is available to apply to this program. Therefore, an additional authorization has been approved by the House in the amount of $2,969,000 to enable the provision of a fiscal year 1953 appropriation in the amount of $3,721,000.

Projects

Project title	Prior authorization	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
Roads, streets, walks, etc. (second and third, inclusive)	$100,000	$858,000	$958,000
Outside utilities (second and third, inclusive)	400,000	660,000	1,060,000
Organizational maintenance shop	0	701,000	701,000
12 ammunition storage igloos	0	636,000	636,000
2 battalion headquarters and supply buildings	234,000	91,000	325,000
2 gasoline stations	18,000	23,000	41,000
Total	752,000	2,969,000	3,721,000

Mr. RILEY. In other words, this is approximately half of what you need in addition to your present installation?

Major YORK. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. This will bring it up to a total of a little better than half.

Mr. RILEY. I note you are asking $958,000 for roads, streets, and walks, and $1,080,000 for organizational maintenance shop, $636,000 for 12 ammunition storage igloos, and $326,000 for two battalion headquarters and supply buildings, $41,000 for two gasoline stations.

Why are these roads and walks and things required now when you had such a large installation there before?

Colonel CARTER. This project will provide the roads and streets that are necessary to complete the program up to and including the funds we are requesting at this time.

Mr. RILEY. This is a continuation of a program, is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. The outside utilities fall in the same category. They are utilidors similar to those which we mentioned previously.

The maintenance shop simply provides shop facilities for repair and maintenance.

They are at present utilizing temporary structures which belong to the Air Force and which are far away from the housing facilities which the Army is occupying.

The ammunition igloos provide for storage of ammunition required by the tactical troops which are there to defend the station. The battalion headquarters are to provide headquarters in the vicinity of the barracks buildings and in the Army area.

These units are now housed in temporary Air Force buildings which will be returned to the Air Force.

Mr. RILEY. Do you know whether or not the Air Force has any need for the buildings if you turn them back to them?

Colonel CARTER. It is my understanding that they do, sir. In this program we have made every effort to coordinate these programs with the Air Force in the area.

There has been some discussion by the congressional committees of lack of coordination and I can assure you that every effort is being made to correct that.

We are not going to duplicate facilities and building facilities for our purposes when we can use theirs if there are some located. If they can be used, we will use them.

Mr. RILEY. I note you have two gasoline stations.

Do you have any trouble with gasoline freezing up there?

Major YORK. If there is any water in the gas at all, the particles will collect down in the screens of the carburetor and they will "conk out."

Mr. RILEY. Where it is stored in bulk.

Major YORK. We are not having trouble in that manner.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. What is the explanation for the fact that the authorization for the roads, streets, and walks and the authorization for the utilities and the authorization for the battalion headquarters came in two different bits?

Colonel CARTER. Would you like to reply to that, Major York?

Mr. DAVIS. The same thing is true of the gasoline stations.

Major YORK. In igloos, these projects were budgeted for and were cut out of a previous appropriation program. The cost estimates on those have since been revised in the light of the experience with permanent construction in the area.

The net result combines both an investment in price and new experience and a revised project, as such.

Mr. DAVIS. Take the roads, streets, and walks. That must be a considerable extension of the original project, is it not? You had only a hundred thousand previously and now this is an authorization of $858,000?

Major YORK. Yes, sir; that explains part of it.

In the case of the roads, streets, and walks, the increment computed in the $958,000 which we are asking for includes a part of the previous reading on the second increment plus the third.

You will note that under roads, street, and walks second and third increments are included.

The second increment deals with this first hundred thousand which was not ultimately appropriated and the third increment is added to that and it brings us up to our total of $958,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Do the gasoline stations demonstrate that you planned to get along with one and now you are asking for two?

Major YORK. No, sir. That demonstrated that at one time we had one contemplated in a previous program for which we got authorization.

We have since added to that one other. The previous price was indicated here as $18,000.

Two of those would give us $36,000, but the present price increases are such that we need $41,000.

Mr. DAVIS. Then your answer should be "Yes," should it not, that you did originally plan to get along with one and now you are asking for two?

Major YORK. No, sir; to that question, "No."

In the over-all program, the phasing of this, we have built one and planned to build another one and we will subsequently plan to build another one, so that it is a phased construction which we were not allowed to finish on the one, so we now end up with two in the program.

Colonel CARTER. The answer to the question is both "Yes" and "No." We had also planned to build more than one, but we had only planned to build one when we first started.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I have nothing.

KENAI, ALASKA

Mr. RILEY. The next base is Kenai. Is that right?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

I have a general statement on that base. It is an army communications station. It's activities under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer are directed by the United States Army headquarters in Alaska.

Mr. RILEY. I note you are asking $3,907,000 at Kenai for 11 projects. Would you please put a list of those projects in the record?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. Here is the general statement pertaining to the station.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection it will be included in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

ARMY COMMUNICATIONS STATION, KENAI

This Army communications station is located on Cook Inlet southwest of Anchorage. Its activities will be under the general direction of the Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, supported by headquarters, United States Army, Alaska.

Construction of this new station was begun in the early spring of 1952, from funds appropriated in fiscal year 1951. The total estimated cost of the construction proposed at this station is $12,235,200. Work is now under contract in the amount of $7,873,000. The present construction includes barracks, heat and power plant, administrative and operations buildings, fire station, warehousing, infirmary, and the utilities distribution lines to serve these facilities.

No funds for this station were included in the fiscal year 1952 appropriations.

Construction planned under the fiscal year 1953 program will provide additional facilities including maintenance shops, a commissary, a gymnasium, a major portion of the requirement for family quarters, and utilities and roads to serve these additional facilities; also a cargo dock for handling dry cargo and petroleum products. These additional facilities are estimated to cost $3,907,000. There is no residue of prior authorization for this station. Therefore, the authorization proposed will form the basis for requesting an appropriation for Kenai for fiscal year 1953 in the amount of $3,907,000.

Projects

Project title	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
2 post engineer shops	$326,000	$326,000
Vehicle-maintenance shop	201,000	201,000
70 family quarters	1,600,000	1,600,000
Commissary	20,000	20,000
Combined training and enlisted men and noncommissioned officers' club building	300,000	300,000
Extension of roads, streets, walks, etc. (second inc.)	470,000	470,000
Extension of outside utilities (second inc.)	535,000	535,000
Petroleum, oil, and lubricants and cargo docks	220,000	220,000
3 additional petroleum, oil, and lubricant storage tanks	170,000	170,000
Gasoline station	20,000	20,000
Fence for antenna farm with guard shelter	45,000	45,000
Total	3,907,000	3,907,000

Mr. RILEY. Two post engineer shops.

Colonel CARTER. The total estimated cost of the construction at this base is about $12 million, of which we now have $7,800,000 under contract.

Mr. RILEY. This will bring it near completion, will it not?

Colonel CARTER. This will just about complete it.

There are no facilities of the type listed there at all at the present time.

Mr. RILEY. Is it out in the country away from everything?

Colonel CARTER. It is out in the wilds away from everything.

Mr. RILEY. The vehicle maintenance shop.

Colonel CARTER. It is to provide for maintenance of the various vehicles that will be assigned to this station.

Mr. RILEY. What are these for; just to keep communication with some other post?

Colonel CARTER. There is a trail to the station, is there not? I am curious to know what you use vehicles for out in the woods.

Major YORK. Sir, there is a road now which is being broken into the area. It is called the Homer Road. It runs from Booth's Pass into this station. The vehicles are used mainly to go from the operational area to the housing area and for use there upon the post property.

Colonel CARTER. The interior of the station?

Mr. RILEY. How do you get supplies back and forth?

Major YORK. It is expected that they will be brought in by barge.

Mr. RILEY. It is on a river?

Major YORK. It is on the Cook Inlet.

Mr. RILEY. You have $1,544,000 here for family quarters.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How many vehicles are you going to have for this 200,000 garage?

Major YORK. The total vehicles assigned to this station will be 25.

Mr. RILEY. Is that a heated garage?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. It is a maintenance shop, of course.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Well, it is just a big garage, is all.

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That looks like a pretty good garage for 25 vehicles.

Colonel CARTER. It is approximately 50 by 150 feet.

Major YORK. It is necessary at this station to be able to function all the time and with the conditions of both snow and cold being met at this station, it is necessary to have heated storage for certain percentages of those vehicles, at least 75 percent of them.

That is the reason that the size is possibly larger than might be expected if it were a modern repair garage.

Mr. RILEY. These family quarters, are they going to be constructed in line with the suggestion made by the congressional committee?

Colonel CARTER. They are, definitely.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Is that the average cost?

You have one, two, and three bedrooms.

Colonel CARTER. That is the average cost.

Mr. RILEY. You request a commissary.

Is there no other place to buy anything?

Colonel CARTER. Not within a hundred miles.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I would say offhand that is one place where they deserve a commissary.

Colonel CARTER. That is the only commissary in this program.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I think it is fully justified.

EM AND NCO BUILDING

Mr. RILEY. You are asking for a combined training and enlisted men and noncommissioned officers' club building.

Colonel CARTER. That is a combination Service Club and Training Club facility?

Major YORK. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Here is some more extension of roads, streets, and walks.

Colonel CARTER. This is tied in with the construction we are requesting. The next is the extension of outside utilities.

The next item is POL which is petroleum oil and lubricants, and cargo docks.

They have to have a dock to deliver the supplies at this station.

Mr. RILEY. Are you able to barge enough oil and fuel and various things up there during the summer months to take care of you during the winter?

Major YORK. That is correct. The inlet freezes over so it is necessary to do that.

Mr. RILEY. And that is the reason for these additional fuel tanks; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. The 1952 program provided for the 16,000-barrel storage which is under construction and these are the remainder.

Mr. RILEY. And just one gasoline station?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. SCRIVNER. If you have only 25 vehicles that is enough?

Mr. RILEY. This fence is for security?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Furcolo?

Mr. FURCOLO. What sort of buildings and how many rooms will the family quarters have?

Colonel CARTER. They are one, two, and three bedrooms with one bath.

Mr. FURCOLO. They are not all the same?

Colonel CARTER. Not all the same size, no.

Mr. FURCOLO. I suppose some go as high as $40,000 and some much lower.

Colonel CARTER. When you have the contracts in one lump sum, it is difficult to pick out the amounts.

They will not all be the same size. They run from about 950.

Major YORK. The maximum is 1,250 and the average is about 1,080.

Mr. FURCOLO. Give me a rough idea of what one of the three bedroom ones would cost.

Major YORK. About $42,000.

That would be if let in a bid which included sufficient amount of buildings to get a good price.

Colonel CARTER. Of course that is one of the complications in Alaska. We have to let contracts large enough so the contractor can pay for moving in with all of his stuff.

We also have to continue these programs from year to year. What we have tried to do is definitely phase these Alaska appropriation requests so that we build up to the capability of the construction industry there and carry that through and finally phase it out.

We hope that phase-out will occur within the next two years.

Mr. RILEY. You have about 3 months of construction weather?

Major YORK. Yes, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. Construction costs have come way down up there?

Colonel CARTER. They were sky high. Then the district engineer in Alaska went all over the country. In fact, I had a letter from the chamber of commerce down in Texas saying that he had received a brochure from the Alaska district to see if anybody wanted to bid on this business in Alaska.

As a matter of fact, that paid off because we got rather reasonable than very high prices—which were down considerably. There, of course, they are going up like prices are everywhere.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am looking at page 10 of the justifications.

It has certainly brought up a new element of danger to me. First you are putting up security fences and then you are going to charge the barbed wire to keep the moose out. Do you mean you have that many soldiers up there and they never get itchy fingers and take care of these charging moose?

Major YORK. If you shot a moose out of season it is worth exactly $500 and in Alaska they do not fool around with you at all.

A soldier shot one about 2 weeks before I came down here. In fact, he shot a cow and the calf that was unborn, so they charged him $1,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What is going to happen if one of them gets electrocuted? Then who is responsible?

Major YORK. The responsibility is that they were a nuisance. A moose is a difficult creature. You cannot reason with him. If he walks up to one of these fences and brushes into the fence and backs off about 50 paces, you just do not have a fence.

With the guy wires on these various antennas, and so forth, a couple of the moose in the area on Saturday night will take care of it such that the whole thing is gone.

LADD AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. RILEY. The next item is the Ladd Air Force Base.

Colonel CARTER. This station is located near the city of Fairbanks and is another base where the Army is providing facilities for its own personnel.

The Army's mission there is the defense of the station and the antiaircraft defense. I have a general statement.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection it will be inserted in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

ARMY AREA, LADD AIR FORCE BASE

This station is located adjacent to and just east of the city of Fairbanks. Air Force activities occupy all existing permanent and temporary housing at this station, except for certain areas of Quonset-hut type housing which have been temporarily loaned for Army occupancy pending completion of the construction of permanent housing for the Army troops stationed at this base as ground defense forces. In addition, Army antiaircraft artillery units occupy Quonset-hut type housing constructed by the Army at dispersed sites around this air base.

The permanent Army construction planned for this installation is estimated to cost $36,747,000. Funds appropriated in fiscal year 1951 in the amount of $21,-

278,300 have been used to construct the major portion of requirements for barracks and family quarters, as well as bachelor officers quarters, administrative space, indoor training facilities, railroad trackage, warehousing and the utilities distribution system to serve these facilities from central utilites plants at the Air Force Base.

Additional funds in the amount of $3,062,000 were appropriated in fiscal year 1952 and are to be used for the construction of additional barracks, administrative space, shop facilities, and their necessary utilities.

The fiscal year 1953 program is planned to provide the final increment of utilities, roads and walks, ammunition storage, maintenance-shop facilities, additional family quarters and unit administrative space.

The fiscal year 1954 program is planned to include the final increments of shop facilities, ammunition storage, and other supporting facilities.

The construction proposed under fiscal year 1953 appropriations is estimated to cost $5,563,000. Existing authorization is available in the amount of $826,200. An additional authorization in the amount of $4,737,000 is being requested to enable total appropriations for fiscal year 1953 to be provided in the amount of $5,563,000.

Projects

Project title	Prior authorization	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
Roads, streets, walks, etc., (third and fourth increment)	$100,000	$782,000	$882,000
Outside utilities (third and fourth increments)	500,000	345,000	845,000
Ammunition storage facilities	0	823,000	823,000
Maintenance shop for items peculiar to the Army	226,200	100,000	326,000
Battalion headquarters and supply building	0	162,000	162,000
80 family quarters	0	1,824,000	1,824,000
Organization maintenance shop	0	701,000	701,000
Totals	826,200	4,737,000	5,563,000

Mr. RILEY. I note that you have eight projects here totalling $5,563,000. Is this a part of a continuing program like these others?

Colonel CARTER. It is, sir. It is estimated the performance construction will cost $36,747,000.

Mr. RILEY. How much of the construction has been completed up to now?

Colonel CARTER. We have had appropriated approximately $24,300,000 and we are asking for $5,563,000 in this request.

Mr. RILEY. It will take approximately this much more to complete the original plan; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. RILEY. You have roads, streets and walks, $882,000; outside utilities, $845,000; ammunition storage facilities, 15 igloos, $823,000.

Mr. RILEY. Maintenance shop for items peculiar to the Army.

Colonel CARTER. If you like, Major York can give you some explanation on that.

Major YORK. This shop was built with this view in mind. The repair of various quartermaster, chemical and signal equipment that is peculiar specifically to the Army and is not reparable at any other facility on that site, such as the gun-laying radar, the field radio in the various combat troops, and so forth.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have to have one of these at every station?

Major YORK. No, sir, this is intended to take care of everything north of the range, as we speak of it in Alaska, and the other items south of the range would be done at one other shop which is located at Fort Richardson.

Mr. RILEY. What do you term the range?

Colonel CARTER. Here is a map. The range runs right across here and it is quite difficult to get across. That is why the temperature is so different.

It is 70 below zero up here when it is not very cold down here, about 20 or 30 below.

Mr. RILEY. Would you say one-third of Alaska is below the range and two-thirds above?

Major YORK. The greater percent of it is north of the range.

Mr. RILEY. Eighty family quarters. Are they similar in design to the ones that we have had and approved by the committee?

Colonel CARTER. They are, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Organization maintenance shop.

You do not have any such thing there, now?

Major YORK. No, sir, we do not.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Furcolo?

Mr. FURCOLO. I have no questions.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. Does that maintenance shop reflect a change in your estimated cost from $226,000 up to $326,000?

Is that why the authorization was split?

Major YORK. Yes, sir, that is a change in cost.

Mr. DAVIS. When did you get your first authorization on that?

Major YORK. In 1952. I do not remember the exact time.

Colonel CARTER. Was it about $155,000?

Major YORK. Yes, sir. It was last year's authorization.

Mr. DAVIS. Have you started to do anything on that yet?

Major YORK. No; we have not.

Mr. DAVIS. Then what is the basis for that much of a change in estimate?

Major YORK. The basis of the change in estimate is purely that the price rise on the design of such a building has changed that much in the last year. Also, the original estimate on the building was not correct.

Mr. DAVIS. That does not mean it has changed that much?

Major YORK. It is an error, but does reflect a change.

Mr. DAVIS. We have had testimony, I think that the construction cost indexes have changed only about 5 percent in the last year.

Colonel CARTER. Do you have the information on the rise in cost in Alaska in the past year, Mr. Foster?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, it has been only about 4 percent.

Colonel CARTER. Then it was an error in estimating the original request?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Somebody's slide rule slipped quite a few notches on that; did it not?

Colonel CARTER. It certainly did, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Well, we will have to assume that this later one is correct; is that right?

Colonel CARTER. It had better be or they won't build a battalion headquarters.

Mr. DAVIS. How do you explain the fact that back here on a previous base you estimated it would cost you more than twice as much to build two of these battalion headquarters as it is going to cost to build one here?

Major YORK. They are two different stations.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, they are different stations, but I would think that you ought to be able to build two of them for less than twice the cost of one.

Colonel CARTER. Maybe the other ones are different types.

Mr. DAVIS. I think they are both the same type. It is actually a minor item, but I would offhand think you could build two of them at the same time in the same area cheaper proportionately than you could build one.

Colonel CARTER. The estimate for the two is $325,000. That is $162,000 each.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not much different.

Colonel CARTER. This one is $162,000. The way these contracts are let in Alaska is on a large number of buildings at one time, the fact that there are two of a particular type would make very little difference.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. SCRIVNER. No questions.

FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA

Mr. RILEY. Now we come to Fort Richardson.

Is that the main military installation in Alaska?

Colonel CARTER. That is the Army Headquarters installation in Alaska. I have a statement here for the record on it.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection it will be included at this point in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

FORT RICHARDSON

This station, established in 1940, is located just northeast of Anchorage on the Palmer Highway. During World War II and until the fall of 1950, the facilities known as Fort Richardson embraced a large military reservation housing both Army and Air Force activities including an airfield. This large reservation was divided into two parts. The western portion is now identified as Elmendorf Air Force Base and the eastern portion is now the Army post of Fort Richardson.

Fort Richardson houses the ground defense force troops for this area and several antiaircraft artillery units, established for the protection of Elmendorf Air Force Base. It also houses the Alaska General Depot and the service troops engaged in logistic support and is the location of Headquarters, United States Army, Alaska. The area now comprising Fort Richardson contained no permanent facilities and is in the process of being established as an entirely new permanent installation. The initial construction was started with funds appropriated in fiscal year 1949. Total construction planned is estimated to cost $169,540,000 and provides facilities for the post proper and the Alaska General Depot. Beginning with fiscal year 1949 funds and including fiscal year funds, $105,281,300 has been appropriated. Of this amount $96,706,700 is completed or well under construction and the remainder will be obligated in the near future. The facilities funded thus far include the major portion of requirements for barracks, family quarters, bachelor quarters, depot warehousing, railroad classification yard, refrigerated storage, depot shop facilities, gymnasium, telephone exchange, headquarters building, ammunition storage, and other supporting facilities, as well as a water-treatment plant and a central heat and power plant and the utilities distribution lines to serve the facilities included in the program to date.

The fiscal year 1953 program is planned to provide roads and walks, station warehousing, organizational maintenance shops, additional family quarters and bachelor quarters, other supporting logistic facilities, and the extensions of utilities lines to serve these additional facilities.

The fiscal year 1954 program is planned to provide additional family housing, community center, storage sheds, chapel, additional water-treatment-plant facilities, other miscellaneous supporting facilities, and the additional utilities extensions for this construction.

The construction proposed under fiscal year 1953 appropriations is estimated to cost $25,387,000. Existing authorization is available in the amount of $5,131,500. Additional authorization in the amount of $20,255,500 is being requested to enable total appropriations for fiscal year 1953 to be provided in the amount of $25,387,000.

Mr. RILEY. How much money did we have invested at Fort Richardson prior to this?

Colonel CARTER. Through 1952 we had appropriated $105,281,000. The total construction plan is estimated to cost $169,540,000.

This request is for $25,387,000.

Mr. RILEY. I notice you have 26 projects here totaling $25,387,000. Would you furnish a list of those for the record, please?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Projects

Project title	Prior authorization	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
Outside utilities (3rd inc.)	0	$1,434,000	$1,434,000
Roads, streets, walks, etc. (3rd inc.)	0	2,840,000	2,840,000
Ammunition storage facilities	0	1,248,000	1,248,000
General warehouse, office, and railroad spur	0	1,143,000	1,143,000
Refrigerated warehouse	$806,000	670,000	1,476,000
LCL warehouse	270,000	44,000	314,000
2 organizational maintenance shops	375,000	835,000	1,210,000
4 gasoline stations	46,500	24,000	70,000
3 civilian bachelor quarters	0	590,000	590,000
368 family quarters	0	7,286,000	7,286,000
Headquarters building, general depot	0	1,248,000	1,248,000
Guardhouse	375,000	98,000	473,000
Petroleum, oil, and lubricants laboratory	81,300	40,000	121,000
Chemical laboratory and storage building	302,900	104,000	407,000
Locomotive shop	350,000	0	350,000
Ammunition shop	0	641,000	641,000
Chapel with Sunday school	200,000	152,000	352,000
Post headquarters building	0	785,000	785,000
Petroleum, oil, and lubricants; drum reconditioning and filling plant	0	536,000	536,000
Petroleum, oil, and lubricants storage and packaging warehouse	315,000	10,000	325,000
Paint and dope storage building	0	63,000	63,000
Salvage yard and warehouse	87,000	121,000	208,000
Hardstand and parking areas	1,045,000	0	1,045,000
Hardstand (general depot)	535,500	345,000	880,000
2 battalion headquarters and supply buildings	342,000	0	342,000
Total	5,131,500	20,257,000	25,387,000

Mr. SCRIVNER. I notice you have a chapel and a Sunday school there, but you did not have any at the Ladd Air Force Base.

Is the Air Force letting you go to their church?

Major YORK. Yes, sir; that is the case now. We have a chapel in the program for this area.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Can't you all go to the same church or won't they let you?

Major YORK. Yes, sir; they will let us.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Didn't I run into something in some of this construction where the Army had a chapel on one side of the road and the Air Force had one on the other?

Major YORK. Yes, sir; you did. That was by the committee. It has been investigated and the position of those two has been changed to suit the population centers as they exist upon the post.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You mean you moved one of the churches?

Major YORK. Yes, sir.

Colonel CARTER. They were not built?

Major YORK. They were not built. They were just on the master plan.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It is easy to move them when they are on the master plan. I am in favor of churches, being a preacher's son. I think they are a pretty good article.

Mr. RILEY. "Extension of roads, streets, and walks, "$2,840,000. "Ammunition storage facilities, 2 warehouses, 21 igloos," a total of $1,248,000. General warehouse, office, and railroad spur.

Where does the railroad run from?

Major YORK. This railroad spur, as indicated here is a portion of the trackage that actually lies on the Fort Richardson reservation and is an extension of that trackage to accommodate this warehouse.

Mr. RILEY. Where does it run from, the railroad that serves the whole area?

Major YORK. It presently runs from Seward and Whittier through Anchorage to Fairbanks, up through the center of Alaska.

Mr. RILEY. It goes out to Hope.

Colonel CARTER. It stops at Fairbanks.

Mr. RILEY. Who owns the railroad?

Colonel CARTER. That is the Alaska Railroad owned by the Department of the Interior.

Mr. SCRIVNER. There is a refrigerated warehouse for $1,475,000. What is "l. c. l."?

Major YORK. Less than carload lots.

Mr. RILEY. That is just to handle broken shipments?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. Is that all it is used for, that warehouse?

Colonel CARTER. That is for shipments which have to come in which do not go to the regular assigned warehouses in carload lots. You bring one car in and segregate them there and serve them from that warehouse to the regular storage places.

Mr. RILEY. The weather is severe enough that you have to work inside most of the time?

Colonel CARTER. Practically all of the time except during the summer, about 4 months out of the year.

Mr. RILEY. Two organizational maintenance shops, $1.210,000.

Colonel CARTER. These will house approximately 130 vehicles and give storage for emergency-type vehicles.

Mr. RILEY. Four gasoline stations.

Are those all the gasoline stations on the post?

Major YORK. I think there are six total.

Mr. RILEY. Three civilian bachelor quarters. Do you not have any place now for bachelors?

Colonel CARTER. They are now in some Air Force facilities which the Air Force advises they need.

We have to use civilians where we can and we must provide housing for them.

Mr. RILEY. The 308 family quarters costing $6,991,800?

Colonel CARTER. That should be $7,286,000. That is the figure at the bottom of the page.

Mr. RILEY. You have $294,400 worth of equipment.

Colonel CARTER. That is right. That is signal equipment and quartermaster equipment. That is the kitchen equipment, being the main item.

Mr. RILEY. There are no family quarters here, is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. And this is an extension of a program that has been in process for some time?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. "Headquarters Building, general depot," $1,200,000. Didn't they have a headquarters building there before?

Colonel CARTER. The depot on the operations are scattered in Quonset huts and temporary buildings that were built in the early 1940's and which were about to fall down.

They are also in some warehouse space. This building will provide a headquarters to take care of the operating people for the Alaska General Depot so we can return the warehouse space to its proper use.

During the interim period, we will have to use all the scattered huts for storage as well as the warehouse which will be built.

Mr. RILEY. I note here $471,000 for a guardhouse.

Colonel CARTER. The present stockade facilities are provided by inadequate Quonset huts, in tents, with peeled posts and have native pole and barbed-wire fence.

It is a serious fire hazard and we are very much afraid we may burn up some of the people confined there.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How many prisoners are you going to have in this jail? This is a pretty expensive jail. It is better than most counties have at home.

Major YORK. It is figured on the basis of 1 percent of the demand.

Mr. SCRIVNER. That is better than $3,000 per prisoner.

Why do you have to have such modern facilities for prisoners?

Colonel CARTER. It is a little difficult in this particular part of the country. After all, these soldiers we hope to rehabilitate to be soldiers. We are not providing anything fancy for them. We are protecting their lives.

Mr. SCRIVNER. A $471,000 jail would be a pretty magnificent edifice out in our part of the country.

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir, but costs are much higher up here.

Mr. SCRIVNER. It would still be a magnificent place.

Colonel CARTER. With the special features for protecting the prisoners and keeping them in, this is not too much more.

Mr. SCRIVNER. They would not go very far if they got out.

Colonel CARTER. Well, that is true, sir, not and stay alive.

Major YORK. There are two angles that I believe are not being considered.

Mr. SCRIVNER. They have to be a pretty good one for a half-million-dollar jail.

Major YORK. All right, sir.

The first is that this jail acts as a jail for the entire theater, Army-wise, and will handle all the prisoners that we would have back up on these other stations.

The cost of transporting that soldier back to the States and then bringing him back to his station would amortize this amount of money.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You would not have to bring him back to the States.

Major YORK. What would you do with him, sir?

Mr. SCRIVNER. You do not have to put him in a jug that is going to cost as much as this one.

Major YORK. You have to provide the special locks and the facilities for detaining a man. You have to feed him and you have to give him proper exercise. This facility is designed to do that for that amount of prisoners.

Mr. FOSTER. May I point out also that this has to provide the messing facilities for those prisoners?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Messing facilities for 135 or 150 will not run anywhere near this figure.

Colonel CARTER. Do you know what the status of the design is?

Major YORK. On this project?

Colonel CARTER. Yes.

Major YORK. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. FOSTER. It has not been started, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I am inclined to think probably the engineers could figure out a cheaper jail than that. It is not supposed to be any paradise. It is supposed to discourage them a little bit. If they have too comfortable a place there would not be any reason for them not to want to get in.

In addition to the new mess equipment, you are going to have them steam heated and all of those things, I suppose. You have fire protection there. If there was no heat there would be no fire.

Mr. FOSTER. There are certain salient differences between that and a civilian jail that we have to face up to. The guard detachment is maintained in this building. Secondly, these, by and large, are young boys. They are not run-of-the-mill criminals. If they receive less than the best sociological treatment, as someone has put it, then criticism is going to be heaped on the Army's head.

We hope to rehabilitate the man and get a soldier back in him rather than just punish him for what he has done.

Mr. RILEY. The next project is "Fuel laboratory and general depot."

What is that POL laboratory?

Colonel CARTER. Its purpose is to test the petroleum that is delivered on contract to see that it meets the specifications.

Major YORK. The laboratory exercises surveillance over all fuel oil delivered into the field.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have to do that all over or is that done to some extent by other agencies in the States?

Colonel CARTER. It is my understanding that the quartermaster tests fuel all over the States at the various facilities.

Mr. RILEY. "Chemical laboratory and storage building," $405,000, and a special laboratory.

What is that for?

Major YORK. This laboratory is to test the various chemicals that are required that we keep on hand in Alaska.

Mr. RILEY. Including three igloos and some concrete pads.

What are those concrete pads for?

Major YORK. They are for the storage of the various chemicals.

Mr. RILEY. "Locomotive shop."

Mr. SCRIVNER. Let me ask about that. There is a half-million dollar job, almost, but apparently up until now you have been getting along with a Quonset hut that the Air Force is going to kick you out of.

I do not know how you have been doing that.

Major YORK. We have had this laboratory in a Quonset hut as you say.

Colonel CARTER. You are talking about the locomotive shop.

Major YORK. No, we are talking about the chemical laboratory. The results that we have gotten from the tests in that facility are not the best. The facility itself is about to give out and we are being requested to move from that location so that the Air Force can put up their permanent construction there, so we are forced to move.

Mr. SCRIVNER. And you do not have any Quonset hut of your own to move into?

Major YORK. We do not have a Quonset hut to devote to this activity at the present time.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What is the cost of a Quonset hut?

Major YORK. In place, about $5,000.

Mr. SCRIVNER. And this is just 80 times that much.

Major YORK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Can you get us proof that you are going to get 80 times that much value out of this?

Are you going to save us 80 times that much money?

Major YORK. Yes, sir; I think that we will be able to.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Give me the facts. Show us where we can save that money.

Major YORK. Let me read for you a work-up on this.

Fort Richardson, Chemical Laboratory, AGD. The chemical laboratory is presently housed in a highly inadequate temporary-type (Quonset) building which must be vacated in 1952 per agreement with the Air Force. The buildings will require special utilities including air, water, steam, vacuum, electricity, exhaust, and gas system of fireproof construction, with acid-resistant sinks and sewage piping. There is no building available for conversion into a chemical laboratory. This laboratory is required by this command for the following needs:

(*a*) Surveillance on Chemical Corps supplies, equipment, and ammunition, which require surveillance tests at stated intervals per Chemical Corps directives and regulations.

(*b*) Evaluation and identification of enemy chemical agents and matériel in the event of an emergency.

(*c*) Facilities for Chemical Corps Intelligence teams for normal operations and in the event of an emergency.

(*d*) Assistance to other Government agencies and local civilian law-enforcement agencies.

(*e*) The chemical laboratory, AGD, is the only laboratory facility in this theater other than the petroleum laboratory and is the only laboratory in this theater capable of performing the above-listed missions.

The building will house equipment known as: Laboratory, base, chemical warfare service, M–2, which is designed for semipermanent installation in theater of operations and storage of laboratory supplies.

In addition to the chemical laboratory this project includes three 26 by 60 feet standard igloos and seven 50 by 100 feet reinforced concrete pads over which will be erected Quonset-type structures with open ends. These sheds will provide necessary storage for warfare chemicals and other types of chemical materials not susceptible to deterioration by outside storage.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Does this come under the section, "Directive on austerity program?"

Major YORK. I believe it is within that scope, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What does Webster say "austerity" means?

Colonel CARTER. The minimum which you can get by with. This is a permanent facility. It is built to last many years and it is required to provide the necessary testing apparatus which they need and they have not had.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Is this another example of the emergency bringing forth a request for something they have always wanted but have never had facilities for?

Colonel CARTER. This is part of the general plan for construction within Alaska.

Mr. RILEY. The next item is a locomotive shop costing $350,000. Why is it that Alaska Railroad shops cannot take care of your facilities for you as they have been doing?

Colonel CARTER. They have advised that their facilities are overloaded by their own work, which has been increasing, and that it is now so large that they cannot handle our work any longer.

Mr. RILEY. They are the ones that put a stop to the connection or gave you notice that they would have to stop?

Major YORK. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Do you figure you will save money by having the ammunition shop to rework your ammunition up there instead of having to send it to other depots?

Colonel CARTER. The value of the ammunition itself in this facility was estimated to amortize the cost in 5 years. The savings in shipping back to the units would be tremendous.

Mr. RILEY. The chapel and Sunday school. You do not have one there now?

Colonel CARTER. There is one temporary facility there now.

Major YORK. That is correct.

Colonel CARTER. This is required to provide an adequate facility for the chapel.

Mr. RILEY. That is about three times the cost in the States, is that not right?

Mr. SCRIVNER. This has more to it, does it not?

Colonel CARTER. It has the Sunday school rooms added to it.

Mr. FOSTER. It is a larger chapel, too. The one you are thinking about, I think, Mr. Chairman, is a $150,000 standard chapel in the United States.

Mr. RILEY. A post headquarters building for $750,000.

This is an old established base. What have we been doing for a post headquarters?

Colonel CARTER. It has been housed in Quonset huts. Practically everything in Alaska was in Quonset huts and they are rapidly wearing out.

Mr. SCRIVNER. A Quonset hut at $5,000, with the addition of some light and heat and ventilation, will replace these rusty ones.

Colonel CARTER. It would take quite a few.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How many Quonset huts are used to house the post headquarters now?

Major YORK. There are approximately 50 in one group that are all tied together, and that does not count any of the post activities that are separated and spread, so I would say there are about a total of 75 or 80.

Mr. RILEY. We have here "POL drum reconditioning and filling plant, $536,000."

Do you have some posts in Alaska that you do not have any pipelines running to so you have to put this stuff in drums?

Major YORK. Yes, sir; we are required to supply to the Air Force the fuel oil in the theater.

As I recall it, there are several outlying airfields to which we supply fuel oil by the drum. This plant would recondition those drums, which are quite costly, and let us refill them with this pipeline fuel oil.

Mr. RILEY. You could almost run a pipeline up there with that amount of money, could you not?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Major YORK. Not where these are.

Mr. RILEY. POL storage and packaging warehouse. Is that a part of the same facility?

Major YORK. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Paint and dope storage building.

Colonel CARTER. That is essential because the material is highly inflammable and it is necessary to provide fireproof facilities for storage.

Mr. RILEY. This is for reconditioning ammunition, or what?

Colonel CARTER. The paint is used for general purposes.

Major YORK. The paint is the paint supply for the entire post, which is for vehicles and buildings and so on.

Mr. RILEY. Salvage yard and warehouse. What do you salvage?

Colonel CARTER. Everything as it is worn out, sir, in connection with the Army's salvage program of trying to salvage and return to us, or prepare for sale, all items on which we can make any money.

Mr. RILEY. Do you think you would save enough money to pay for this building?

Colonel CARTER. I feel sure we can, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Hard stands and parking areas, $1,045,000. Does it get pretty muddy up there?

Major YORK. Yes, sir.

Colonel CARTER. It gets very muddy there in the spring and in the fall. Could you give an explanation for why so much hard stand is involved there?

Major YORK. Yes, sir. This hard stand was programed into the Alaska program as a supplemental item to the various buildings that have gone before. This program would put hard stand around 30 buildings which I have outlined here. That is why it is such a large item. There are 9,315,000 square feet.

Mr. RILEY. Then the next item looks like you are going to pave about 50 acres.

Major YORK. The next item was in connection with the Alaska General Depot where our outside storage is to be provided with a hard stand. This entire post is built on a glacial moraine which is a silt deposit with boulders and you do not get a suitable gradation in the soil to make it suitable for hard stand. It is necessary to haul this gravel and cap it to store these items on.

Mr. RILEY. Can you store this type of material out in the open without too much loss?

Major YORK. There are some items in connection with the depot which we are able to store in the open by covering them with canvas and battening them down.

Mr. RILEY. Then you have two battalion headquarters and supply buildings. Where do you keep those people now?

Major YORK. In Quonset huts.

Mr. RILEY. Another 12 years they have been living in Quonset huts, is that right?

Major YORK. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Furcolo.

Mr. FURCOLO. The Interior Department has some facilities in some sections of Alaska. Have you checked to see whether they have anything that you might be able to use that you could save any money on?

Major YORK. I know of no facilities that they have that they are not now using.

Mr. FURCOLO. You have checked with them?

Major YORK. We deal with the Department of Interior.

Mr. FURCOLO. So you are satisfied there is nothing that they have that you might be able to use to save a little?

Major YORK. Yes, sir.

Colonel CARTER. They have nothing that can be used in connection with these stations.

Mr. FURCOLO. What is the reason for the difference in unit cost of the family quarters at Richardson and at Ladd? Is it simply a difference in the geographic location?

Major YORK. There are two differences, essentially. One is in the footage design and in one area you have a permafrost area and in the other you have not. The second is the transportation of materials to that section.

Mr. FURCOLO. That is all I have.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Davis.

Mr. DAVIS. My question goes back to the one that I have asked several times before, and it is the same old one of a split authorization.

For instance, a refrigerated warehouse. You start out with 806,000 and then you come in with 670,000. What is the explanation there?

Major YORK. There is no explanation except that was a bad guess.

Mr. DAVIS. I thought these engineers did not make mistakes that big.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Davis, the day we make no mistakes we are going to play the races for a living.

Mr. DAVIS. That will be a mistake. It is just too big a mistake to explain that way.

Mr. SCRIVNER. When I was going to law school I was taught a lot of things about law but they always bragged about the fact that engineering was an exact science.

Colonel CARTER. Engineering is a rather exact science but estimating is a very difficult part of that science.

Mr. FOSTER. I think it is only fair to point out that on so many of these projects the estimate is made on the basis of a requirement stated verbally. We do not have plans from which an estimate, as such, can be taken. I do not recall this particular instance but we have found cases where requirements have changed. The requirement may have increased, or a very vital item of the requirement, cost-wise, has not been given us.

Mr. DAVIS. Is the answer the same on all of these, that they were just bad estimates previously? We will take the POL laboratory, for instance. There we have two bites again, 81,000 and 40,000.

Major YORK. That would be an increase in price and the other estimate not being correct.

Mr. DAVIS. The increase in price is going to represent a very small factor in these things.

Major YORK. On these projects after a year's time we have a much better chance to get a closer view of these buildings than originally. As Mr. Foster pointed out, it is a guess toward a building that we think would do the job. In a year's time we start drawing a closer bead, so to speak, and getting a sketch or two that would show what it is to amount to and thereby are able to make a better estimate.

Mr. DAVIS. I will pass over the $104,000 with respect to the chemical laboratory, if the explanation is the same, and go to the chapel where the original bite is 200,000 and here is another one of 152,000.

Major YORK. I believe the Sunday school was added to that after the original estimate.

Mr. FOSTER. That was the sort of case I have reference to. You see, sir, when authorization was obtained last year for X square feet or for "such-and-such" a facility and was not financed, if the command now wants to increase that facility we have no alternative but to show that previous authorization against the changed, larger facility.

Colonel CARTER. With the request for the increased authorization.

Mr. FOSTER. That is right.

Mr. SCRIVNER. In other words, we should have heard them the first time?

Mr. FOSTER. You might have saved a little money.

Mr. DAVIS. We ought to appropriate the money quicker or not so quick this time.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Or go back to their original request.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. SCRIVNER. No.

Mr. RILEY. Most of the contractors you get to do construction work are domiciled in Alaska, or do you have to bring them from the States?

Colonel CARTER. They are from all over. They are normally from the Pacific Northwest.

Major YORK. Yes, sir, particularly from the State of Washington.

Whittier, Alaska

Mr. Riley. The next station is Whittier.

Colonel Carter. We have a statement on that.

Mr. Riley. Is that the main port to which you ship facilities, or just one of them?

Colonel Carter. It is the main port. Some items are shipped through Seward. However, the main port is Whittier for Army supplies.

Major York. That is correct.

Mr. Riley. How much of an investment do you have there at the present time?

Colonel Carter. The total estimated cost for the port is $51,562,600; $21,404,000 have been appropriated. We are requesting $5,188,000 more this year.

Mr. Riley. Without objection the statement will be included in the record at this point.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Port of Whittier

This port is located approximately 60 miles southeast of Anchorage just off of Prince William Sound and is the year-round ice-free military port for Alaska. The port is connected by rail to Anchorage and Fairbanks. It was originally developed during World War II and the bulk of the existing temporary type housing and principal dock facilities were constructed at that time. The majority of supplies, including both dry cargo and petroleum oils and lubricants, for the military installations in Alaska are received through this port.

The available building site space at the port of Whittier is sufficient only to provide adequate facilities for the operation of the military port and certain developments of the Alaska Railroad which has a rail terminal at this port. The inlet is ice-free the year around and its reasonable proximity by rail to Alaska General Depot, Fort Richardson, and Elmendorf Air Force Base at Anchorage make it most practicable at the point of entry for water-borne military supplies. The basic logistic mission which it performs, coupled with the restricted space and the average weather conditions at this location, which experiences over 200 inches of snowfall and 160 inches of rainfall annually, have dictated the planning of compact permanent type construction for housing, operation and storage facilities.

The total current construction planned for the port of Whittier is estimated to cost $51,562,600. Of this amount $21,404,100 has been appropriated in fiscal years 1949 through 1951. Construction costing $18,371,500 is presently under way. This construction has included a POL dock and oil storage tanks, in-transit warehousing facilities, a fire station, warehouse sprinkler system, additional dock warehousing, a central heat and power plant, a composite building for the housing of enlisted personnel and certain facilities required for their administration and support, as well as utilities systems to serve these items of construction. The initial increment of family housing in this port is now being designed and a portion of this housing will be placed under construction using the remaining funds already in an appropriated status.

The fiscal year 1953 program is planned to provide shop facilities, roads and walks, a railroad spur, additional family housing, civilian bachelor quarters, post administrative space and the utilities to serve these facilities.

The fiscal year 1954 program is planned to include the remaining family housing and civilian bachelor quarters, an additional increment of enlisted housing, ammunition storage, a commissary, post engineer shops and office, training facilities, a laundry and dry cleaning plant, other supporting facilities, the utilities for this additional construction and the development of additional harbor facilities.

The construction proposed under fiscal year 1953 appropriations is estimated to cost $5,188,000. Existing authorization is available in the amount of $2,341,000 and additional authorization in the amount of $2,847,000 is being requested to enable total appropriations for fiscal year 1953 to be provided in the amount of $5,188,000.

Projects

Project title	Prior authorization	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
Post engineers utility yard	$22,500	$48,000	$71,000
Freight handling equipment shop	112,500	69,000	181,000
Outside utilities (second and third, inclusive)	500,000	200,000	700,000
Roads, streets, walks, etc	200,000	702,000	902,000
Composite shop building	1,065,000	649,000	1,714,000
Railroad spurs	105,000	0	105,000
42 family quarters	0	907,000	907,000
Bach civilian quarters	0	206,000	206,000
Post headquarters and telephone exchange building	336,000	66,000	402,000
Total	2,341,000	2,847,000	5,188,000

Mr. SCRIVNER. Are you getting the facilities improved to the point where you are able to cut down on lighterage?

Colonel CARTER. Lighterage is not required at the port of Whittier.

Mr. RILEY. I believe there are nine projects making up that request for $5,188,000.

Colonel CARTER. That is right, sir.

Mr. RILEY. You have a utility yard.

Colonel CARTER. That will provide a shed with 4,400 feet, and hard stand of 59,000 square feet.

Mr. RILEY. I understand you have a lot of rainfall there.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. You do not have much sun, do you?

Colonel CARTER. It has been heard of there.

Mr. RILEY. Freight hauling equipment shop, $180,500. Is that also construction needed on account of the weather condition?

Colonel CARTER. It is needed on account of the weather condition. We have about half that much in a very flimsy building which has to be torn down to provide for other possible construction. The port of Whittier is a very restricted area. It is right down between mountains with a glacier so that there is no place to expand. This whole facility is planned to go in this place. We have had to destroy some of the very flimsy construction that was built there originally to make way for the more permanent construction. The outside utilities item is for the second and third increments of the planned requirement.

Mr. RILEY. You have a lot of rocks and have to keep blasting there to get a ditch?

Colonel CARTER. It has to be either blasted or excavated to start with.

Mr. RILEY. Roads, streets, and walks.

Colonel CARTER. That is an extension of the existing construction and is the increment which we require to complete the facility up to the point that we serve the buildings which we are asking for.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have any rock-crushing equipment up there to break up these rocks and use them on the road? Where do you get your aggregate?

Major YORK. At the present time in making concrete they haul the aggregate in. This rock is not crushed at Whittier. It is mostly used in the fill along the docks, so we have ample us for it, but aggregate and such items are hauled in.

Mr. RILEY. Is it within a reasonable distance or do you have to ship it a pretty good distance?

Major YORK. We have to ship it on the railroad.

Mr. RILEY. Composite shop building.

Colonel CARTER. That is an organization maintenance shop, a field maintenance shop, a motor pool maintenance shop, with 25,000 square feet of heated vehicle storage. There are no such facilities that exist now. There is about half enough in temporary facilities which are beyond repair.

Mr. RILEY. However, is that from Fort Richardson?

Major YORK. It is about 60 miles air flight. It is about 75 miles by rail. There is no road that goes to it. It is only accessible through tunnels on the railroad.

Colonel CARTER. The railroad spurs are necessary to bring the rails in to the post engineering utility facilities.

Mr. RILEY. You have 42 family quarters here for a total of $907,000. I imagine that includes some kitchen equipment.

Colonel CARTER. It includes $12,600 worth of kitchen equipment, quartermaster equipment, and $21,000 signal equipment.

Mr. RILEY. These are the same type?

Colonel CARTER. They are the same type. We have asked the engineers to investigate an apartment-hours type of building. We have to build the structures in this particular area so heavy anyway for the snow load and due to earthquakes. In some of the towns there they have gone to apartment-type buildings because they are cheaper. We are investigating that right now to determine which would be the cheaper, to build these in our own type row houses or to build them in multistory apartment houses, particularly due to the congested areas.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have enough land there between these mountains and the sea to put all these facilities in there without crowding yourselves too much?

Colonel CARTER. It is quite crowded but there is land enough there.

Mr. RILEY. Back to the civilian quarters, is that to take the place of something you already had?

Colonel CARTER. We have some very substandard quarters in temporary buildings there now that are so bad that people will not live in them.

Mr. RILEY. Post headquarters and telephone exchange. Who owns the telephone lines in Alaska?

Colonel CARTER. The Signal Corps.

Mr. RILEY. They do not have any intercity communications run by private companies?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir.

Mr. RILEY. No other Government agency has any?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. It is the Alaska Communications System which was set up by the civil works part of the Signal Corps.

OKINAWA

Mr. RILEY. Now we will take Okinawa.

Colonel CARTER. The total request is for $47,701,000 at various locations.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have a general statement to be inserted in the record?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir; we have a general statement.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection that will be incorporated in the record at this time with a list of projects.

(The information requested is as follows:)

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Okinawa construction program, when completed, will establish a major Army and Air Force base in the Far East. It will provide an integral link in the United States defense chain in this area for years to come. The present target date for the completion of this military base is 1959. The request for appropriation for fiscal year 1953 which you are now considering provides for the orderly implementation of this construction program.

The Army's responsibilities on Okinawa are to insure the security of the island and to provide specified logistical support to the Air Forces, the Navy, and other governmental agencies. The development of facilities required for this Army mission will be in accordance with the approved master plan for Okinawa.

Due to frequent and extensive typhoons that strike Okinawa each year, the facilities must be of typhoon-resistant construction, capable of withstanding wind velocity of up to 120 miles per hour. Facilities being constructed in the current program on Okinawa and those contained in this request will be of concrete-block construction, typhoon resistant throughout, with reinforced concrete frame and concrete floors and roofs. These typhoon-resistant facilities will replace temporary Quonset and other prefabricated buildings erected during and immediately following the World War II combat operations which suffer extensive damage from each succeeding typhoon.

Due to the nature of the mission and length of supply lines back to the United States, a high level of supplies of material and equipment must be maintained on Okinawa. To prevent rapid deterioration from typhoons and a semitropical climate, it is necessary for these materials and equipment to be properly warehoused. The maintenance and rehabilitation of inadequate temporary structures is a heavy and unjustifiable expense. Troops stationed in an overseas area without their dependents and housed in inadequate accommodations without reasonable recreational facilities must be rotated at frequent intervals if the command is to retain an acceptable standard of efficiency. Those entitled to quarters, who are maintaining their dependents in the United States, must be paid a rental allowance, which, if applied to the cost of quarters constructed within the overseas stations, will amortize that investment.

The output of finished construction work on Okinawa is at present approaching its optimum. The momentum of construction is, of course, dependent on favorable consideration of the appropriation requested for Okinawa for fiscal year 1953. Curtailment of the proposed programed fiscal year 1953 funds will require demobilization and then remobilization later of construction forces and facilities to complete the base facilities in an area unattractive to contractors. This would be a very costly process which could amount to over $10 million with no commensurate returns.

Thus all these viewpoints:

(*a*) the mobilization of present construction forces and facilities,

(*b*) the care and preservation of valuable Government supplies, materials and equipment,

(*c*) the reducttion in the high maintenance costs of present temporary facilities,

(*d*) the morale and welfare of the garrison, and

(*e*) the efficiency of the command,

indicate that the rapid construction of typhoon-resistant facilities on Okinawa is a wise and justifiable expenditure which will in the space of a few years amortize itself in reduced rehabilitation and maintenance costs.

Projects

Project title	Prior authorization	Authorization	Proposed appropriation
2 warehouses	$5,240,000	0	$4,400,000
Fire station	156,700	0	185,000
Highway division motor pool (Sukiran)	388,000	0	466,000
Service troop motor pool (Sukiran)	569,000	0	579,000
Infantry motor pool (Sukiran)	443,000	0	513,000
Fire station (NAHA)	102,000	0	122,000
9 enlisted men's barracks (Sukiran)	3,429,000	0	4,014,000
2 enlisted men's barracks (Sukiran)	762,000	0	892,000
179 family quarters (Sukiran)	4,045,400	0	4,045,000
29 family quarters (Sukiran)	655,400	0	655,000
138 family quarters (MGD)	3,118,800	0	3,118,000
29 family quarters (NAHA)	655,400	0	656,000
Transit warehouse (NAHA)	1,048,000	0	880,000
Fire station (Sukiran)	99,000	0	119,000
Administration building, Infantry (Sukiran)	192,000	0	211,000
Administration building, service troops (Sukiran)	192,000	0	211,000
POL facilities	3,000,000	0	2,876,000
Transit warehouse (Naha)	942,000	0	880,000
Warehouse	177,000	0	165,000
Warehouse for flammables (Naha)	117,000	0	117,000
Do	11,000	0	11,000
Port maintenance and gear locker buildings (Naha)	783,000	0	864,000
Port marine repair shop (Naha)	261,000	0	288,000
Port harbor craft control shop (Naha)	39,000	0	43,000
Port operation, administration and storage building (Naha)	576,000	0	691,000
3 bachelor officers quarters (MGD)	0	$1,107,000	1,107,000
Extension to utilities system	0	3,390,000	3,390,000
Extension of roads (general)	0	4,155,000	4,155,000
Troop training center (Sukiran)	0	2,070,000	2,070,000
Access roads (ammunition area)	0	510,000	510,000
Roads within ammunition area	0	680,000	680,000
Renovation plant (ammunition area)	0	949,000	949,000
Storehouse and surveillance workshop (ammunition area)	0	53,000	53,000
26 ammunition igloos (ammunition area)	0	780,000	780,000
4 fuse and primer magazines (ammunition area)	0	100,000	100,000
4 small arms warehouses (ammunition area)	0	416,000	416,000
2 fire control towers (ammunition area)	0	26,000	26,000
Fire station (ammunition area)	0	110,000	110,000
179 family quarters (Sukiran)	0	4,045,000	4,045,000
45 family quarters (Sukiran)	0	1,017,000	1,017,000
Extension of utilities systems (2d increment)	0	1,292,000	1,292,000
Total	27,001,700	20,700,000	47,701,000

Colonel BISBORT. Mr. Chairman, for the record I am Col. H. E. Bisbort from the headquarters, Far East Command.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What are your rights, title, and interest in Okinawa?

Colonel BISBORT. We do not have any of the land under lease at this time.

Mr. SCRIVNER. How do we occupy it?

Colonel CARTER. Okinawa is under the U. N. By agreement the United States has a mandate over Okinawa, as I undertand it.

Mr. RILEY. How much do we have invested in Okinawa now in Army installations?

Colonel CARTER. Through 1952, $102,900,000. The appropriation request for this year is $47,700,000, which is a little under one-third of the total remaining requirement. The total requirement is approximately $274,700,000.

Colonel BISBORT. That is our total program going into our master plan.

Mr. RILEY. That is just the Army and does not include the Navy?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. RILEY. There are two warehouses for $4,400,000. Is that part of the over-all storage that Colonel Phillips gave us yesterday?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; that is not. That is the storage for Okinawa itself. Colonel Phillips gave us the sum of zone of interior

depot requirements. This is the requirements for reserve stocks and actual operating stocks held in Okinawa.

Mr. RILEY. You do not have any warehouses there now?

Colonel CARTER. They have already 1,440,000 square feet. This project will provide 400,000 additional. There are almost 500,000 square feet in emergency type storage.

Mr. RILEY. Are these warehouses built so that there will be some protection in case of a typhoon?

Colonel CARTER. All of the protection we propose in this program will come out as typhoon-resistant. That is the greatest danger in Okinawa. We had a typhoon out there last year that did better than $2 million worth of damage. We get at least one every year.

Colonel BISBORT. We generally get three strong typhoons each year that do damage.

Mr. RILEY. Are these buildings of proper construction to protect the goods that we have in there? What are our chances of losing these goods in any of the typhoons?

Colonel CARTER. If we obtain the buildings we are asking for here the chances are very good that we will not lose them. We have lost them in the Quonsets and various temporary type structures that we are using in the 457,000 square feet that he shows, but I am sure it is less than that since this was made up.

Mr. RILEY. How many fire stations do you have over there now?

Colonel BISBORT. We have only the necessary fire stations in prefab buildings. This is the first permanent fire station for our permanent master plan.

Mr. RILEY. Shouldn't that very expensive fire equipment suffer very considerable damage in a temporary structure in a typhoon?

Colonel CARTER. Yes sir.

Mr. RILEY. Now the highway division motor peel.

Colonel CARTER. The motor pools are scattered all over the island. The shop service is a field type. It is necessary that this additional facility be provided.

Mr. RILEY. You do not have any shop facilities at the present time except these temporary facilities?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. Service troop motor pool.

Colonel CARTER. The same situation exists with that.

Mr. RILEY. Infantry motor pool.

Colonel CARTER. That is the same situation.

Mr. RILEY. You have a lot of rolling equipment over there.

Colonel BISBORT. There are three types. There are the headquarters vehicles, the regimental motor vehicles, and the service troop motor vehicles.

Mr. RILEY. Is this another fire station?

Colonel BISBORT. Yes, sir; this is another fire station in another area.

Colonel CARTER. This fire station at Naha is the one; is it not?

Colonel BISBORT. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Enlisted men's barracks, 165-man barracks, standard construction.

Colonel CARTER. It is typhoon-proof construction, a little heavier construction than the construction of the standard barracks in the United States.

Mr. RILEY. How do construction costs compare out there with those in the States?

Colonel BISBORT. They are about 1½ times the United States cost. We have to bring all our supplies in there. All our contractors must come from off shore. We must build certain productive facilities such as concrete batching plants, and so forth.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I judge from that answer we are not getting sandbagged quite as hard now as we were for a while on construction in Okinawa.

Colonel BISBORT. No; we feel our costs are very reasonable.

Mr. SCRIVNER. They have not always been.

Colonel CARTER. We have gotten into production on some of the aggregates on the island ourselves and the contractors are getting a little more experienced. They use Japanese contractors largely. Of course, local labor is horribly inefficient. They do not cost very much money but it takes five of them to do a man's job.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Probably the five of them would not cost as much as the other one, though, since they are living right there.

Colonel CARTER. They probably would not, sir.

Colonel BISBORT. We are getting better costs now. We have about 35 contractors mobilized down there now.

Mr. SCRIVNER. You were not getting very good costs for a while because I recall when we had a little set-to on it.

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

Mr. SCRIVNER. As a matter of fact, it looked for a while as though we were not going to do any building on Okinawa at all if I had had my way.

Colonel CARTER. We have been working on this principle sir, and the situation has far improved.

Mr. SCRIVNER. We do not have to keep on building that stuff there and I expect some of the contractors had better find out that the curtain is going to be pulled pretty soon on several of these spots if we do not get better treatment.

Mr. RILEY. The next item is two enlisted men's barracks. Is that a different location from the other?

Colonel CARTER. Both of these barracks are listed at Sukiran.

Mr. RILEY. What about those nine?

Colonel CARTER. The nine are also for Sukiran. They are in a different area on the station. They are the same type.

Mr. RILEY. One hundred and seventy-eight family quarters.

Colonel CARTER. That is a portion of the requirement for 2,972 sets of quarters. There exist or are under construction 732 and they have 499 in temporary quarters. This project provides for 179 more. These will be three-bedroom quarters.

Mr. RILEY. Then you have another 29 family quarters. Why did you not lump all these together and put them in one item?

Colonel CARTER. They are for different areas. They are both at Sukiran, but they are for different areas.

Mr. RILEY. Here is another one of 138 family quarters.

Colonel CARTER. Those are at Machinato-Naha area, which is another location.

Mr. RILEY. And still another 29 family quarters.

Colonel CARTER. These are also in the Machinato-Naha area.

Mr. RILEY. Transit warehouse, $880,000. Is that something that is just used temporarily?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir, that is for the port, to warehouse and store materials when they come off the ships and before they go on the trucks to take them out to the different stations.

Mr. RILEY. And still another fire station.

Colonel CARTER. That is the fire station at Sukiran.

Mr. RILEY. Do they have pretty good water on that island?

Colonel CARTER. What is the water-supply situation?

Colonel BISBORT. Mainly from streams that we have dammed up. There are two streams that we have dammed up. They make up the main source of our water supply. We also have some springs.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have to filter the water or treat it in any way?

Colonel BISBORT. Yes, sir, we filter it and also put chlorine in the water. We have two filteration plants.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have some elevated tanks or how do you get your pressure?

Colonel BISBORT. Yes, sir, we have elevated tanks.

Mr. RILEY. How do these storms affect them?

Colonel BISBORT. The storms have not affected our water supply. Our tanks have been built as part of our master plan, built to withstand typhoons.

Mr. RILEY. Administration building for the Infantry. What have we been using up to now?

Colonel CARTER. They have been located in Quonset huts and flimsy type buildings located in various parts of the island. Camp Sukiran, when completed, will house the permanent garrison troops now scattered in dispersed areas. This will provide an administration building for portions of it.

Mr. RILEY. Then you have another administration building for service troops.

Colonel CARTER. That is the same situation. We are bringing these people who have been scattered in various smaller locations into this one general location in accordance with the master plan and this is the administration building for those.

Mr. RILEY. Then you have $2,876,000 here for POL facilities and pipelines.

Colonel CARTER. That provides 116,880 feet of underground steel line, a shop of 4,000 square feet, a drum-filling plant for 20,000 barrels, three 40,000 barrels tanks and a pumping station. The existing lines are the invasion type pipe, above ground, and are rusting out and are subject to damage by natives.

Mr. RILEY. Do these POL lines connect all of your military bases or are the lines just on the bases?

Colonel BISBORT. They connect our military bases and also we have the responsibility for supplying POL to the air bases.

Mr. RILEY. Another transit warehouse.

Colonel CARTER. That is a port operation facility.

Mr. RILEY. Is this the same port or a different port?

Colonel CARTER. It is at the same port.

Mr. RILEY. We have two different projects. Why didn't you stick it all in one?

Colonel CARTER. They are in different areas.

Mr. RILEY. And then another warehouse of $165,000.

Colonel CARTER. Where is that warehouse located?

Colonel BISBORT. At Sukiran.

Colonel CARTER. That is a different location.

Mr. RILEY. And warehouse for inflammables.

Colonel CARTER. The next two projects are for inflammables.

Colonel BISBORT. One is the Machinato General Depot and the other is at the Naha port.

Mr. RILEY. Port maintenance and gear locker buildings. What mission has the Army in that? Doesn't the Navy have an installation for that purpose?

Colonel CARTER. This is for the maintenance of the port operation people, not the Navy. The Army operates the port.

Mr. RILEY. How does the Navy get in and out of there?

Mr. SCRIBNER. They have a treaty with the Army.

Colonel BISBORT. There is only a minor naval installation on the island of Okinawa. It is not a naval base, sir. All the ships are handled by the Army Transportation Corps.

Mr. RILEY. The Navy uses their facilities?

Colonel BISBORT. Yes, sir; if they come in there for servicing they use our facilities.

Mr. RILEY. Port marine repair shop.

Colonel CARTER. That is to repair the boats that the Transportation Corps uses in operating the port.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have a number of light vessels there?

Colonel CARTER. They have the usual harbor tugs that operate around the harbor.

Mr. RILEY. What is this port harbor craft control shop?

Colonel CARTER. Can you explain that?

Colonel BISBORT. Yes; this project will provide space for the operational control of harbor activities. That is the operational control of controlling the harbor movement. It will provide facilities for a harbor master, pilots, pilot vessels, and servicing of harbor craft used by harbor masters and pilots.

Mr. RILEY. Port operation administration and storage building.

Colonel CARTER. That is a part of the operation of the port of Naha. The present operations are housed in buildings scattered all over the area and this will provide a facility which can handle the operation.

Mr. RILEY. And three bachelor quarters.

Colonel CARTER. That is at the Machinato General Depot. The present housing is Quonset-type quarters which are vulnerable to typhoons.

Mr. RILEY. Then you have extension of utilities system of $3,390,000.

Colonel CARTER. This is to provide the extension to the utilities that are a part of this program up to this point.

Mr. RILEY. Is that an extension or a rebuilding of the entire utility system?

Colonel BISBORT. They are the extensions necessary to connect up these permanent facilities which we are building to the network of utilities which we have.

Mr. RILEY. You are not replacing anything?

Colonel BISBORT. No, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have to generate your own power?

Colonel BISBORT. Yes, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Do you use oil or coal?

Colonel BISBORT. Oil.

Mr. RILEY. Then you have $4,155,000 for roads.

Colonel CARTER. That is to extend the road net to take care of the stations that are being built and to replace secondary roads which were built during the invasion. These roads are breaking down, and this is to repair them and take care of them.

Mr. RILEY. And a troop-training center.

Colonel CARTER. There is no such facility available to provide proper facilities for regimental activities.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have to have inside training on Okinawa?

Colonel BISBORT. This will provide an adequate area for field stripping of small arms and 105-howitzer pieces, for obstacle courses, bayonet techniques, hand-to-hand fighting, and other facilities which can be used for large volume of troops during inclement weather.

Mr. RILEY. How much inclement weather do you have out there in the course of a year?

Colonel BISBORT. Quite a bit. There are several rainfalls there in the course of a year, and then of course we have our typhoons. High winds come there quite frequently, and out of those high winds three of them are generally of typhoon size.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have rainfall too?

Colonel BISBORT. It is 80 to 100 inches.

Mr. RILEY. Does that all come pretty much at one season or is it scattered?

Colonet BISBORT. It is pretty well scattered.

Mr. RILEY. You have access roads here to an ammunition area.

Colonel CARTER. The present secondary old indigenous roadways on which some work has been done. The project will provide roads that are required to serve the ammunition area.

Mr. RILEY. Then you have roads within the area. What is the matter with those?

Colonel CARTER. These propects are tied in with projects 1, 3, 4, 25, 26, 27, 28 through 32, which is construction in a new ammunition area.

Mr. RILEY. And renovation of the entire ammunition area, I guess. Is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right. This is to provide a facility for renovation of ammunition so we do not have to return it to the States.

Mr. RILEY. Have you been using temporary structures for that purpose up to now or sending it back home?

Mr. TAYLOR. They dispose of it in the seas or blow it up.

Mr. RILEY. And you think this would save enough money to justify it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Very definitely, sir.

Mr. RILEY. Storehouse and surveillance workshop in the ammunition area.

Colonel CARTER. No surveillance work is now performed in this area. There are only temporary-type storage facilities available.

Mr. RILEY. Twenty-six ammunition igloos. There are no igloos out there now?

Colonel CARTER. The existing facilities are above ground and are flimsy structures. Seventy-nine is the requirement. There are 26 under contract. This project will provide 26 more.

Mr. RILEY. Four fuze and primer magazines.

Colonel CARTER. The present facilities are flimsy structures constructed by the Navy in 1945 during the invasion about 6 miles from the new site. This will provide a building for storage of primers and fuzes.

Mr. RILEY. Four small-arms warehouses. You have no facilities there now for keeping those?

Colonel CARTER. There are shed facilities which are unsafe and not suitable.

Mr. RILEY. Two fire-control towers.

Colonel CARTER. There is one under contract. Three are required to watch the ammunition area.

Mr. RILEY. And another fire station.

Colonel CARTER. That is in the ammunition area.

Mr. RILEY. Another 179-family quarters.

Colonel CARTER. That is an additional amount of family quarters for Sukiran, which is the next project.

Mr. RILEY. Here is another 45-family quarters.

Mr. SCRIVNER. May I ask a question there, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RILEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. What is the comparative cost between your individual-family units and the multiple-building units?

Colonel CARTER. These are listed at $22,600 each. Have you had experience on multiple units out there?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Whether it is out there or any place else. I have noticed there seems to be an objection of some kind to using multiple dwellings.

Mr. FOSTER. The saving in cost will vary between 10 and 15 percent.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Why are they not used then?

Mr. FOSTER. By the civilian population?

Mr. SCRIVNER. By the military.

Mr. FOSTER. We are using them, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I have been listening here all this time and there have been very few places where you have suggested multiple-dwelling units. They have all been individual units.

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. All of the housing in Alaska is multiple units. This housing Okinawa is single units but for a different reason.

Colonel BISBORT. Tropical climate, ventilation.

Colonel CARTER. Okinawa is the only place where we have single family units under construction.

Mr. FOSTER. As a matter of fact, there is an Army policy memorandum requiring the use of multiple-type family units for all but senior officers except in tropical climates or where it can be demonstrated that they are deleterious to the health and welfare of the command.

Mr. SCRIVNER. All right.

Mr. RILEY. Now the extension of utilities systems.

Colonel CARTER. That is to cover the projects preceding it after project No. 122.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Furcolo.

Mr. FURCOLO. I do not know if I understand the charts or not which cover the figures on pages 657 and 658. I get the impression that you have a good many appropriations for which there is no authorization. Am I mistaken in that?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; if you will note this program is divided into an authorization which was listed as prior authorization down through project No. 73. That was in Public Law 155 or prior years. The projects listed from 100 down on page 658 are in the authorization bill recently passed by the House.

Mr. FURCOLO. It is mostly in the ones down through 70, I think you said, or 73.

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. For example, on page 657 I do not understand why you have what seems to be a prior authorization of $156,700 for the second item of a fire station and in the appropriation itself $185,000. There are several like that that I do not understand.

Colonel CARTER. Can you explain that?

Colonel BISBORT. Yes; they are revised estimates for that fire station. We found because of our past experience that to build a fire station it would cost $185,000 instead of $156,700. However, since the revised estimate was within 20 percent of the authorized amount, we did not ask for any authorization because there were adjustments made in the other direction on some other authorizations which balanced out. In other words, some of our estimates were low and some of them were high.

Mr. FURCOLO. Would that be the explanation for these various items all the way down the list? The second item is $156,000 and goes to $165,000. The third goes to $466,000 from $380,000. All the way down they seem to be up.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. FURCOLO. Where would the reduction be? Would they be shown?

Colonel BISBORT. There are two on the first page. The transit-warehouse estimate is down. They are within the 20 percent; so, we did not want to change it.

Colonel CARTER. The authorization total for Okinawa is within the total authorization.

Mr. FURCOLO. I see that. That is all I have.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Davis.

Mr. DAVIS. There is not much way for us to judge the details of this thing. What is the responsibility of the Army in Okinawa and what is the nature of the forces that we have there?

Solonel CARTER. The responsibility of the Army is as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for the defense of the Pacific. The construction program here is planned for a permanent strength which has been approved.

Mr. DAVIS. Who actually runs the island?

Colonel BISBORT. General Clark is the commander or Governor of the island. General Beightler is the Deputy Governor. In command of the island, as far as the military is concerned, General Beightler is the commander.

Mr. DAVIS. Is the Army charged with the administration of the island of Okinawa?

Colonel BISBORT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Civilian and military?

Colonel BISBORT. Yes. General Clark is charged with the civilian control, and he has appointed General Beightler, the Army commander down there, as his Deputy Governor.

Colonel CARTER. Okinawa is a part of the Far East Command, and General Clark is commander of Far East Command.

Mr. DAVIS. That is all.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Scrivner.

Mr. SCRIVNER. No questions.

CARRIBEAN

Mr. RILEY. The next is the Carribean, I believe.

Colonel CARTER. I will try to answer your questions on that.

We did not bring up anyone on the Canal Zone on that.

Mr. RILEY. All of these bases might be termed in the Canal Zone?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir; Fort Brooke is in Puerto Rico, and Fort Buchanan is in Puerto Rico. They are in the Carribean Command. The others are in Panama.

Mr. SCRIVNER. They are not asking for much in the Canal Zone; are they?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir: $3,472,000.

Mr. RILEY. For both the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico? Is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is right.

ORDNANCE MAINTENANCE SHOP

The major item is an ordnance maintenance shop for Corozal. I have a general statement pertaining to those.

Mr. RILEY. Without objection it will be placed in the record.

(The information requested is as follows:)

GENERAL STATEMENT UNITED STATES ARMY CARIBBEAN MCA PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1953

1. The USARCARIB is a permanent overseas garrison whose mission is that of executing the ground phases of the defense of the Panama Canal against attack from without or within and by employment of the United States Army Forces, Antilles, in Puerto Rico, of assisting in the defense of the United States against attack through the Caribbean Sea. The United States Army Caribbean is also responsible for the support of 12 United States Army missions to Latin American countries and the logistic support of the Inter-American Geodetic Survey operations in all countries in Central and South America. Some phases of logistic support of naval operations in the Fifteenth Naval District, Caribbean Air Command, and the Strategic Air Command (at Ramey Air Force Base) are assigned to the United States Army, Caribbean.

2. The execution of this mission is conducted from 14 installations, 9 of which are located in the Panama Canal Zone and 5 on the island of Puerto Rico.

3. The projects currently under consideration for authorization are:

(*a*) Corozal, C. Z., Ordnance shop and facilities	$1,800,000
(*b*) Quarry Heights, C. Z., Caribbean Command Headquarters Building	310,000
(*c*) Fort Buchanan, P. R., cold-storage plant	942,000
Total	3,052,000

4. The following projects were authorized by virtue of Public Law No. 155, fiscal year 1952:

(*a*) Canal Zone, Mindi access road and railroad spur	$120,000
(*b*) Fort Brooke, P. R., rehabilitation of Rodriquez Army Hospital	300,000
Total	420,000

5. Appropriation is requested in fiscal year 1953 for the above five projects in the total amount of $3,472,000.

6. Although approximately two-thirds of all building space in the posts of this command is of permanent construction, certain vital operations are necessarily being performed in temporary-type structures, some of which have been in use over 30 years. Typical of this condition are the Caribbean Command Headquarters buildings in Quarry Heights, and the Ordnance automotive shops on Corozal, which occupy mule barns constructed prior to 1920. As a result, the shop operations require excessive manpower, duplication of shop facilities, and building maintenance cost far beyond normal averages.

7. Requirements for fiscal year 1953 have been stringently screened to limit the request for only the most critical needs from which material benefits will be derived, resulting in substantial savings to the Government from improved operations and decreased maintenance costs.

Mr. RILEY. You have 11 projects at Corozal totaling 1,800,000. Most of those facilities are for ordnance maintenance shops?

Colonel CARTER. The major facility is an ordnance maintenance shop, 1,655,000, with its supporting shed and grading and distribution system and so on, bringing the total to 1,800,000.

Mr. RILEY. I note here you put the telephone cable underground. Is it on poles now?

Colonel CARTER. It does not exist now.

Mr. RILEY. Is that a safety measure, putting it underground?

Colonel CARTER. It is cheaper in the long run to put it underground.

Mr. RILEY. These other items are extensions of existing facilities?

Colonel CARTER. You mean at Corozal?

Mr. RILEY. Yes.

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. All of those are in connection with the Ordnance Depot. They are extensions of the existing utilities systems to connect that depot direct with the distribution system and its sewage disposal system. At Quarry Heights, which is the command headquarters and it is the unified command of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, they are requesting $310,000 to build an 18,200-square-foot headquarters building. As you can see, it is not very large.

Mr. RILEY. At Mindi docks you have an access road.

Colonel CARTER. At Mindi docks is the place where we unload military explosives. It is located on the sea-level approach to Gaton lock. The present system entails discharge from ships to railroad cars. The explosives are transferred to trucks and delivered to magazines. This project is the Army's portion of a joint project with the Navy to provide access to the dock for trucks so that they can eliminate the extra handling and danger. The Navy Department proposes to widen the dock and provide a trestle for access by trucks.

Mr. RILEY. Do you have any questions, Mr. Davis.

Mr. DAVIS. I wonder how this new Command Headquarters Building got by the screening in view of the assurances that we are not going into these things unless they are particularly urgent at this time. This idea of maintaining it just to raise our prestige just in Latin America does not appeal to me too much.

Colonel CARTER. That is not the basic reason for it. The headquarters building is in a wooden structure which has deteriorated so badly that it is unsafe. The wooden structures were erected in 1918. It is necessary to rebuild those structures to hold them up in the tropics. These have just gotten so bad that they are about to fall down. This is based on a building to house approximately 150 people.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Are you going to build it in approximately the same place? There is not much more space there?

Colonel CARTER. It is in the same general location.

Mr. SCRIVNER. I cannot recall seeing any vacant space there at all.

Colonel CARTER. The report is that they do not require the elimination of any existing facilities. However, as a direct result 24,000 square feet of buildings can be razed and no longer maintained and an additional 5,600 square feet can be used for other purposes. The site does conform to the master plan.

Mr. RILEY. You have two projects in Puerto Rico. One is rehabilitation of the Rodriguez Hospital, $300,000, which I understand is the rehabilitation of an existing hospital.

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. Then you have a cold-storage plant which I understand is to take care of all of the stations in Puerto Rico, is that right?

Colonel CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. RILEY. Any questions, Mr. Furcolo?

Mr. FURCOLO. No.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Scrivner?

Mr. SCRIVNER. No.

Mr. RILEY. You do not have any cold-storage facilities out there now?

Colonel CARTER. The present cold-storage facilities at Fort Buchanan consist of 12,000 square feet of substandard storage space which is utilized to the maximum of its capacity. The next closest station is 60 miles away.

HAWAII

Mr. RILEY. I note your next item is $39,000 for a radio station in Hawaii.

Colonel CARTER. That is a communication station tied into the Army's other facilities.

Mr. RILEY. You do not have one there now?

Colonel CARTER. There is none there now.

OVERSEAS

Mr. RILEY. You have a classified construction of miscellaneous facilities.

Colonel CARTER. I would like to cover that after we cover page 275. We have this classified book here of all the overseas projects and that is one of them.

Mr. RILEY. Have you finished all of the unclassified?

Colonel CARTER. No, sir. There is an additional construction which is the emergency fund for overseas similar to the 5 million we discussed this morning for the zone of interior. It is on page 725. There is 2 million for advanced design for overseas projects.

Mr. RILEY. Do you expect this much stuff to be destroyed by the elements?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. As a matter of fact, already this year we have requested about $4 million worth of construction. In addition, we had one project which is of a classified nature which was an unforeseen project of $6 million, which has been cleared by the committee. Project No. A–970–2 is all of a classified nature and is shown on page 727.

Mr. RILEY. These are all classified?

Colonel CARTER. Yes, sir. This that I am giving you now is to expand one installation, build three new ones, and expand one other, for a total of $16.7 million.

Mr. RILEY. It would be helpful to the committee if you will insert at this point pertinent information with respect to overseas projects.

(The information was submitted for the record:)

In overseas foreign areas there is being requested $288,499,000 in appropriations for fiscal year 1953. Brief general statements for the principal areas follows:

GENERAL STATEMENT OF FIELD REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE FAR EAST COMMAND ON THE JAPAN CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The Japan construction program is in agreement with the terms of the United States-Japan security pact and administrative agreement thereto. It provides for the construction of facilities for the United States forces to be used in accomplishing the United States security mission in Japan.

When the United States military forces were deployed throughout Japan to accomplish the occupational mission, Japanese military installations, war industries, and certain commercial facilities and metropolitan facilities were seized and occupied. These latter facilities include port areas, warehouses, office buildings, factories, and hotels.

The Japan Peace Treaty and the United States-Japan security pact changed the mission of the United States forces from the occupation of an enemy country to the defense of a friendly nation. The release of certain commercial and metropolitan facilities seized under the occupation is now essential to the national economy of Japan.

The Japan construction program supports the strategic defense plan by providing the minimum essential requirements of the United States security force. In this program all emergency construction will be on Japanese Government controlled land. Measures are being taken by the Japanese Government to acquire land adjacent to military installations to be occupied by United States forces. Existing installations, structures, and facilities will be used to a maximum. Most existing structures, however, are generally of wood construction built to temporary Japanese standards fifteen or more years ago; extensive rehabilitation will be required. Utility systems will have to be rehabilitated and enlarged. The new buildings will be of emergency-type construction.

GENERAL STATEMENT ON THE ICELAND CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

In May 1951, the Department of State signed an agreement with the Republic of Iceland covering the establishment of the Iceland defense forces. The requirements of the agreement and the terrain also necessitated that all three services be jointly accommodated on the Air Force facility located at Keflavik Airport, formely known as Meeks Field.

The three services have come to a joint agreement as to the facilities which must be constructed at Keflavik. This required the use of $5 million of fiscal year 1952 emergency funds for construction by the United States Army. An installation development plan was drawn up by all three services and a joint agreement reached as to the eventual base development of Keflavik. Construction in the fiscal year 1952 program as previously authorized, new items required, and the proposed fiscal year 1953 construction programs of all three services were adjusted toward this ultimate development. The Army facilities requirements here are generated by the necessity of having Army units to assist in the defense of Iceland against any hostile activity and as additional local protection to the operating units of the Air Force and the Navy.

GENERAL STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF EUROPEAN COMMAND

The European Command's appropriation request for construction in France during fiscal year 1953 represents another increment of a logistical support program for United States forces in Europe.

Previous congressional appropriations for this purpose provide generally for the following:

1. A depot system for the storage and issue of supplies.

2. Facilities for the accommodation of POL products.
3. Billets headquarters and troop-support facilities.
4. A medical program.

With the exception of a few requirements, the funds requested for fiscal year 1953 will essentially complete this program. In general, the additional funds requested will provide for the following:

1. Enlargement of the POL facilities.
2. Billets and supporting facilities for additional service troops.
3. Vehicle maintenance facilities.
4. Additional medical facilities.
5. Port facilities.

With respect to the utilization of these funds, it is important to point out:

1. That the funds requested for this program are for the support of United States forces in Europe.
2. That this program is based upon certain partial support of the United States Air Force in Europe.
3. That the standards and criteria upon which these requirements are based will be within those prescribed by the Department of the Army for emergency construction overseas.

GENERAL STATEMENT CONCERNING UNITED STATES FORCES—AUSTRIA CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The military construction program in Austria continues to support the missions of United States forces in Austria. Historically, Austria has guarded the southeastern approaches to Europe and northeastern approaches to Italy. The implications of this statement will be fully appreciated.

Austria, by agreement of the Four Powers, is a liberated country. Until 1951 the mission, "to reestablish a free, independent, and democratic Austria with a sound economy, capable of insuring an adequate standard of living," was the primary principle in the conduct of affairs of the United States forces in Austria. To this end, the size of our forces was reduced to the minimum commensurate with our occupation duties. As little as possible was demanded of the Austrian Government in the way of physical facilities to assist in sustaining these troops. Troop units, headquarters, and supply installations were established promarily in accordance with occupation duties and the availability of facilities. Our troops and depots were located where housing and facilities were most readily available.

From the beginning of the occupation of Austria in 1945 until February 1952, the United States forces in Austria were based entirely on the European Command for logistical support with supplies arriving through the port of Bremerhaven, Germany. This arrangement resulted in effect in the supply line stretching over 600 miles from the port of Bremerhaven to Austria.

Because of the situation outlined above, negotiations were undertaken between the Governments of the United States and Italy relative to the establishment of a USFA line of communications stemming from Austria through Italy. On June 29, 1951, a contingent of United States troops from Austria established the nucleus of a United States military post in Leghorn, Italy. Upon completion of engineering surveys, development plans were prepared and approved for all elements of the LOC in the Leghorn area, including relocation of USAF's supply depots. Construction has been initiated utilizing fiscal year 1951 and fiscal year 1952 MCA funds.

Upon completion of the projects now authorized, plus those requested for fiscal year 1953, minimum essential facilities will have been provided United States forces in Austria.

The problem of providing dependent family quarters in Austria has assumed sizable proportions. United States elements in Austria now have under lease over 1,200 family units. To a struggling economy such as Austria's, this is a heavy burden. By using blocked schillings, it has been possible to construct 472 family units now occupied by American families. To date, no appropriated funds have been available to us for family housing.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RILEY. That completes the hearings on the Army construction program. We thank you gentlemen for your testimony.

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